A DESCRIPTION
Of the Nature
OF
FOUR-FOOTED BEASTS,

With their Figures

Engraven in Braſs:

WRITTEN IN LATIN

By

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LONDON,
Printed for MOSES PITT, at the Angel, againſt the little North door of St. Pauls Church.
M. DC. LXXVIII.

THE PREFACE
To the BOOK Of the
FOUR-FOOTED BEASTS.

Courteous Reader,

WE have thought good to anticipate ſomthing touching **FOUR-FOOTED BEASTS** in general: which I truſt I shall have ſufficiently performed, when I shall have præmiſed to you ſome account of the *Name*, *the Parts*, *Place*, *Food*, *Growth*, *Generation*, *Life*, *Animal actions*, *Uſe and Differences* thereof.

Name.

Now under the denomination of Theſe, are to be by us conſidered Thoſe Animals which, being of a middle nature between the airy and the waterish, are for the moſt part covered with hair, ſomtimes with shells, and do go upon four feet. I should call them, after the Greek idiom, *Tetrapoda* four-footed, *Tetrakola* having four members or parts, *Tetraskele* four legg'd, and *Tetrabamona* ſuch as walk on four. In all the reſt there is a manifold and incomprehenſible varietie, which, if you should well conſider, would ſtrike you with aſtonishment.

Plin. H. N. l. 11. c. 39.

Parts external.

Pleaſe firſt to view with me the *outward Parts*. They which bring forth living creatures have *hairs*; which produce eggs, a shell. The hairs of Horſes are ſeen in their large manes, ſo the locks of Lyons on their shoulders: and in Coneys within their cheeks and feet. The Hare is of all living creatures the moſt hairy. The hairs grow thicker in all with age. In the Horſe onely they contract a grayneſs. Swine and porcupines are covered with briſtles, Sheep with wool, Goats have their beards hanging down from their chin. The *Hide* of the Sea-horſe is ſo thick, that out of it are formed turned-ſpears: that alſo of the Elephant and Rhinoceros is almoſt impenetrable. No-where is Natures wantonneſs, or lavishneſs, more evident than in the Horns. *Theſe It ſpreads abroad into branches, as in the Harts. To Others it gives ſingle Ones, as in the Harts call'd Spitters which have young horns without tines. The horns of Others hath it fashioned as the palms of hands ſpread abroad, and hath shot out fingers from them, whence they call them Platycerota's* Broad-horned beaſts. *To the Roes, or wild Goats, hath it given horns with branches, but little: neither hath it made them hanging down. Such as are circularly convolved or wound about, as a worlebat, are given to the Rams: unlucky ones to Bulls. To the wild Goats of the Rocks, ſuch as are crookedly writhen backwards, to the Fallow-Deer on the contrary, forwards. Such as ſtand bolt upright, and twined with the compaſſing about of wrinckles and sharpened lightly toward the top, to the Strepſiceros* a Beaſt half wild and half tame, *which in* Africa *they call an Addax. Thoſe are moveable, as are ears, which be found among the herds in* Phrygia: *Thoſe of the Troglodyts* (ſo called from their inhabiting in caverns) *grow directly toward the earth, by reaſon whereof they muſt turn their necks awry when they feed. To Others onely one horn is given, and that in the middle of the head, or on the noſe. To Some alſo are given horns of ſtrength to run on in a forcible aſſault; to Others, for ſtriking withall. Some are hooked, Others contrariwiſe*

Plin. H. N. l. 11. c. 37.

• Plin. H. N. l. 11. c. 42.

Plin. H. N. l. 11. c. 43.

Plin. H. N. l. 11. c: 45. & 46.

Plin. H. N. l. 11. c. 51.

crooking upwards. In Some they are caſt in various manners, lying along, turned about, entangled together: all of them tending toward a sharp point. To all them and them onely who procreate a living creature are given Ears, and they are movable. In Some they are leſs, in Others greater. In the Harts onely they are cloven, and as it were divided: in Ratts they are full of hairs. In Horſes and all kind of labouring cattell they show the tokens of the mind: in the weary they are flagging: panting or trembling in the fearfull: ſtanding upright in the raging: hanging looſe in the ſick. The Dog, the Lion, and thoſe which live upon hunting for the prey have the *Mouth* ſo cut open as to gape wide; 't is of a middle ſize in the Swine. *The ſnout or trunk* is onely in the Elephant. *The Jaws* in labouring cattell are long, in Apes round. *The Neck* in the Lion onely, and the Wolf and *the ſubtil Beaſt* Hyæna is ſtiffened with each of them one bone. Touching the *Paps or Teats* this is obſerved by *Pliny*: *The Beaſts which have whole hoofs, and bring not forth above two young at once, theſe all have two paps, and not otherwhere than between the thighs: the cloven-footed and horned in the ſame place. The Cows have four, the Sheep and Goats two. Thoſe which are fruitfull with a numerous brood at once, and have toes or claws in their feet, have many more along their whole belly, in a double rank, as the Swine: the nobler ſort have twelve, the vulgar fewer by two: in like manner the Bitches of Dogs. Others have four in the middle part of the belly, as the Panthers: Others two, as the Lioneſſes. The Elephant onely hath two under the shoulders; not in his breaſt, but on the ſide hid under the arm-holes. None have any between their thighs which have claws on their feet.* They who live upon the prey have *Claws*, five in the foremoſt feet, four in the reſt. Lions, Wolvs, Dogs, and a few other beaſts have alſo in their after-feet five nails, one whereof hangs cloſe by the joining on of the leg: the reſt which are leſs have five claws. All thoſe that have toes or claws, have alſo *Nails*. But the Apes have them bowed or roof-like riſing up: the ravenous crooked: in the reſt they ſtand right out, as in dogs, except that which commonly hangs upon the leg. They have ſolid or whole *Hoofs* which bear no horns: but the horned are cloven-footed. They ſay that the Swine in ſome places of *Illyria (Sclavonia)* have whole hoofs. They are renewed onely in that kind of beaſts which bear burdens. Laſtly, they have all *Tails*, except Apes, and thoſe that bring forth eggs, according to the need of their bodies. *They are bare in thoſe that are rugged, or have briſtles, as in boars: little in thoſe that are full of hairs, or wolly, as in bears: in thoſe that are very long they are full of hard hair, as in horſes. Being cut off they renew again in lizards. In kine the tail is longeſt of all, and at the loweſt part long-hair'd. The ſame are longer in aſſes than in horſes, but in thoſe that bear burdens, full of rough hairs: Lions have them in the loweſt part as they are in Oxen and in Rats: with the Panthers not ſo: with Foxes and Wolvs they are full of rough, or flock-like hair, as in Sheep, but longer.*

Internal Parts.

No leſs is the diverſity of the *Inward Parts*. The *Teeth* in the brawn and wild boar ſtick right out: in the Dog and the Lion, like as if they were indented or ſawed: in the Horſe and Ox they ſtand cloſe together; the foremoſt are sharp, thoſe more inward are plain: The horned beaſts want the one row: they ſtick not out in any, where they are as ſawed: none that have horns do either ſtick out or are ſawed: but in all theſe they are hollow, in others ſolidly fixt: they are in apes as in men. In thoſe that chew the cud, in the lion and the dog they are various or interchanged. In Swine they never fall out. The *Tongue* in Crocodiles cleaveth wholly faſt: in Lions and Catts it is very rough and sharp, like a file. In the Elephant eſpecially broad. *The Ribs* in Swine are ten, in horned beaſts thirteen. *The Heart* in all of them is in the middle of the breaſt. In that of horſes, oxen and harts are bones found. It is proportionably the greateſt in mice, hares, rabbets, deer, hyæna's, and in all beaſts that through timidity become miſchievous. *The Lung* is in the Tortoiſe without bloud: In the Chamæleon 't is according to proportion the greateſt, and nothing elſe within. *The Belly* in thoſe that are whole-hoofd is rough and hard: in ſome of the

No Beasts of the horned kind have any fore teeth in the upper Jaw

Land-beaſts it hath a ſharpneſs as of teeth, in others toothed, yet like a lattiſe. Touching the bellies of thoſe that chew the cud we have ſpoken in the ſecond book. *The Spleen* is round in the double-hoof'd & horn'd beaſts: drawn out long-ways in thoſe that have many claws: very long in thoſe that are whole-hoof'd: the leſt in the cattel that are in the region of *Aſia* which is called *Scepſis*. All they which generate a living creature have *Reins*: of thoſe which bring forth eggs, onely the Tortoiſe. None of thoſe that bring forth eggs, except the Tortoiſe, have *a Bladder*: alſo none, ſave thoſe that have a bloudy lung: and none of them that want feet. Concerning *the Fat* and *Tallow* it is obſerved, *the Horned Beaſts which are toothed but on one ſide, and which have paſtern-bones in their feet, abound with tallow; the double-hoof'd and thoſe that have their feet ſlit into toes, and are not horned, with fat. The tallow is congealed together, and when it is cold it's brittle; and is always in the end of the fleſh. On the contrary the fat is between the fleſh and the skin moiſtened with juice. Some grow not fat: all that are fat are more barren.* The Marrow *in young beaſts is reddiſh and in thoſe of old age it grows white: this is onely in hollow bones, neither is it in the thighs or ſhanks of labouring cattell or dogs: it abounds in thoſe that are fat; it is like tallow in the horned beaſts: in Bears there is none, in the Lion among the bones of his thighs and arms very little.* And ſo much of the parts.

Plin. H. N. l. 11. c. 37.

Place. Nature hath deſigned the earth as *the Place* for moſt of them: and the water to a few of them, as to the Crocodile, the Sea-horſe, the Caſtor, the Sea-tortoiſe. Some of theſe and the other have certain dens or lurking places: ſome dwell among the trees. You may find ſome in a cold, others in a hot climate: ſome things in the ſame ſoil are denied to ſome of them. In *Cilicia* (others read Lycia) *the Bucks and Does paſs not over the mountains that border on the Syrians: the wild Aſſes go not over the mountain that divides Cappadocia from Cilicia. On the coaſt by Helleſpont the Harts do not go to and fro to other territories: and about Argenuſa they do not go beyond that lofty mountain. In the Iſland Pordoſelene* (or Poroſelene) *the weaſels run not over the way: the Moles of Bæotia brought over into Lebadia avoid the very ſoil, which yet in Orchomenus, which is cloſe by, do root up whole fields. The Hares brought over into Ithaca die, and that upon the uttermoſt ſhores: in Ebuſus there are no Rabbets. Among the Cyrenians they have had frogs that were dumb: but the kind of thoſe Croakers brought out of the Continent continues ſtill. In Olympus a mountain of Macedonia are no Wolvs, nor in the Iſland Creta (now Candia.) 'T is more wonderful, that there are no Harts in that Iſland, except in the region of Cydon. In Africa are neither wild Boars, nor Harts, nor Goats.*

Plin. H. N. l. 8. c. 58.

Food. 'T is likewiſe in vain to look for an uniformity *in their Food*. Oxen, or kine, Harts, Horſes, Swine feed on herbs and fruits: the lower ſort whereof is the food of Sheep; the higher, as branches and twigs, of Goats. Wolvs, Lions and Dogs delight in fleſh: Beavers and Catts in fiſh: The Chamæleon in flies. Some chaw their victuals, ſome not. You may perhaps rightly reckon the Apes and Monkeys among thoſe that eat all things. It is believed, that the Bear lives in his dens in the winter, out of that humour, or moiſture, which he ſucks out of his fore-feet, which then ſwell.

Generation. Touching their Generation take this, That Some bring forth without *copulation*, as the Mice in *Egypt* after the running back of the *Nile*. Thoſe that admit of copulation do it moſt in autumn, ſummer or the ſpring: the Bulls and Bears do it with raging violence, the Dogs not. The greateſt number bring forth their young alive; the Tortoiſes, Crocodiles, Lizards, &c eggs. I learn from *Reſendus* that Mares in *Portugal* conceive a mole (lump of unſhapen fleſh) from wind; and from Others, that Cows being big do carry their young onely on the right ſide of the womb, even when they carry twins. Their time *of Going with young* wonderfully varies. The Wolf goes a moneth or at the utmoſt XL. days; the Dog (Bitch) nine weeks; the Sow four moneths; the Goat five; the Sheep about ſix; the Cow

Reſend. Antiq. Luſit. l. 1.

ten; the Horſe eleven. The ſame (variety) muſt you underſtand of *the number of their young*: the Mule, as is believed, never brings forth: the Wolf but once in it's life: the Hare brings forth abundantly.

Growth.

No mungrell kind, either Beasts or Birds ever breed again tho they will copulate.

Of *their Augmentation* it may ſuffice to ſay, that the Whole-hoof'd and Two-hoof'd are greater than they that have claws (or fingers) except the Rhinoceros, the Camel, the Sea-horſe, &c. and they differ in greatneſs from the thoſe of the ſame kind according to their places. In the Region of *Camadu* the Rams are not leſs than the Aſſes: About *Taprobane* the Tortoiſes are ſo great that they weigh CIII. pounds: the Lizards in *Ethiopia* are eight Cubits long.

Life.

Plin. H. N. l. 8. c. 42. & 43.

Some of them have a long, Others a short *Life*. Hares and Cats attain onely to the ſeventh year: the Ram and the Goat ſeldom to the tenth: the Sow arrives at the twentieth: the Dog ſomtimes at the ſame: the Cow ſcarce exceeds ſixteen: Horſes (the male-kind) ſomtimes reach the thirtieth year: yea the ſeventy fifth year, as we read in *Pliny*. 'Tis evident from the monuments *of the Athenians*, that a Mule hath lived eighty years: and that the Harts have lived a hundred years you may find in Hiſtory.

Animal Actions.

Cicero de Nat. Deor. l. 2.

Plin. H. N. l. 8. c. 27.

Plin. H. N. l. 28. c. ult.

Livius l. 41.

Plin. H. N. l. 8. c. 42.

Xenoph. l. de Venatione.

Unto *the Animal Actions* appertain *the external* and *internal ſenſes*, *their appetites*, and *their faculties of removing from place to place*. The Bucks (and Does) and Lynx excell *in ſight*: the Hyenæ and Cats ſee by night: the Moles little or nothing: the Hares are quick of *hearing*: Camels, Harts and *Lybian* Mares are delighted with the muſick of the pipe: every one knows that Dogs are excellent at *ſmelling*: Swine have ſo little (Smell) that they are not moved with the ſtench of filthy mud: the Ape exceeds us *in taſting*, as the vulgar vers runs. If we take notice of their *Inward (ſenſes,)* Some are exceedingly ſtupid, as *the Buff*, who, if his head be coverd, thinks his whole body to be hid; Others are moſt acute: there is nothing that the Apes do not imitate: Foxes, ere they go over the ice, firſt by laying their ears to it, find out it's thickneſs: Dogs remember journeys though very long: neither have any, except Man, a greater memory. Harts, when they hear the barking of dogs, run along with the wind, that therewith the ſent of their footſteps might go farther off. For the reſt you may look in the chapters of Horſes, Goats, Wolvs, and Others. But it is moſtly to be wondred at that ſo many four-footed beaſts do know the things whereby they may be cured of their diſeaſes. The Panther ſeeks Mans dung. The Tortoiſe recovers it's ſtrength againſt ſerpents by feeding on Savory or Marjoram, or, as Some will have it, Penny-royal: the Weaſel by (eating of) Rue, in its hunting of mice, when it is environed with them in battel: the Cow in *Cyprus* cures itſelf againſt it's torments in the belly by the excrements of men. In their *Appetite*, *their Love* and *Luſt* eſpecially shows it ſelf: ſo great is that of Apes toward their young, that *they kill a great part of them by embracing them.* Sows ſwelling with luſt are carried on with that fury that they would tear a man: the Bulls alſo are ſo greatly furious, as *that the brazen Cow at* Syracuſe, *was enter'd upon, and beſpattered with ſeed by a wild Bul which had wandered from the heard.* On the contrary the Camel shuns copulation in open view. *Pliny* tells us, that a Horſe, his eyes being uncovered, and he thereby ſeeing that he had copulated with his dam, fell down a ſteep place, and ſo died. Touching their *Motion* we know that Some are ſwift, Others ſlow. *Xenophon* believed, that no living creature doth æquall the Hare in running. But *Horace*, when he would expreſs a moſt ſpeedy carefulneſs, ſaid *ſwifter than Harts*: the Elck makes ſo long a journey in one day, as a horſe doth in three. I will ſay nothing of the *Arabian* Aſſes: for the common Aſſes are moſt ſlow, as is alſo the Tiger, as *Bontius* informs us.

Voice.

I had almoſt forgot to ſpeak of *their Voice*: of which ne'retheleſs there is a wonderfull variety in this ſort of living creatures. For the Horſe neighs, or hinneys: the Bul low's, bellow's, or rowts: the Aſs howls: the Ram clatters: the Sheep bleats: the Swine grunts: the wild Boar grunts and cries out aloud with grinning: the Hart and wild Aſs clucks or cackles: the Goat chatters: the Lion roars: the Tygers voice is hoars: the Panther cries: the Libbard waws as a cat: the Wolf howls: the Elephant bray's: the Dog barks: the Fox yelps: the Kitling mew's: the Hare cries like a child: the Mouſe chirps or ſqueaks: the Weaſel maketh a noiſe with it's teeth: the Rat alſo, with the ſawing of it's teeth: the Frog croaks.

But let us come to *their Uſe.* For no man will deny that they are made of God for Uſe. our benefit. Hence they are to us *Aliment* or nouriſhment, *Medicin*, *Cloathing*, and for *other Uſes.* *Nouriſhment:* For thoſe that are covered with hair ſupply us with milk, out of which is made butter and chees: the labouring cattel give us fleſh, as do alſo thoſe which live in deſarts, Harts, Fallow-deer, Boars, the Elck and others. Neither are we onely provided for with neceſſaries; Nature hath not forgot to ſtore us alſo with delicacies: *Martial* calls the fleſh of the Hare *the chief daintie*: the fleſh alſo of a tame Swine may ſo be ſeaſoned or dreſt fiftie ſeverall ways, that they may ſeem to be ſo many ſorts of wild Boars fleſh. *Medicaments:* For they have taught us ſome: 't is not one alone wherewith they ſupply us: we have it from the Weaſel and Tortoiſe that ſavory and rue are available againſt venoms. The Sea-hors hath taught us the art of bloud-letting by opening veins: the Harts have led us to the knowledge of this, that dittany is good to draw darts (out of the fleſh.) You may conſult Hiſtory touching remedies againſt diſeaſes. *Cloathing:* We have great advantage from the cattel by the uſe of their skins: we are beholden to them for the preſervation of our bodies. The richeſt of the *Caſpian* people made their garments of Camels hairs: thoſe (garments) alſo are made of wool which *Cæſar* called *ſubcoacta compreſſed*, Helmodus Presbiter *feltra & filtra* felts, the ſame with thoſe called by the Greeks *Pileta* and *Pilota*: Out of theſe or of the quilted coverings made of courſe wool or flocks, or out of hides the ſoldiers made coats or coverings, wherewith they might avoid the darts. The Dead ones ſupply us with skins. The firſt coats that God made, were out of theſe. *Hercules* was cloathed with the skin of a Lion. The ancient *German* Garments that covered their ſhoulders and breaſts were made of Sheep-skins: their ſtart-up-ſhoes and baggs were of raw hides: the ſhoes of their more noble perſons were of tawed and dreſſed leather: laſtly the *Frieslanders*, by the command of *Druſius*, brought the hides of Oxen into military uſes. Touching *other Uſes* I ſhall onely ſay this: That Dogs ſerve for our preſervation: Cats defend the meat from the Mice: the Horſe, the Aſs, the Mule, the Camel are uſed for carrying burdens. Out of the Nervs or ſinews are made fiddle-ſtrings. With the yard of the Camels are bows beſt ſpanned or ſtretched out. The cords, wherewith the arms of the dart-ſhooting bows are kept together, are twined or wreathed ont of the ſinews. Ariſtot. H. A. l. 5. c. 2. Dionyſ. Halicarn. l. 2. Paper is ſmoothed or poliſhed with Boars teeth. The vulgar or common ſervants among the *Romans* were driven to their places of meeting by certain perſons ſounding with the horns of oxen. *Ambroſe* ſaid *that wine flowed down mens throats through a horn.* The Barbarous Northern people did certainly drink out of the horns of the wild Bulls. The altar of *Apollo of Delos* made of horns is accounted among the ſeven wonders of the world. *Bulls gall is of mighty vertue, even in copper, and in colouring skins of a golden colour.* What ſhall I ſay of their *Dung?* of the differences whereof *Pliny* thus ſpeaks: *Some Authours, for the manuring of ground, eſpecially commend Mans dung, calling it* human Plin. H. N. l. 17. c. 9. dainties. *Others præfer that which men drink,* viz. *Urin, when hair hath been ſteeped in it, in Tanners work-houſes. In the next place they prais the filth of Swine:* Columella *onely condemns it.* Varro *add's to his precepts, that corn-ground ſhould be nouriſhed with that hors-dung, which is lighteſt, but the meadows with that which is heavier, as alſo that which is made by thoſe who feed on bearley, as bringing forth many herbs. Some alſo præfer the dung of working-Cattle before that of the Buff or wild Ox; and that of the Sheep before that of the Goats. But the Aſſes dung is eſteemed above all, becauſe they feed moſt leiſurly.*

Differences.

Touching *their Differences* we might infinitely treat. But how we have digeſted the whole hoſt of Four-footed Beaſts into their ſeverall orders or ranks, the (following) Hiſtory will teach us. Firſt you will meet with the Whole-hoofed; next Cloven-hoofed, both ſuch as chew the cud, whether horned or not, and thoſe that chew not the cud: laſtly thoſe that have fingers & toes, or claws, both thoſe who bring forth their young alive, whether on the land or water, and thoſe who bring forth eggs, which are either cover'd with a shell, or not. But I will not further proceed herein.

Now, *Courteous Reader*, take my labour in good part; and at the next Marts or Fairs expect the Hiſtory of Serpents & Inſects; after which shall follow, if it pleaſe GOD, the Hiſtory of ſuch Creatures as fly on high, & of thoſe Under the earth, and alſo of Man.

THE NATURALL HISTORY OF THE FOURFOOTED BEASTS.

THE FIRST BOOKE.

Of wholehoof'd fourfooted Beaſts.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Horſe.

Aldrov. de Solidiped. c.1.

ON the living creatures that are brutiſh, or without reaſon, and having blood, hath nature beſtow'd feet, on ſome two, on ſome four. The fourfooted, (in Latine called *Quadrupedes*, in Greek *Tetrapoda*, by Ariſtotle called *Peza*) are compriſed under three main kindes. *One* whereof is *wholehoofd* or *ſolidfooted*, or *onehoofd* (*Aſchides, Mononyſchon.*) *Another* ſort are *cloven-footed*, having two clefts on either ſide, afore and behinde. In Latine *biſulca*; in Greeke *Dichela*, having as it were claws for hoofs. A *Third* kind are as it were toed, having many partings (in Greeke *Polyſchides*, *Polydaktylon*, in Latine *multifidum.*) They have all feet to goe on, but thoſe that have toes doe the offices of hands with their forefeet, as the wholehoof'd doe with their hinderfeet. Among the *wholehoof'd* are the *Horſe*, the *Aſſe*, the *wild Aſſe*, the *Mule*, the *Unicorne*, and the *Elephant*; whereof wee ſhall treat in order in this firſt booke.

τετράποδα. πεζα. ἀσχιδὲς, μονώνυχον. Plin. Solidipedem. Gaza Solipedem. διχηλα. πολυσχιδὲς, πολυδάκτυλον. Ariſt. H. A. l.2. c.1. Ariſtotle.

Wee begin with the *Horſe*, which hath the preeminence among the labouring beaſts, called *jumenta* from *juvando*, or helpfulneſſe. Demoſthenes reckons him among City-ammunition. The Romans out of the publique purſe layde out 10000 peeces for this beaſt, and took them away from thoſe, who could not goe to warre. A horſe with faire trappings was held an ornament to any Conſul, or Emperour. In many countries care hath been taken that no Horſe ſhould be exported. The Circaſſians ſuffered not the common-people to keep horſes. M. Anthony forbad riding on horſeback in cities. Atheas a Scythian King curried his horſe with his own hands. Hectors wife Andromache herſelf gave oates, and hay to her husbands horſes, knowing hee took delight in them. Theophilactus, Patriarch of Conſtantinople under Lacapenus the Emperor, kept above 2000 Horſes, and was ſo intent, and earneſt in feeding them, that he gave them piſtack-nuts, pine-apples, palm-fruit, raiſins, dried-figs, and all of them choyſeſt, moyſtened with perfumed wine, and mixt with ſaffran, cinnamon, and other coſtly druge; in this exceſſe going beyond the Emperor himſelf, who layd in the manger for his Horſe, called the *winged*, raiſins, and kernels in ſtead of barly. The Moxy, a people of Tartary, on a ſet and ſolemne day yearly after ſome ceremonies, flaid a horſe, eat the fleſh at table, ſtuf'd the hide with chaff, then reare an altar, ſet it up thereon, worſhip'd it as a favourable deity. In Petrarchs time there lived one in Italy who doated ſo on his ſick horſe, that he ſpread under him a ſilk bed, with a golden pillow. And when hee himſelf was layd faſt by the gowt that hee could not ſtirr, and muſt be ruled by the Phyſitians Laws, yet would hee needs bee carried by his ſervants, or be layd on another horſe, and taking his Phyſitians with him twice, or thrice a day viſite his ſick horſe, and ſit down by him ſighing, and troubled, ſtroking him, and murmuring comfort to him. The mighty King of Narſinga had a horſe thought to be of ſuch a value for the incredible plenty of jewels, wherewith it was laden, that hee was worth one of our cities. In ſuch eſteeme is the Horſe among moſt nations, as Aldrovand ſhews more at large.

Dionyſ. Halyc. l.10. Antiq. Roman.

Plutarch.

Capitolinus.

Ioſeph. Barbar. Itiner.

Ludo. Rom. Navig, l.4. c.11.

The Name.

But to come to his *Name*. Hee hath gotten divers names both with the Greekes, and Latines. By the Greekes *Hippus* and *Polos* (which yet is properly a Fole.) By the Karians *Alla*; by ſome *Kalpis* (which ſeemes to fit the ambler; by the Ligurians *Damnos* and *Ikkos*; by the Etimologers *Kaballos*, from the manger, and his ever-eating; *Ergatees* is a wrought one, or an ordinary one the ſame with Caballus, ſo the Latines uſe it. *Innos* is that that hath an Horſe for the ſire, and an aſſe for the dam; *Hinnos*, whoſe dam is a mare, and the ſire a mule. Ariſtotle takes it for a nag. *Keles*, and *Azyx* is a Horſe when back'd; ſome ſay a generous one, ſome a ſaddle Horſe, or a bare Horſe; ſome, but miſtaking, a curvetter. *Chryſampus* is rather an epithite or addition then a name, taken from the goldſtring that ties his foretop. The Latines call him *Equus* from payring, or matching them in wagons. By Scaliger *Eniochus* and *Canterius* from gelding;

ἵππος. πῶλος. ἄλλα. κάλπις. δάμνος, ἴκκος. καβάλλος. ἐργάτης. ἶννος. γίννος. κέλης, ἄζυξ. Varin. χρυσάμπυξ. Iſidor. Orig. l.12. c.43.

Mules never breed.

The Elephant is not whole footed.

Ibid.
Porph.

(Varro) or from branding; or taken for a cheap, common Horſe. *Veredus* is one that carries no packs, nor draws, or a poſt-horſe. *Mannus* is a little Nag, ſo called from his gentle bringing to hand. Seneca calls the *tollutares* when looſe. Others call them *Burdones*, *Burichi*, and Strabo *Gygeny*. *Muſimones* perhaps from the place whence they are had, ſo much for their names.

The parts.
ὁπλαί.

Wee need not deſcribe ſo known a beaſt, for his, and their names. The *Hoofs* (Ungulæ, *Oplai*,) whole, firme, not cloven. *Chelidon* is the *hollow* being like a ſwallows neſt. *Batrachos*, or frog is the tender part of the hoofe, which is hurt, if the nayls be ill driven. The Dutch call it *Kern*. Full, fleſhy hoofs are called *Chamelai* in Greeke.

Xenephon.

The *joyning* tween the hoof, and foot the Greeks call *Stephanee*. Ariſtotle ſaith, no beaſt, but the Indian Aſſe hath ankle bones; (but Horſes have *Paſterns*,) and that behind that anſwers the knee afore, a turning joynt, (called *Suffrago*, and *garrectum*) joyning the foot to the leg. They have *Fetlocks*; little bones called *Baſis Tufts* of hayre adorne them.

Vegetius.
Nolanus.

The *haunches*, the *hips*, large and ſtrong; the Horſe thereof is thought to deſire his Rider, or the ſaddle near his ſhoulders; the Aſſes and Mule contrary.

(ἕδρα.)
Xenophon.

The *ſeat*, (*Edra*) is that part of the *back* whereon men ſit. The ſhoulder is called *armus*. Both Horſes and Mares have *teats*; theſe two tween the thighs, thoſe have but riſings like *teats*.

Ariſtotle.
Plin.
Plutar.
Sertorius.

The *taile* is quite contrary to the Oxes; a ſhort *dock*, and long haire, ſerving them for a flee-flap. They are ſtiffer in Horſes then Mares, theſe weaken them with ſtaling. Horſes have *manes*, and *creſts*, and *fore-tops*. The lower *eylids* have no hayr; therefore the painter, (whether the Epheſian Apelles, or Nicon, Micon, or Polygnoſtus, is doubtfull) is blamed for painting hayr there. It is a miſtake in Pliny, and Ariſt. that (except man) they only grow gray, or hoory, by reaſon of the thinneſſe of their brainpan, for dogs alſo wax grizly. Under the ſaddle on the ſcares of gall'd places ever grow white hayrs, whether becauſe that part is weak, and periſht, or for any other cauſe.

Ariſt.

Yet they come forth of one colour, if you ſprinkle on them ground barly fried, which hath a diſperſing, and cleanſing power. Of the *Colours* in the differences:

Plin.
Ariſt.

They have a continued rew of *teeth* on both ſides; and beſides thoſe in colts, 40.

Ariſt.

Afore the reſt are ſmall ones, as big as a bean that hinder their chewing, and make them leaner. The ſtone Horſes are ſaid to have more then Mares. They change. The foreteeth are ſhed firſt, called cutters and ſuckers; they are 12, 6 in the upper, 6 in the lower chap.

Plin.
Ariſt.
H. A. l. 6.
c. 22.
Xeno.

Theſe ſhew the Horſes age. For a Horſe 30 moneths old looſes firſt his middle teeth, 2 above, and 2 below. Entring on their fourth year, they ſhed as many more, then come *Columellares*, or eyeteeth. In the fifth year they ſhed the ſecond dogteeth; in the ſixth year they grow again; and then they have their full number in the eighth year.

Varro.
Abſyrtus.

Three year after, they break a tooth, which becomes roundiſh, and then 3 ſquare, when a rheum falls into their mouths.

Columel.

After 7 they grow crooked, & ſtick out ſometimes; and wax hollow; and after there is no gueſſing at their age. Yet at 10 their temples grow hollow, and their eybrows gray, and their teeth ſtick out. At 12 a blackneſſe is ſeen in the midſt of their teeth, ſaith Vegetius, but Varro, and Ariſt. write then they wax brighter with age.

Heſyc.
Varin.
Pet.
Creſcenti.
Cardan.
ἀγνώμοι.

Pliny ſaith they grow reddiſh. Some have their names from the variety of teeth among the Greeks; they with the marke out of the mouth, *Agnomoi*, &c. Some write beſides of *Grinders*, and double teeth. They hold them faſt, though old, and fed with hard meat, becauſe they eat nothing hot.

ψάλιον,
γνάθος.

The Farrides call the cheekbone *Pſalion*, *Gnathos*, jaw, or chap. The chaps are very large, and moved by great muſcles, becauſe they eat ſtooping.

Plin.
H. N. l. 8.
c. 42.
& 11. 37.
Ariſt.
H. A. l. 2.
c. 15.

In the *heart* is ſometimes a bone found. Some ſay hee hath a *gall*, ſome deny it. Indeed hee hath no gall-bag in the liver. Yet Ruinus in diſſecting a Horſe found on the right ſide of the liver a hollow receit for gall. In moſt it is ſet in ſprigs into the ſubſtance of the bowels, whereby the liver eaſily diſburthens it ſelf of gall; it layes it alſo into the duodenum gut, or the firſt gut 12 foot long. Nature, it ſeems confines the gall to no one bag in him, as in man, and in other beaſts, becauſe hee is ever eating, and needs gall ever ready to provoke him to dung.

Ariſt.

It is obſerved in their *ſhape* that the Foles are a little lower then their dams, and being growen up cannot reach their head. It is ſaid a witchcraft of luſt, called *Hippomanes* is naturall to them, and ſticks in their foreheads, it is black, as big as a fig, which the Mare preſently after foaling bites off afore ſhee lets the fole ſuck, ſuch another grows on the Mares privities.

Plin. l. 8.
c. 42. &
24. 13.
Ariſt.
H. A. l. 6.
15.

This venome but daubd on the brazen Olympick Mare ſet all the Horſes a madding; as Pliny, Pauſanias, and Ælian. (H. A. l. 3. c. 17. and 14. 18.) write. Horſes are found in all *places* almoſt. They delight in mariſhes, and places wel watered, though plains, or hills.

Colum.
R. R. l. 6.
c. 27.

And ſuch places are fitteſt for them, not dry grounds; nor peſtered with trees; and where tender ſhrubs grow rather then tall trees. Horſes for ſtate, and ſervice in warre ſtand in the ſtable at rack, and manger, where they are tied with head-ſtalls.

Plin.

Their *feed* is fruit, it is a wiſe beaſt in choyſe. Barly is leſſe windy for them then oats, or wheat. Wee uſe oats in England and elſewhere hors-loaves of beans, and peaſe. Graſſe is the common, and proper fodder, and hay. Melilote in Italy is called the Horſe three-leave-graſſe. Strabo ſpeaks of a Median Phyſick graſſe that battens them.

Ariſt.

Not the firſt cutting, eſpecially if it grow in ſtinking pudde water, that is unwholeſome. They cut it 4, or 6 times a year.

Colum.
Plin. l. 13.
c. 24.

Some commend Cytiſus in winter, being dry, moyſtned. Ten pound ſerves an Horſe; leſſe, other cattell. In many places they give them bundles of vetches. By Damaſcus, pulſe; for a need other things. Cæſars Horſes

beſieged

Hiſt. Bel. Afri.

Scalig. Ex. 206.5.

Ælian. H. A. l.41. c.15.

P. Ven. Herod. Ariſt. Veget.

Colum. Varin.

beſieged by Scipio ate duck meat, rinced in freſh water. The Pompejan Horſes at Dyrrachium in a ſiege ate leaves ſtriped from trees, and reed-roots. In Senega, that dry ſoyl, fitches, and mixt. In Thrace by Strymon, thiſtle-leaves. In Parthia the herb Hippax. In Tartary boughs, and bark of trees, and roots ſtrook out of the earth with their hoofs. In Aden they eat fiſh, there being plenty there. And dried fiſh in Golconda in Perſia; and among the Gedroſians, the Celtæ, Macedonians, Lydians, and Pæons inhabiting the Praſian Lake. The Arabs feed them twice a day with camels milk. In ſpring with tender herbs. They love to *drink* water whether troubled, or clear, running, or ſtanding, muddy, or other. Some, to make them metled, give them wine; eſpeciall if leane, of old beer of oats, or corne, ſay ſome.

Age. Plin. 4.42.

The males live longeſt. We read of one 70 years old. At 33 they gender. After 20 men uſe them for ſtallions. One called *Opuns*, held out 40 years. Some judge their age by the pinching of their ſhoulder-ſkin, if after pinching it, unfold it ſelf leyſumly, it is an old, if preſently, a young horſe. Some judge by the joynts in the tayl, after the mark is out of the mouth. Mares leave growing at 5, males grow a year longer, after they ſpread, and ſo till 20. But Mares come ſooner to their juſt pitch. It is the moſt luſtfull of all beaſts; whence a venerous man is compared to a Horſe, and called Hippobinos. The Mares are moſt ſalacious; among whom Cupid is by Poëts faind to be bred, and whores all called Mares; having been but a few dayes together they ſmell out one another. The Horſes by biting drive away ſtrange Mares, and hold to their owne, feeding with them. Some ſay, a Mare great with fole, will take Horſe, ſome deny it. *Gryllus* in *Plutarchs* queſtions, whether buggerers are not worſe then beaſts, ſince beaſts ſollicite none. Yet at *Athens*, a Horſe is ſaid to have raviſht a girle, the daughter of the laſt of the *Codry*, called *Hippomanes*. Thoſe that begin to gender at two years old, bring weak colts; but they begin commonly at 3, or 30 moneths old, and hold on to 20. They are fit when they ceaſe breeding teeth; but beſt, if they feed well, when they are a year and half old complete, or ſomewhat yonger. *Pliny* ſaith that Mares, after the third, or one year after they have had a fold, may take Horſe againe, and bee forced to it; The tame 60 dayes ſooner then thoſe that run abroad. In *Hiſpaniola* at 10 moneths old they conceive, and oft fole two at once. *Columella* thinks the Mare ſhould bee 2 years old, and the Horſe 3. Shee after 10 bring ſluggiſh foles; he laſts to 20. *Anatolius* would have the Horſe begin at 5, and give over at 14. You ſhall know their luſt, by gathering themſelves up together, oft whiſking the tayl, and oft ſtaling. The Horſe will bee covering the Mare one, two, ſomtimes 3 dayes, or more; It is fit to give him a years intermiſſion.

Plin. Ariſt.

Gendring. Ariſt. H. A. l. 6. c. 12.

Ariſt. Genanim. 4. 5.

Ariſt. H. A. l. 5. c. 14. & 6. 24. Plin. l.10. c.63.

P.Martyr. Colum. R. R. l. 6. 1.28.

Plin.

The beginning of the conception from the Spring Equinoctial to the Solſtice in April, in hote places, is colder in May. So that the Mare, uſing to fole in the twelfth moneth, that will fall out about the green and temperate ſeaſon of the year. The *Eleans* carry their Mares out of their own coaſts to take Horſe, becauſe they find by 600 experiments, that by this means the brood wonderfull proſpers. The males covet coupling in the morning-ſeaſon, the females after mid-day. Some give them provocatives. *Abſyrtus* bids men to weaken a Deers tayl burnt in wine, and therewith to anoynt them. Some give them parſnip; ſome put nettles into their mouths, &c. The Mares of *Lybia*, and *Myſia*, are provoked with piping, and come thereby to bee with fole, as we read in *Ælian* in his hiſtory of beaſts, in booke 12, chapter 44. *Pollu* calls the Pipe *Hippophorbus*, made of a bay-tree peeld. Yet all conceive not, neither doe all that conceive, bring forth; which is, ſay they, betokened by this, that the brood about the reins, hath ſomewhat like reins that being cut, it ſeems to have 4 reins. If you demand how many Mares ſerve one Horſe, *Columella* ſaith, no leſſe then 15, nor above 20. *Ariſt.* allows him 30. *Palladius* adviſes to allot to able Horſes, either few or many; and to a young and handſome one 12, or 15. You ſhall know when they are with fole, by the holding up of their mouths, or by their refuſing the Horſe, or by their hayr turning on a ſudden redder, or fuller then it was. They ſay that it ſhall be an Horſe-colt, if the Mare take Horſe the third day afore the full Moon; if the third after, a female-colt. They gueſſe the former, if the Horſe mount on the right ſide, the latter, if on the left. In *Pharſalia* they counted that a right Mare, whoſe fole reſembled the Sire. That they conceived by the wind in *Portugal*, *Colum. Varro*, *Plin. Solinus*, *Albertus*, *Avicen.* thought, and *S. Auſtin* affirmes it of *Cappadocia*; but *Iuſtin* reckons it for a fable. *Ariſtotle* denies it to be poſſible. Husbandmen tell what is to bee done about thoſe with fole. They caſt their fole, if they ſmell the ſmoke of a candle, or if an aſſe cover them. They goe with fole, according to the opinion of moſt, a yeare; according to *Abſirtus*, eleven moneths and ten dayes. The hardneſſe of the belly is the cauſe, if we follow *Ariſtotle*. They bring forth with moſt of all the 4 footed beaſts, and ſtanding upright. *Eumelus* ſaith, that if they be long in foaling, bind her noſtrils cloſe, and gently, and you help her. For the moſt part they bring but one at once, ſometimes twins. They are very cleanly in foaling, not voiding much blood, according to their bigneſſe. Aſſoone as ſhe hath foale'd, ſhee eats her after-birth, and the bunch that is on the foals forehead.

The Author adds much of this ſtuffe, that I will not tranſlate.

Ariſto. Abſcyrtus. Plin.

Var. R. R. l. 2. Pl. l. 8. c.42. Soli. Poly. c. 36. Auguſt. de civit. Dei l. 21. c. 5.

There have been *Hermophrodites*, to wit, of both Sexus foales. *Nero* ſhew'd ſuch Mares brought out of *Trier* Land, yoaking them in his Chariots, a ſtrange ſight; the Lord of the world riding on monſters. Of ſuch a mixt brood that belonged to the Vicount Principal

Plin. H. N. l.11. c.47. Hee was himſelf a monſter.

De rer. var. l. 7. c. 33.

Cardanus writes thus; he had but one ſtone in the right place with ſwelling teats, ſuch as Mares have: And beſides a matrice, whereout he put forth his member, that was not greater then 4 fingers.

His voyce.

χρεμετίζειν. ἐπιχρεμετίζειν. φρυμάττεσθαι, μιμίγμος.

When the Greeks would expreſſe a horſes neighing, they call it *Chremetizein* and *Epichremitizein*, the Latine, *Fremere, hinnire*. The voyce it ſelf is called *Mimigmos*, &c. Of the change whereof *Ariſt.* writes, they differ much in their neighing. The ſhefolds ſend forth as ſoone as foled, a very ſmall voyce; The males ſomewhat fuller, and greater, which dayly increaſes. A Horſe of two years old, when he begins to engender, neighs ſtrongly; and the Mare clearer, and ſhriller then afore, and it continues ſo, for the moſt part, till 20; after that age their neigh is feebler. There are that never neigh in company; *Miraldus* calls them dumb:

Of their motion, and pace. Card. l. 13. c. 3. De var. rer.

when they goe, or pace, they make a noyſe with their feet, ſtriking the ground with their hoofs: whence the Latines call them *Sonipedes, Homer Hypſechees*, or great noyſe-makers; becauſe they cannot ſo well bend their hams, they are moſt weary going up hill, and falling, they run headlong; going down hill, they can well endure their burden, becauſe they have foure thighs. Their nimbleneſſe, both the *Epithites* give them, that we meet with in Authors, and examples teſtifie. *Homer* calls them *Okypodes, Elaphropodes*, &c. fleetfooted, and deerfooted.

ὠκύποδες. ἐλαφρόποδες.

Oppianus writes, that thoſe of *Iberia* were ſo ſwift, that Eagles onely might be compared with them, or Hauks of the *Circus*, where they ran for maſtery. *Perſeus* his Pegaſus is ſaid to be winged. Some write that the *Sarmatæ*, could diſpatch with their long journeys of 150 miles, without drawing bit, or baiting. In *Arabia*, if we credit *Vertomannus*, they hold a more fleet pace day and night without reſting. In the *Alanican* war, *Probus* the Prince, (men report) tooke one that in one day would travell an 100 miles, and would hold out ſo for ten dayes together.

Horat. l. 2. od. 16.

But, it is queſtioned, *whether Mare, or Horſe are ſwifter*. *Homer* gives the palm to the *Pheretian* Mares. *Menelaus* his Ætha was exceeding fleet. *Horace* chooſes to ſay, that Horſes are fitter to draw then Mares. *Pliny* ſaith, that Mares ſtale as they run. The Mare of *Crauxida*, in the eight *Olympiade*, outran all the Race-horſes. Wee read that *Hecratites* the *Theſſalian* his Mare, and ſhee was great with fole (*Pliny* calls her *Echecratides*) had the better of all the running-horſes in the *Olympique* Games.

N. H. l. 15. c. 21.

But *Oppinan* writes, that males are better for hunting; that Mares cannot ſo well ridde way in woods, in long courſes. What *Cicero* means by the Horſe called *Admiſſus*, ſee in *Aldrovandus*;

p. 40.

He grows reſtive, leſning, or looſing his pace, if he ſtand long idle in the ſtable. Therefore when King *Antigonus* with his Cavallery was beſieged, and ſo ſtraitned, that he had no place to exerciſe his Horſe, he cauſed them to be thruſt up by the head, that their forefeet could not touch ground, and forced them to ſtrike with their hind feet, which made them ſweat, as if they had travelled. It is well knowne, that Waſps breed in the marrow of a rotten Horſe.

Their nature.

If you look upon their *Nature*, they are very ſociable, they ſup their drink, and plunge their noſe deep in the water, which is a ſigne of their boldnes: their minds are ever on rack and manger, and can better endure thirſt then hunger: Mares ſtale often; and their monthly clenſings: they dung more dry, then wet ſtuff, becauſe they are kept at hard meat: If you ride them hard, and tire them, they fome: the cauſe whereof *Galen* hath exactly declared;

Aphor. 5. 2. 45.

They dream on what they are wonted: They ſleep commonly ſtanding; eſpecially geldings; who are more drowſy then others. When they are angry, like dogs, they ſhew their teeth, and bite: They love to be ſtrok't: they eagerly love their folds. Hence it was that *Darius* after his defeat eſcaped on a Mare out of the battle at *Iſſus*, ſhee haſtning home to her fole. And the *Tartarians*, when they goe into any land to ſeek for prey, or plunder, where the Sunne ſhines for a good part of the year, they leave their folds on the borders; ſo that the Mares marking their night-journey at their return, goe ſtrait to their foles.

Paul. Venet. l. 9. c. 47

The Mares are ſeldome, but ſometimes mad; as when they ſee their ſhape by reflection in the water, they are taken with a vain ſelflove, and forget their meat, and pine to death; they are brought to their wits againe, if you cut off their maine, and bring them to water: then the memory, of the former ugly ſhape that they ſaw, will be aboliſhed. *Ælianus* writes that the *Lycoſpadian* Horſes did their beſt, that they might ſeem comely to their Wagoners.

Ælia. H. A. l. 16. c. 24.

Their inward ſenſes.

Unto their *inward ſences*, their witt, teachableneſſe, memory, love, and faithfulneſſe towards their maſters, chaſtity, and courage doe belong. It is aſcribed to their *witt*, that they know the enemies of their partye, ſo that they bite their enemies in Battle: that, having loſt their Riders that they loved, they pine themſelves to death: that they ſhowe by their eares what they heare, and that they know well a skilfull Horsman. *Alexander* his Buſephalus, would vouchſafe to ſuffer none at any time to back him beſide his Lord, and that with his Kingly capariſons: and having received deepe wounds in a Battle, he fell not before he had ſet his Lord ſafe downe out of danger. *Solinus* and *Suetonius* tell us, that *Cajus Iulius Cæſar*, his Horſe would receive no man on his back beſides *Cæſar*.

Sueton. in Cæſare.

A certaine Pannonian Phyſition, his Horſe being let looſe afore the dores, would wait even a whole day, untill his maſter returned from the ſick; and when he came againe, met him rejoycing; it is well knowne by the example of the *Sybarites*, that they may be taught to daunce, who were come to that hight of madneſſe, that in their drinking-feaſts, they would teach there Horſes to daunce to the Pijpe. *Scaliger* writes of a Horſe that he ſawe, that was little and miſhapen, which a certain Juggeler carried about to ſhowe, by whoſe deſire alſo he would ſome-

Scalig. exerc. 209. 5. 1.

times doe all his trickes, that he would walke, goe a round trott, run, daunce, either on foure-feete or on two. Wee have ſeen them drinke wine, ſitting on their buttocks; that they have bourne up their firſt foure feet, to carry a goblet: that they have bourne up a baſen with their legges, as if they had beene to be waſhed by a Barber; as we ſee the painted Aſſe with the Coule: they will lye all alonge on the ground, ſtretched out at length: that they will beckon unto you, cloſing their eye-lids: and lift up their head at their maſter his nod: and turne on their back, lying with their face upward. It is knowne that they knowe their ſtable, and returne willingly home. Therefore *Galba*, when there was a diſpute about the poſſeſſion of a Horſe, whoſe he was, commanded that he ſhould be led vailed to watering, and when he had drunke, he would go home to the right ſtable. As *Deuxippus* his Horſe was ſo taught, that he would gallop with him without a bridle, and when he went ſaftly afore, he would ſtand ſtill. *Strabo* tels us, that the Horſes of the *Nigrites*, followed their maſters like dogs. We read in *Herodotus*, that they were taught by the *Tarce*, to lye down on their belly. In *Parthia* a Horſe boud down to *Narva*. Another at *Paris*, made obeiſance with bent knees, to the Queene of *Louïs* the Twelfth. In the yeare 1636. we ſaw at *Venice*, that a Horſe would leep through wooden hoopes, like a doge, and jumping with a lively ſwiftneſſe turne himſelf round; that they have a good *Memory*, the ſound of the Trumpet eſpecially ſhowes us, which as ſoone as the Horſe heares, he prickes up his eares, ſnortles, he neighs, he champs upon the bit: he beats the earth with his hooſes, no ground will ſcarce hold him. A certaine jeſter alſo in *Tzetzen*, riding upon a Chariot-Horſe, loſt his dinner, becauſe the Horſe lighting by chance upon the marke-piller, thinking it to be the circe, he went round about the piller till night, running with great violence. To ſay nothing of that *Tholoſſanus* writeth of the Horſe of a certaine Biſhop, that his brother had ſo wonted, that as often as he heard theſe words, *O God, attend to be my helper*, he would leap often, and high from the ground, curvetting, and bounding.

Suidas in *ἵππος*.

As concerning their *love*, *gratitude*, and *faithfulneſſe* toward their maſter, examples witneſſe for them. *Antiochus* his Horſe, his Lord being ſlain in battell, caſt himſelf, and rider *Centeretrius* a Gaul man headlong down. A Horſe of a *Scythian* King, with kicks, and bites killed the conquerer, comming to plunder. *Dionyſius* his Horſe, being left by him, ſticking in the meudd, (as we read in *Pliny* out of *Philiſtus*,) as ſoon as hee got out, traced his maſters ſteps, though a ſtock of Bees cleave to his back. *Homer* ſaith, that *Patroclus* his Horſe wept. *Virgil* writes the ſame of *Pallantus*, *Suetonius* of *Cæſar*, *Cardan* of his own Gennet. *Pliny* alſo hath delivered, that many Horſes have ſuch an affection to their maſters, that they will mourn for them, and ſometimes bewaile them with tears. King *Nicomedes* being ſlain, his Horſe ſtarv'd himſelf to death. The ſame is related of the Horſe of *Socles* an *Athenian*, after hee had ſold him away.

L. 8.

Of their *Chaſtity* you may read in *Ælian*, *Varro*, and others. *Pliny* breefly thus: A Horſe his eyes being uncovered, and knowing then that hee had covered his dame, ſought a ſteep place, and there killed himſelf. And in the *Reatine* Province, a Mare for the like reaſon periſht, and tore the Carter in peeces, who had ſo deceived her, for they have underſtanding of their kindred; therefore a Mare will chooſe rather to keep her ſiſter of the former year company, then the dame. About the folds jealouſy, that is ſprung from an inceſtuous commixture, ſee *Aldrovandus*.

Of the *Courage* of the Horſe, the ſame Author ſpeaks at large. Let it ſuffice, that *Pliny* hath adviſed, that you ſhear of the Horſe main, that they may condeſcend to cover an aſſe, for they pride themſelves in their creſt. There have been thoſe alſo, that would win a courſe without a wagoner. In the circe, put into Chariots, they undoubtedly manifeſt that they underſtand both hartning, and prayſe. In *Claudius Cæſars* races, a Charioter being ſhaken at ſetting out, from his ſeat, the Horſes clad in white, won the race, daſhing out of their way whatever hindred them, and performing all againſt their corrivals, as if they had had a guide, ſhaming men, and their ſkill, that they ſhould be outdone by horſes; and comming, having run their courſe, to the goal, they ſtood ſtone ſtill. It was a great matter of divination of old, that Horſes in the Plebejan-games, having caſt off their guide, ran into the Capitol, and thence compaſſed the ſeat there, (as *Pliny* adds.) And the greateſt omen of all, that *Ratumena*, being Conqueror of *Veja*, ran with lawrell, and crownes thither; from which gate came to beare the name. In *Pauſanias* we read that *Phidotus* of *Corinth* his Mare, her name was *Aura*, her rider falling off, at firſt ſtarting, held her courſe as exactly, as if he had been managed by a Horſeman, and reaching the goal, ſhe turne herſelf; but hearing the Trumpet ſound, ſhee was mad to be running, and preventing the Judges, ſhe ſtood ſtill, as knowing that ſhe had won. If you mark their *Sympathy*, and *Antipathy*; The Horſe holds much friendſhip with Hens, and the Buzzard; but is at enmity with the Camel, Elephant, Wolf, Beare, Sow, Sheep, Aſſe, Serpents, a Fiſh called *Trachurus*, the Sea-Calf, Apples, and Figs, a kinde of Barly called Pelwort, of a black colour, and dead carkaſſes. When *Cyrus* encountred *Craſus* his Horſe with *Camels*, the Horſe fled. *Xerxes* placed his *Arabians*, mounted in Camels in his rere, leaſt his Horſe ſhould bee frighted. In the *Tarentine* war, the Horſes being terrified by the greatneſſe, the miſhapen Bulk, and ſtrange Hew, and hideous noyce of the *Elephants*, thinking thoſe unknown beaſts to be huger then indeed they were, fled all,

Hi. N. l. 8. c. 42.

Pauſanias in Corinthiacis.

Their Sympathy, and Antipathy.

Herod. Hiſt. l. 1. c. 15.

which cauſe a great ſlaughter. *Cæſar* wading over a River in Brittain, mounted on an Elephant, amazed the Britiſh Horſes. *Aporta* reports, that they cannot abide ſo much as drums made of the skins, either of Elephant, or Camel, or Wolf. *Pliny* teſtifies, that it went by tradition, that a Horſe will burſt that under his rider treads in a Wolfs ſteps. We read in Ælian, that if a Wolf tread on a Horſe heel, as he is drawing a Cart, he ſtands ſtill, and ſtif, as if with the Carter he were frozen. *Pierius Valerianus* reports, that you cannot get a Horſe to paſſe by, where a Wolfs bowels are buried. *Pliny* ſaith, that if you ty great teeth to horſes, they will never tire. We ſhall ſpeake of *Lycoſpadi*, and *Lycophori*, or Horſes that men ride with bits, when we ſhall deal with the differences of Horſes. Wee ow it to *Portaes* relation, that *Bears* in the wilderneſſe, are affrighted by a drum, made of a horſehide. Geldings will by no meanes come neare a *Lion*, others not gelt will run on him. If *Sheep* ſtand in a ſtable wherein Mules, Horſes, or Aſſes have ſtood, they eaſily get the ſcab. Braying *Aſſes* in *Darius* his expedition againſt the *Scythians*, troubled their Horſes. Of *Serpents*, and Horſes, *Silius Ital.* hath written. The tayl of a Trachurus hung at a Mares belly, makes her caſt her foal, if we beleeve Ælian. They cannot abide the ſight of a ſea-calf. They ſwound, if they carry Appels, or Figs; but come to themſelves again, if you lay bread afore them: They will not touch a kind of barley, that grows in Thrace, near a Province of the Scythians and Medes. They run mad, if you ſmeare their noſtrils with the herb laſer, or benjamin. *Geſner* was informed by an old man, that Gentiana, or Pelwort, cauſes Mares to caſt fole. If they tread on henbane, they caſt their ſhoos. If Horſes drink of the River Sybaris, they are troubled with neezing: if of Coſſiniris in Thrace, that fall into the land of the Abdeerites, they run mad. The ſame is ſaid of a well, or pit, not far from Potniæ a city of Bœotia. *Silius Ital.* writes, that Catoes Horſe, though ſpurr'd on, would not approach a black Moore in black harneſſe. We have it from Homer, that they loath carcaſes.

Plin. H. N. l. 20. c. 20.

Colum. R. R. l. 6. c. 30.

H. A. l. 13. c. 27.

Plut. Symp. l. 6. q. 8.

Their uſe.

Wee have great uſe of the Horſes in meat, phiſick, war, hunting, journeying, triumphs, and other occaſions: we will onely ſee in what account they are to be had in meats, and medicine. That not onely beſieg'd perſons have eaten horſe-fleſh, as in Verona under Maximilian the Firſt, in Novara, under Lewis Aurelian; at Rupel, under Lewis 13 of France, to name no more, but we read that heathens make it their food the name of the Nomedes, the Scythians, the Scarmathæ, and the late Tartarians is well knowne; theſe take pleaſure in wounding and cutting of Horſes, and feeding upon half rawe fleſh: they eat Horſes dyeing the day before of themſelves, or of a deſeaſe, the impoſtumed place being cut up; and their Kings, when they would diſtribute proviſions amongſt them, were wont to give one horſe amongſt 40 men. And alſo amongſt the Perſians in their Feaſts on their bearth-day, they had ſet before them whole roaſted horſes: and among the Gearmans, they ate both wild and tame horſes, untill it was forbidden by *Gregory* the III. *Bruerenus* relates, that he hath heard that the Inhabitants of the *Alpes*, eate colts. *Blood* alſo hath beene a delicate: *Pliny* indeed reports that the Sauromatæ doe live of hirſe, eſpecially puls, and alſo rawe meal mingled with blood out of the thigh vaines. *Mecovius* and *Paulus Venetus* have written, that if travellers be ſurprized with hunger and thirſt, they ſatisfie themſelves with opening of vaines and drinking of blood. Wee read in *Horace*, that the Cancany, who according to ſome are Beſalte, and according to Acron and Porphiry are Spaniſh nations, delighted in the ſame food. Concerning *milk* there is no doubt. For the Scithyans give their children Mares-milke, aſſoone as they are borne. Thence have they their names of horſe and milke-ſuckers. The ſame lay the milke in the Sun, that the thicker part may ſettle downe, and by and by they ſeath it. They ſay that it becomes like white wine. The Moſchy once, the ſervants of the Tarters, were wont to preſent them Mares-milke upon their journey, as they came with their Captaine to demand tribute. Writers are not agreed what Hippacks is. *Hypocrates*, *Dioſcorides*, and *Pliny*, write that it is chees, which he ads ſmels of vennome, and anſwers in proportion to ox-milke, others beleeve it to be Mares-milke crudled. *Theopompus* writes that it was Scithian food of Mares-milke; however it is, we read in Theophraſtus that they could live 11 or 12 dayes together upon that and licouriſe: Hypocrates teſtifies, that for the moſt part they uſe Mares-milk chees. Neither is that any wonder, ſince ſome relate, that *Zoroaſter* lived once ſix moneths with milke alone; which *Atheneus* declares alſo of another. As for what belongs to *Medicines*, Horſes milk, whay, blood, greace, curd, teeth, heart-bone, liver, ſtones, gall, hayre, hoofes, ſweat, foame, ſpittle, ſtale and dunge hath place therein; their *Milke* is very purgative, as Dioſcorides delivers. *Whay* ſerves to cleanſe the Ulſers of the reins, to wit that, that by ſeathing is ſever'd from the milk, if we beleeve Æthius. *Rhaſis* writes that a woman, if ſhee unwittingly drink Mares-milk, if ſhee preſently accompany with her husband, ſhall conceive. I find alſo in *Pliny*, that the ſame milk is good to waſh the matrix. Their *blood* is of a purifying quality, but whether that of mares, that have taken horſe, or of ſtallions, or of either ſex, experience may beſt decide. *Pliny* writes, that the ſame is good for the Kings evill: and fariers uſe it for divers diſeaſes. The Phragmaticum drawn from the matrix, warme with oyl and wine, and ſmeard on over the whole beaſt againſt the hayr, cures it.

Bruyer. l. 13. c. 40.

Plin. H. N. l. 18. c. 10.

l. 2. carm.

Cro. Hiſt. Polon. l. 29.

l. 4. de morb.

l. 28. c. 9.

H. P. l. 9. c. 13.

Their uſe in Phiſique.

M. M. l. 2. c. 75.

Her. Barb.

Plin.

Veget. l. 1. c. 17.

The *Gall* is of a malignant nature, and is reckoned among poyſons, ſo that the Prieſt for that cauſe muſt not touch a Horſe. His *greaſe* ſmoked brings forth a dead birth, and the afterbirth follows. His *marrow* is mixt with ointment for the cramp. *Curd* from the Mares milke is accounted a remedy againſt bloody fluxes, and collicks, ſay *Dioſcor. Gale. Avicenna*, and *Haly*. Meal made of their *teeth* ſprinkled on the privities cures many, cures their greefs. The teeth that a Horſe firſt ſheds tied to infantes, eaſes them in breeding teeth, and with more ſucceſſe, if they have not toucht the ground. Sextus writes that with a touch they heal the toothake; for, hee adds, that if an infant kiſſe a horſe mouth, the pain of the teeth is not felt, nor will a horſe bite an infant. The *tongue* in wine is a preſent remedy for the Milt, ſaith *Pliny*. The *Heartbone* neerly reſembles dogsteeth: It ſcarifies, or opens a ſore; or if you take a tooth out of a dead horſes jaw it helps a ſore ſhoulder, *Plini* ſaith, infallibly. The *Liver* laid up in a cedar cheſt, tempered with wine of chies, and water prevents the conſumption of the Liver. De *Milt* drunke in freſh water caſt forth a dead child, ſaith *Pliny*. Their ſtones dride, and drunke provoke luſt. *Bunches* in their knees, and the hard skin of their hoofs or grown ground to pouder, and given in vineger are good againſt the falling ſickneſſe, as *Dioſcor. Galen.* and *Pliny* write. The *hayr* tied at a doore keepes flies, and the worms called cniphes out, as *Rhaſis*, and *Albertus* have delivered. Three Horſe briſtles tied in ſo many knots within ſores in the privities, helpe them. The aſhes of the ſame taken out of the head, or belly ſtops a flux of blood. Warts are taken away, if you bind a horſe hayr about them, becauſe by tying that that feeds them is ſtopt, and ſo they dry away. The aſhes of their *Hoofs* ſmeare with oyl, and water on wax kernels, and apoſtumate, mattery ſwelling in any part ſcatters, and removes them: and alſo bunches, if mingled with hot urine. The ſame being taken in with wine, and water helps againſt the ſtone in de bladder. *Hierocles* write, ſcrapings pourd into a horſes noſtrils provokes him to ſtale. Their *ſweat*, drunk with urine in a bath drives out belly wormes, and ſerpents; if you will truſt the promiſes of ſome, mixt with wine, and drunke by one great with child makes her miſcarry. If a knife, or ſword warme out a wound be dipt therein, it is ſo infected, ſaith *Albertus*, that the wounded place will never leave bleeding till the party dy. Their *fome* newly taken from them infuſe in oyl of roſes helps eares, though never ſo ſore. *Geſner* commends their *ſpittle* as a remedy for the peſtilentiall burning in the jaws, that ſometimes in ſummer troubles eſpecially ſhouldiers; *Let the patient*, ſaith hee, *gargle horſes ſpittle in his mouth, that is provenderd with oats, or barly: then bruſe together living crabs, preſſe out the moyſture, and waſh it again with the ſame; if you cannot get living ones, ſprinkle the pouder of crabs dried in an oven: after you have waſht it with horſes ſpittle.* Give to them that are ſo far gone in a conſumption of the lungs, that they are given over, an horſes fome, or ſpitle in warme water three dayes together, the ſick perſon ſhall without delay be healed, but the horſe ſhall dy. As for their *ſtale*, and *dung*, let it ſuffice to have ſaid, that mingled with ſmiths forge water it helps the falling ſickneſſe; the ſame ſod in white wine is uſed againſt the collicke, and the bite of a Scorpion; and in water, good againſt a flux. Being freſh and put to the noſe ſtanches blood, eſpecially if ſtird with chalk, and ſharp vineger mingled with Eggſhell beaten to powder, it prevents the overbleeding of a wound. Their breath, as ſome feign, is a preſervative againſt the plague.

Sextus.

Plin.

Colcil.
Bion.

Galen.
Euporiſt.
l.2.c.38.

Plin.
Marcellus,
Sextus.

The *differences*, or *kinds* of Horſes are manifold; the cheefe are borrow from *places*, *parts*, and *certain* accidents. From place, thoſe of *Acarnan* are ſaid to be greateſt; whence it grew a proverb, when men ſpake of any huge thing. The Æthiopian Horſes, (the wild I beleeve) are reported to be wingd, and horned, and can endure no heat.

Thoſe from *Agrigentum* were uſe to be ſent of old to the Græcian games, and went away ſtill conquerors. The *Alanican* were fleeteſt, and ſtrongeſt. *Probus* had one, as men ſay, of ſuch ſwiftneſſe, that between ſun, and ſun hee went an hundred mile, and would hold out ſo ten dayes together, as wee have ſaid. The *Engliſh* are moſt pacers, few trotters, ſaith *Polydore Virgil.* The *Apanienſers* in *Syria* kept above 30000 Mares, and 300 they ſent out for breed. Thoſe of *Apulia* are cried up for the beſt warhorſes, ſaith *Varro*, and *Volateran*. Thoſe of *Arabia*, ſpecially the Mares, in a day and a night, or thereabout, can rid an 100 mile ground, if we beleeve *Vartomannus*. *Arcadia* is famous for breed of mules tween-horſes, and ſhee-aſſes, whence it hath the name *Hippobatos*. The *Armenian* are of the Parthian race, but have greater heads, ſaith Abſyrtus. The Gennets of *Aſturia* are ſmall, having a ſoft turning in the opening of their thighs, have been in great requeſt; but are unfit for warre. The *Barbaries* out of Tunis, and Numidia are ſwifteſt. Thoſe of Bengala are ſo hard hooft, that they need not be ſhod, though they travell among rocks, and mountains. In Biſnagar they are ſould for 400, or 500 peeces of gold, and ſometimes 800, becauſe they are fetcht elſewhere. The *Britones* have ſhort thighs and eares. Thoſe of *Burgundy* moſt patient. The *Calabrian* beſt travellers. Thoſe of Cappadocia beſt of all; They uſed to pay yearly to the Perſian a thouſand five hundred. Thoſe of *Caraja* are brought by merchants into India, the natives uſe to cut two or three joynts from their tayl, that they may not ſwinge their rider. Thoſe of *Biſcay* are whitiſh; brought into the farther end of Spaine, they change colour. Thoſe of *Cilicia* payd for tribute 360 white Horſes to Darius. Thoſe of *Corſica* are gallant ſpirited, but low; ſome little bigger then ſheep, ſaith Procopius; ſome add that they cannot be rode unleſſe you cloſe their eyes. The Cretan are ſo lofty ſpirited, a man dare ſcarſe come near them. Thoſe of *Cyrene* pinchbellued, but have

In Sicilia.

H. Angl.
l.1.

Strabo.
Geog.
l.16.

ἱππόβατος.

βαρυκίφαλοι.

Martial.
Epigram.

have ſound feet, ſhortbreath'd if ridden, and of great bulk. The *Dacian* moſt fleet, with manes hanging to the ground, long tayles, and little heads. The *Daniſh* handſome, and famous for ſtrength. The *Oelandi* of the Ile of the Gothique ſea, the leaſt tits in the world, but very teachable. The *Elean* prayz'd for ſwiftneſſe; the natives cauſe their Mares to be lead out of their coaſts to take horſe, finding by experience, that it wonderfully betters the breed. The *Epirots* are biters, and froward, by the Elis they deſerved the palme; they now call them Aban. *Vegetius* applauds the *Frigiſci*, as outdone by none for ſwiftneſſe, and holding out untired. The German horſes are moſt trotters. The *Tranſilvanian* not ſo docible as others, but yeelding to none in maintaining a long courſe.

Thoſe of Greece, whereof *Abſyrtus* writes, have good feete, a great body, a handſome head, high afore, neat bodyed, but unhandſome buttocks, no way anſwering the reſt, ſwift and couragious. The *Hetruſei* are copt-headed and thick creſted. The *Spaniſh* are great, and handſome bodyed, ſtraight, neat of head, their whole frame plainely diſtinct; but thin buttockt, able, and ſtout travellers of a body, nor ſlender, nor leane, but fit for going, and neede no ſpur. Beſides they are from the time of their foaling to their full age, well manner'd, and obedient, after untoward, and biters. *Rodericus Santius* ſaith, that ſo great is there fidelity, that when they feele themſelves wounded in battle, they ſet downe their Rider ſafe from all danger: they commonly call them *Gennets*. Thoſe of *Holland*, eſpecially ſouthward, are of baway bodies. In Frieſland, their Horſes are generous, thick-breſted, and fit for warre-ſervice. The *Hunniſci* are of a great and bow-bending head, their eyes ſticking out, narrow of noſtrill, broad cheeckt, ſtrong, and ſtiffe-neckt, their manes hang below their knees, great ribs, ſaddle-backt, thick taild, ſtrong leg'd, ſmall footed, full and broad hoofs, hollowe bouweld, and the whole body full of nooks, no fat in their buttocks, no muſcles in their necks, rather long, then high ſtatured, hanging bellyed, great boned, leane, but handſome, and whoſe deformity it ſelf is beautifull, their ſpirit moderate, and knowing, patient of wounds: they are otherwiſe called Hunnici: perhaps they are thoſe of Hungaria, that, Camerarius ſaith, never ſhed their teeth. Thoſe of *Iberia* are ſwift, but not for a long courſe, handſome bodyed, but tender hoof'd. Perhaps they are not thoſe of Spaine, but out of Iberia, betweene Armenia and Colchis; though Oppianus makes them the ſame. Of the *Indian* Horſes, Ælian ſaith, that they are hardly ſtopt when they run, unleſſe by moſt skilfull horſemen. Theſe know how to run the Ring. The *Iuſubres* are harder neckt then others, and of ſparkling eyes. The *Iſtrian*, tall their backbone continued, and hollow, or ſaddle-backt. The *Lidian*, very long, of thick ribs and ſides, and broad breſted. They can well endure heat, and thirſt at midday. The Maſſeſily are ſmall, and fleet, governed onely with a ſwitch, which is alſo ſaid of the Mooriſh. The *Menapian*, or Gelders, are the onely warre-horſes of Jermeny, and therefore much valued. Some will have them called *Cicambry*. The Moſcy go unſhod. The *Murciby*, will ſcarce take a bit into their mouth. The *Neapolitan*, are ſtout, handſome, and ſtrong. The *Negritæ* are almoſt of no uſe, becauſe of the too much heat: as alſo becauſe they are codſweld, that they cannot ſtale. In ſtead of hay they uſe ſhred fitches dryed in the Sun: for oates they uſe hirſe: for a horſe trapped, and with his other furniture they will give nine ſlaves, at the moſt 14. The *Niſei*, which Oppeanus priſeth highly, are moſt dutifull eaſie paced and reined, ſmal-headed, their maines long and thick, the haire hanging downe on each ſide, ſomewhat yellow. Stephanus and Am. Marcel. teſtifie, that they have beene out of Media, they are alſo called Neſei; they were wont to ſend yearly 20000 of them to the King of Perſia, about the time when the feaſt of Mithra was held.

Abſyrtus.

Hiſt. Hiſp. p. 1. c. 2.

Vegetius.

Oppianus. ceneg. l. 1.

H. A. l. 12. c. 9.

Herberſtinius.

Strabo.

Norwey breeds Horſes of a middle pitch, but thoſe of an admirable ſtoutneſſe, and fleedneſſe, even in craggy wayes. The *Numidian*, taſt not barley, nor wheat, being content with graſſe, and hay alone. The *Parthian* are of faſt, huge body; their hayr tied up in criſped curls. The *Perſian* Horſes are not much unlike others in ſtature, and ſhape, onely are diſcerned from others by a certain gracefull walke. They take their ſteps thick, and ſhort, but their pace delights, and recreates the Rider, which they have naturall, never being taught it; they are reckoned among the pacers, or amblers, and rackers, like neither, yet like both: for a ſpurt they have a gracefull gate, in a long journey of a ſtrong endurance, of a proud temper, and, unleſſe kept down by labour, dayly ſtubborn againſt their rider; ſwelling, ingenious: and, which is ſtrange, in ſuch a hote climate, wary obſervers of comelineſſe in carriage, their creſt arched, and bowing downe to their very breaſt. Among the *Pharſalick*, Ariſt. avers, there was a kind of Mare, called Juſta, that brought foals all like ſtallions; whence it may bee, they have the name, juſtæ, or perfect. The Polonian are coveted by ſtrangers, partly for their ſwiftneſſe, and endurance of hardſhip, partly for their eaſie going. Among the *Pſylli*, Ælian faines that their Horſes are no greater then Rams. What the Saphareni are, that Vegetius mentions with the Armenian, having applauded the Perſian, I can in no Author find. I gueſſe they are from *Saphara*, a towne of Arabia the Happy, neare the Midland-Sea, which Pliny mentions, and Ptolomy calls *Saphara*. Thoſe of *Sardis* are moſt cried up, their tayls are long, and buſhy, their creſt ſhort, their hoofs like Aſſes: of a ſtrong, ſinewy limbs, ears prickt up, if Stradanus have well deſcribed them. The *Sarmatici*, a kind not unhandſome, and in their kind neat, good racers, plain, and great bodied,

ſtrong

Abſyr.

Oppian.

Vegetius.

Ariſt. A. H. l. 7. c. 5.

Cromerus.

l. 16. c. 37. H. H.

In veterinaria.

Abſyrtus.

ſtrong of head, and of a comely neck. They geld them, leaſt being enraged by the ſight of Mares, they be borne away, and take head, or being high fed, they ſhould run a madding, and by often neighing, betray their owners. *Pliny* ſaith, that that people, when they are to take a long journey, prepare their Horſes by keeping them ſhort, and hungry, and let them not drinke much, and ſo ſhall travell 150 miles without lighting. The *Scenitæ* are outgone by none in ſwiftneſſe. In *Swethland*, and *Gothland*, they are great, and very ſerviceable in Battell, when armed, and are forbidden, by royal command, to be exported. The *Tartar* are moſt white. *Venetus* writes, that the great Cham keeps X M; ſo fleet they are, that they can ride 20 German miles of ground in one day: low creſted, and with their feet they ſearch for their food, and water under the ſnow; and are fleeter then others, as the Moſchi ſay. Thoſe of *Theſſalie* have this brand on them, that they are Oxheaded. The *Thraſian* Horſes are ugly, miſhapen, rough-bodied, great-ſhouldered, ſaddle-back'd, crooked-ſhanked, and goe an uncertain jogging pace. Yet Virgil praiſes the Delphique (uncertain, doubtfull) oracle. The *Toringi*, Vegetius commends, ſetting them next the Hunuiſci. Volateran makes thoſe of *Sardinia*, and *Corſica*, Iſles of the *Tyrrhene Sea*, to be very low, but generous, and reſtles. And thus much of their kinds, in reſpect of places.

Evagri.
Olaus Magnus ve. l. 1. c. 65.
Micho. l. 1. c. 6.
Abſyrtus.

Very many differences alſo meet us taken from their ſeverall ſhaped *parts*, ſome are ſtild Elaphopodes, or hartfooted, from their deers-feet, who have bones in their hough joynt, that make them of a hobbling pace, that they tire their rider with their ſhufling, ſo hard they ſet. Some in the ſame parts have ſhort, and low bonds, and their hoofs come to the inmoſt part of their heels, ſo that they trail, and drag their legs after them, and halt; theſe are dog-footed. Some are waglers. Abſyrtus calls them *Eteroskeleis*; not having a right ſtroak. Some toſſe their heads up, (or hold them like a Pig on a ſpit,) others are unlike jaw'd, one jaw hard, the other ſoft; from their accidents, or qualities, they are diſtinguiſht (to let paſſe the reſt) from their *colour*. In which reſpect, they are ſome fleabitten, ſome ſtreaked, ſome pide, ſome all of a colour, white, black, red, cheſtnut, &c.

Cynobatæ.
ἑτεροσκελεῖς.
ὑψαυχὴν.
Homer.
ἑτερογνάθος.

The ſpotted, eſpecially with great coleblack ſpots, and ringlets, whether on the thighs, or back, at length, or diſtinct on the neck, are counted the nobleſt, and are thought the choyſer, becauſe nature ſeemes, in ſo marking them, to keep a kind of order, whether in reſpect of numbers endures, or placed in thoſe ſpots, or ſtraitneſſe: next to theſe are the red, and dark ſpotted. To theſe may be refer'd the *chequered*, or *dappled*, the *ſpeckled*, like Panthers; the pide; the fleabitten; thoſe like magpies, full of black and white ſpots. Thoſe whoſe right, or left feet are both white, are eſteemed bad. Thoſe that have each other foot white, worſt of all. The reaſon is, becauſe the legs lay clapt together in the dames belly, whence they became ſo ſpotted. Thoſe that are of *one onely colour*, Palladius adviſes to chooſe for ſtallions. The *white* Claudian counts fleeteſt, and are moſt magnified by Plato. Thoſe alſo that are gray-eyed; for, ſince they all, either black, or goot-eyed, or grey-eyed, the colour of the ey anſwers that of the body. The *blackiſh* are cried up, eſpecially, if they have a ſtar in the forehead, and a white ſtreak, and ſome white on one foot. The cole-blacke, as it were ſchorcht in the fire, (Homer calls them *Aithoonas*) Oppian commends them for hunting the wild boar. There are ſome brightbloody, and palme colour'd, and bay, and cheſtnut. Becanus ſaids the azure, or *blewiſh* are fleet. Heſychius, and Varinus mention flame-colour'd. Some, (calls Heterophthalmi) have one ey greater, or lower then the other. Lacuna miscalls them, one-eyed. The Parthians liked the fearfull ones beſt, perhaps, becauſe good to run away upon. Some are called *Ætogeneis*, or eaglebreed, from a native ſcarlet ſpot on the ſhoulder, as Abſyrtus thinks; the Sarmatæ hold them for good: but reject thoſe that have an eagle marke about their hips, or tayl. Laſtly, thoſe that are called *Alphorugchoi*, are ſaid to hold out good, and not to decay ſo ſoon as others.

Oppian.
Homer.
Trabeati. Transtrabeati.
The wall-eyed are skewiſh.
Varro.
Caſſius Medicus.
Πυρριὰς.
αἴθωνας.
Αἰετογενεῖς.
Αλφόρυγχοι.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Aſſe.

Next the Horſe, I ſhall treat of the Aſſe, a beaſt contemptible indeed, but no leſſe uſefull. Certainly the report goes, that it is above beleefe, almoſt how gainfull they proove to their owners: and it is ſaid for certain, that a Shee-aſſe there was, that brought in more then any the moſt fruitfull farme: for it was knowne, as we read in *Pliny*, that in Celtiberia, Shee-aſſes each yeelded 400000 pieces of mony, ſo fruitfull they were. No wonder therefore that Q. Axius the Senatour, gave 400 pieces for an Aſſe; and that Heliogabalus diſtributed Aſſes for rich magnificent preſents, and donatives to the people of Rome. The *name* the Aſſe hath obtained among the Romans (*Aſinus*) is not derived from *A*, and *Sinos*, as if he were a ſenſeleſſe beaſt, as Bartholomæus plays upon the word; but from ſitting, as one ſhould ſay, a Waine, or Waggon; or rather from the Hebrew word *Aſon*, that ſignifies an Aſſe. The Greeks call him *Onos*, becauſe helpfull to us in our works; unleſſe it were better to ſay, from the Paliſh, wan colour, whence alſo it is thought that the ſame name (*Aſellus*) is put on the codfiſh. The *Cyrenenſes* call him *Brikos*, from his untowardneſſe; *Ariſtophanes*, *Boupalos*, as a man ſhould ſay, blockiſh as an ox. *Nicander*, *Broomaes*, the brayer; and from his hideous abſurd voyce, *Megamocos*; *Euſtathius* and *Suidas*, *Kanthoon*, from his packſadle; *Hezyc.* and the

Value.
H. N. l. 8. c. 43.
Name.
A ſedendo Iſidorus.
παρὰ τὴν ὄνησιν.
ὄνος.
βελλὸς.
βούπαλος.
βρωμήεις.
μεγάμυκος.
κάνθων.

κιλλός. κωθυλος, λίπαργος, μιμμεμνων. μόνιος. κήλων. ὀκρίβας. ὀγκιστής. Deſcrip. μύκλας, Heſych. κορώνην. Pliny.

the *Dores*, *Killos*; others, *Koothulos*, *Lepargos*, from his whitiſh bowells; *Cyrill*, *Memmemnoon*, *Monios*; which yet the Phocenſes give onely to thoſe that are ſent in haſt: Alſo *Keeloon* he is called; and *Okribas*, that is, wild; *Ogkiſtees*, from braying. If you looke on his *Deſcription*, his *eares* are long and broad, proportionable to his body; he is thick lipped, *great headed*, there are black ſtreaks on his neck, and feet. In the enterance of his *skin*, he bears the ſhape of a croſſe, in which place alſo his burdens fall more uneaſie to him, then near his reines, becauſe he is there weakerboned. His *hair* very rough, and unfit to make cloaths; his *bowells* white; he is fairer hang'd then any other of the fourfooted beaſts; *Nicander* calls it *Korooneen*, he fors *teeth* both male, and female looſe at 30 months old; the ſecond, in the ſixth month, and if they bring no yong, afore they ſhed their laſt teeth, they are undoubtedly barren. Their *skin* is ſo tough, and thick, that they ſcarce feel a club. The *heart*, very great, as in all timerous beaſts, or thoſe out of fear doe miſchief. The *blood* extream thick, fat, and black.

Place. Feed. Colum. R. R. l. 7. c. 1. Or Chryſippus. Kranzius. Sax. l. 6. Engendering. H. A. l. 10. c. 28. H. N. l. 16. c. 20. Gen. 36. 24. The following paſſage I liſt not to Engliſh. Their enmity. Exerc. 152.

As for *places*, the Nomades have them not, by reaſon of the coldneſſe of the region; therefore northward you find but few. Very many are found in Italy, France, Germany, Greece, as we ſhall ſee in their differences; their *food* is of the meaneſt. For even, where there are no paſtures, they will be fed with any thing, and a little ſerves their turne; for they will eat leaves, and thorns, and willow ſpruggs, or bavins, if you lay them afore them. They thrive on chaff, that you may find every where in abundance. Therefore *Tetzes*, declaring a cities utter ruïne, ſaid wittily, that he fears it ſhould prove Aſſes-provender. He delights in reed, that to other beaſts is poyſon; and in figs, the which when one had greedily eaten, and a boy deſired that wine (or grapes,) ſhould be alſo given to him. Philemon (the Poët) ſeeing the Aſſe eat them, died with laughing. But ſo great coſt was layd out on *Chriſtian* the Biſhop of Mentz his Aſſes, as might have well maintained a mighty Princes family. They ſay alſo that drinking of water, battens them, and that the more they drink, the more they thrive by their provender. They are very luſtfull, which appears by the brazen Aſſe, that thoſe of Ambracia dedicated at Delphos, after their conqueſt over the Moloſſi, in a night-fight. But that exceſſe of theirs in venery, it is well knowne, makes them ſluggiſh and barren. Hence it is, that to the Ægyptians they were ſo hatefull, as Ælian relates. Of their engendring thus Pliny; their ſooneſt bringing forth is after 30 month old, but a full exact birth after three years, as it is with Mares, in the ſame months, and after the ſame faſhion. The ſhee-aſſes brings forth in the twelfth month, for the moſt part but one at once, for ſo is her nature, yet twins ſometimes, but very rarely. Seven dayes after ſhe will couple, and then conceives; but after again ſhee will take the hee-aſſe. She is not wont to doe ſo, unleſſe ſhe bring forth, afore ſhe looſe the tooth, whereby her age is knowne; but if ſhe bring forth afore, ſhe ſhall be fruitfull as long as ſhe lives. She uſes to breed all her life long, that is, till ſhe be 30 years old; when their time comes, they muſt be helped by a kind of midwiferie, for their great toyling weakens them in thoſe parts. They never let the hee ſtand idle, for reſt makes him but worſe. They bring the hee and ſhee together afore the ſolſtice, that is the longeſt, or ſhorteſt day in the year, that every other year they may bring forth about the ſame time, which they do the twelfth month after conception. Thus far *Pliny*. They are uſe to be ſore teated with breeding, therefore at ſix months end they ſuffer their hee-colts to ſuck no more, but ſuckle their ſhee-colts almoſt a whole year. The breeders have milk in the tenth month; *Pliny* ſaith, they are never without from the firſt. If the dames run in rank paſture, it is deadly for the colts to ſuck for the two firſt dayes after foaling; they call the diſeaſe *Coloſtratio*, coming from the firſt crudled milke. *Anah* was the firſt that brought horſes, and Aſſes together, (whence Mules proceed.) It is worthy our nothing, as *Pliny* ſaids, that, eſpecially at the production of Mules, the hair of the ears, and brows are like the dames, and of as many colours, though all the reſt of the body be of one colour. They are all at *enmity* with the bird, call'd Ægithus, (that uſes to peck-aſſes galled backs, becauſe theſe ſpoyl their neſts) as alſo the Spinus, (the Nightingal, or Thiſtlefinch.) And among plants, they hate hemlock moſt. They uſe to rub themſelves againſt thiſtles, and ſo wrong the Ægithus his neſt; which ſhee ſo dreads, that, hearing but an Aſſe bray, ſhe caſts out all her eggs, and the Chickens fall all out. The Spinus hates the Aſſe, becauſe he devours ſo the thiſtle-flowers, that ſhe lives upon. If in Hetruria they eat but hemlocke, they are taken with a deep ſleep, and ſeaz'd with a ſenſeleſneſſe, that they ſeeme ſtark dead. Scaliger teſtifies, that many with eating thereof fall a yawning, and then are giddy, and turne round, and fall. What men report of the Crow, Wolf, Rat, and Horſe, ſtands with plain reaſon.

What they love.

The Aſſe *loves* the Scorpion, and Vines; whereof Merula ſaith, if one ſtrook by the Scorpion, ſit on an Aſſe upright toward the tayl, the Aſſe ſhall feel the anguiſh in his ſtead; and that is a ſigne thereof, that Aſſe dies farting. Or if hee, whom a Scorpion hath ſtung, whiſper the Aſſe in the eare, ſaying, a Scorpion hath ſtung mee, the pain ſhall leave him, and paſſe into the Aſſe. But it is obſerved, that, if an Aſſe crop a vine-branch off, from that time the vine ſhall take better, and prove more fruitfull: and that thoſe that have ſtudiouſly endeavoured this, have gain'd yearly an ample vintage. Men uſe to fetch the water of the river Styx, onely in an Aſſes hoof; and that Empedocles could allay eaſt-winds with botles made of aſſes-hides: I know not whether theſe

are

Their life.

are to be reckoned among the examples of Sympathy. Their *life* they prolong to the thirtieth year, unleſſe they be worn out with overhard labour. The ſhee-aſſe is more lively then the hee.

Voyce.

Diſeaſes.

Their *voyce* is braying, or onking, as Scaliger will have it, and wee read of that they call Bromomai, and Mycaomai by the Greeks. They only among the hairy beaſts are free from not only lice, but alſo looſnes, and chapping of the skin. They are troubled with rheums, and inſatiable hunger, and that moſt, if they carry figs dried, and apples. They call it Malida, which ariſes in the head, and cauſeth much red and yellow ſtuff to run out of the noſtrills; which ſhould it fall down on his lungs, would kill him, as it is ſaid.

H. A. l.14. c. 10.

Ælian reports that the Mauruſian Aſſes, aſſoone as they come into the highway, ridd ground with ſuch incredible ſwiftnes, that they rather do fly, then run; but then they are ſoon tired, their feet, and ſpirits ſayling them, and when goaded on to mend their pace, ſtand ſtone ſtill, and weep bitterly. See in Aldrovandus, how their halting may be cured.

Their nature.

That, as Pliny writes, they take heed of water, and feare to dip their feet in it; that (wonderfull to be related) though very thirſty, if the water be changed, you muſt force them to drink, and unload him alſo; that grinning, gaping, and unhandſome ſhewing their teeth, they ſeeme to laugh. That they will piſſe, when they ſee others ſtale afore them, or upon dung; that they are not much troubled with monthly terms; that, when they drinke, that thruſt not their noſe farre in, certainly becauſe of the ſhadow of their eares. Laſtly, that they, of all beaſts, except the mouſe, are moſt quick of hearing; all this belongs to their *nature*.

Doltiſhneſſe.

All men know, that they are condemned to the priveledge of ſingular *ſtupid dulnes*, whence blockiſh men have obtained deſervedly the name of Aſſes; whereof Aldrovandus at large.

In deſcr. Africæ.

Yet ſome examples ſhew, that they may be taught, for Cardan, out of Leo Africanus, writes, that Aſſes can daunce to the pipe, and with a word whiſpered in their eare, will of their owne accord ly down on their back, and hold their eyes cloſe ſhut, and as if they had drunk poyſon, ſwell, nor can be brought for a time by threats, entreaties, nor blows to riſe up, but will ſtart up on a ſudden, and jolly, allur'd by ſtroaking, and flattering, and by promis that they ſhall carry a beautifull woman; but when they ſhall heare that they are to carry old crones, or decrepid women, they ſhall hang their eares, and fain themſelves lame; and being asked whether they love fair mayds, they ſhall beckon a yea with their head; nay, they ſhall pick out the faireſt in the company.

Hiſt. Quadrup. de Aſino.

Geſner, having been an eye-witnes, reports the like of a ſhee-Aſſe of Iohn à Grua the juggler. Shee, ſaith hee, would firſt daunce three ſeverall kinds of daunces, as the muſick changed; and that with her forefeet held up, with great alacrity, and anone, as if all her jollity were turn'd into the deepeſt ſorrow, caſt herſelf all along on the ground, and there ly ſtone ſtill, as ſtruck with an apoplexy, and could not be brought to ſtir, with ſpurning, or kicking: after being bid to greet all the beholders, ſhee would, like a man, turne her eyes and head toward them all, and ſalute them, doing obeyſance with her forefeet: and, which was the greateſt wonder of all, ſhee, to the amazement of the byſtanders, would caſt her body through a hoop, at her maſters beck, as cleverly as a dog ſhould leap through. Laſtly, like a dogge, ſhee would take up an handkerchief, or glove dropt on the ground, and reſtore it to the owner. They are ſo fond on their colts, that they will run through fire to come at them; and are ſo loving to their kind, that they ſwound, if they ſee them dy. It is alſo obſerved, that the ſhee-aſhe takes ſpeciall heed, that ſhee bring not forth afore any mans eyes, or in the light. When ſhee is overloaden, ſhee ſhews it by hanging down her eares.

Their uſe in food

lib. 3. de aliment. facult.

That Aſſes fleſh hath ſerve *for food*, is witneſt by Galen. The ſtory alſo of Charles V. relates the Spanjards did ſometime eat it. Wee know alſo, that M.D.XVI. at the ſiege of Verona, it was counted a dainty, when they uſed lentils, and beanes but ſeldome. The Perſians alſo on their birth-feaſt-day would roſt an Aſſe whole, and reckoned it among Princely delicates. Mecænas, ſaith Pliny, was the firſt who appointed Aſſe-colts in feaſts, at that time prefer'd afore wilde Aſſes; after his time the taſt grew out of requeſt.

H. N. l. 8. c.43.

That they are ill taſted, and hard of diſgeſtion, and ſpoil the ſtomach, they that have fed on them can witnes.

Vſe in Phyſick.

The Phyſitians have brought into uſe Aſſes *milk*, *blood*, *fleſh*, *liver*, *ſpleen*, *yard*, *ſtones*, *hoofs*, *ſcurf*, *ſtales* and *dung*.

L. 6. de tuen. ſa.

Galen ſaith, their *milk* is thinneſt, if compared with that of the cattell that we uſe to milke: but thick, if compared with that of camels and Mares. Unleſſe we ſo diſtinguiſh he muſt be ſaid to contradict himſelf; ſince Pliny alſo writes, that camels-milk is thinneſt, next that of Mares, the ſhee-aſſes ſo thick that men uſe it in ſtead of curds. It is beſt, if ſhe be well, well fed, young, and ſhortly after her foaling.

Plin. H. N. l.23. c.5.28. c.12.

Phyſitians adviſe, ſome of them, that they that are in a conſumption, ſhould ſuck it themſelves, that it abate not of the native warmth. Galen preſcribe it to yong man, who was waſted away, mixt with hony, as ſoon as he came out of a bath. The ſame drunke alone refreſheth an exulcerated ſtomack; and is commended againſt a cough, leannes, and ſpitting of blood.

H. N. l. 11. c.41.

Drinking it helps a ſore breaſt, as Pliny delivers; and taken in with hony it helps monthly terms. It is not good for a weak, or giddy, ſwimming head. It helps againſt parget, ceruſe, brimſtone, and quickſilver. Gargling it is moſt comfortable for exulcerated jaws. There are examples of ſome helped of the gout by drinking Aſſes-milk. And ſome eaſed of that gowtiſh pain, by drinking the whey thereof.

Plin. H. N. l. 11. c.41.

It is thought to help ſomewhat to the making womens skin white. It is certain that Domitius Nero his Poppæa carried ſtill along with her

500 bigbellied Aſſes, and bathed her whole body in the milk, on a conceit that it ſaſtned and ſuppled her skin.

Plin. H. N. lib. 28. c.16.

In Praxichim.

Lib.28. H. N. c.16.

The *blood*, ſome ſay, ſtanches a flux of blood out of the brain. Pliny ſayes, that it is ſaid to cure a quartan ague, if the patient drink three drops of the blood taken out of a vein in the Aſſes-eare, in a pinte and a half of water. Hartmannus commends the ſame taken after the ears, as extreme good againſt madneſſe. Linnen never uſed afore is thereby ſoftened, and bleached; whereof a part is ſoftned in a draught of ſpring-water, and the water taken in againſt frenzy. Ælian witneſſes the ſame of Aſſes *fleſh*; and that one Bathylis of Candia was recovered of lunacy thereby, it being preſcribed him. Pliny ſaith, it cures the Tiſick, eſpecially in Achaja: wee read the ſame in Avicen, who addes that it is given in againſt the falling ſickneſſe.

Plin. l.10. c.19.

Plin.l.26. c.16. and 28,15.

L.28.c.16.

The *liver* alſo eaten helps againſt the ſame diſeaſe, but is preſcribed to be eaten faſting. Others adviſe it to be drop'd into the mouth mixt with a little of the univerſall medicine. The *milt* is ſo effectuall againſt the ſpleen, that the profit is felt in three dayes uſage. The ſame beaten to powder, and out of water put on the breaſts brings the milk into them, if we credit Sextus. The fume is good for old matrices, as Pliny holds. Their *Reins* in powder given in pure wine, help the bladder, and to hold the water. The Aſſes *genital* is conceived, ſayes Pliny, burnt to aſhes to make hayr come thick, and prevent gray hayrs, if ſmeare on the new ſhaven with oyl, and pounched to powder with lead. His right *ſtone* drunke in wine, or bound to the arme provokes luſt. Either of them helps againſt witchcraft. Wrapping infants in the *skin* keeps them from frighting. A ring made of his *hoof*, if there be no black in it carried about one inclinable to ſounding fits, keeps him from falling. The Aſſes of the ſame are alſo good for that end, drunk many dayes together, and kneaded with oyl diſperſſe ſwellings, or bunches. Tarentus uſed it for a bait to take many fiſhes. That they call *lichen* (whether male, or ſcurf, or tetter) burnt, and powderd, and laid on with old oyle, breeds hayr ſo, that if you annoint but a womans jaw with it, ſhee ſhall have a beard; daubd on with vineger raiſes from a lethargy, or dead ſleep. Their *ſtale* ſmeard on with clay takes away corns, and cures hard fleſh, ſaith Marcellus. Savanarola hath written that it is good againſt an ill ſavour of the noſtrils. Dioſcorides, that in drinke it helps the ache, and gravell in the reins. Wherefore thoſe of old have ſtill uſed it. Of their *dung*, thus Pliny; The dung of the Aſſe-colt, voided firſt after his foaling, is called Polea. The Syrians miniſter it in vineger, and meth againſt the ſpleen: The ſame helps the collick, and bloody flux, boyld in wine it greatly relievs the pain of the skin: In three dayes it cures the kings-evill given but as big as a bean in wine. A mares foles dung hath the like efficacy. The ſame is uſed to ſtanch blood. Tarentinus much commends it moyſtned in Coriander juice, and kneaded with barly-flower, for the taking of trachuris and perch.

I need not ſpeake of their uſefulneſſe in carriage, in the mill, in warre, and at the plow, &c. This may be added, that pipes are made of Aſſes *bones*, and are ſhriller then others; and that the Arabs make parchment of the aſſe-hide, and cloath of the hayr.

Differences.

Pontanus.

Xenophon.

Exercit. 117.

Some *differences*, and *kinds* they may be divided into; There are thoſe of *Myſia*, that are crooked gutted; and *Vary* ſo called, ſuch as the Great Turke gave Ferdinand K. of Naples, of a ſtrange hayr, a body ſtreakt, many colourd, and markt with even ſtreaks. Small, ſuch as Illyria, Thrace, and Epire breed. *Great* ones, ſuch as Antron a City of Theſſaly yeelds. Swift, found by Euphrates, that out-run a Horſe. Scaliger writes that in Ægypt ſuch is the holding out, and fleetneſſe of their ambling Aſſes, that they can without baiting ride their 40 miles a day without taking a hayrs harme.

CHAPTER III.

Of the wilde Aſſe.

ὄναγρος.

H. Eccl. l.9.

Cyneg. l.3.

THe Greeks call him *Onagros*, as much as to ſay, the Aſſe of the field, or wilde Aſſe. Nicephorus Calliſtus, ſpeaking of India, ſeemes to *deſcribe* him, when he ſaith, this Region breeds wild Aſſes both very great, and of a skin of ſtrange muſuall colours, black, and white being mixt with a great variety: And certain girdles, or rings reaching down from the top of the back-bone to the ſides, and belly, and there parted, and by certain turnings entertwined, making an admirable folding, and variety. Oppianus aſcribes a ſilver colour to him, which Geſner takes it for an aſh-colour, and conceives that *Eeroenta* ſignifies the ſame. But that he is not all white is clear by what Oppian adds about a black ſtreak running along his back, fairly diſtinguiſht here, and there by ſnow-white crownlets. Their skins Suidas calls Ozai.

Lucian.

They *live* in wilderneſſes, eſpecially in rocky and craggy places, in Africk, Lycaonia, Narſinga. Some deny that they paſſe in Lycia, that hill that ſevers Cappadocia from it. The Cappadocians hunt them moſt. In Pſara, an iſle of the Ægean ſea, lives there a kind, that tranſlates elſewhere dy. Some deny that there are any in Scythia. But Strabo ſais that the inhabitants about the marſhes of Mœotis, appoint hunting matches of them.

Their nature, and faſhions.

As for their *nature*, and *faſhions*; *Iſidore*, and *Bartholomew* of *England* write, that they were about the firſt Equinoctial once every hour night and day; and thereby men know that the nights, and dayes are of a length: which rather agrees to the Cynocephalus, bodied like an Ape, and headed like a Dog; *Scaliger* ſaith, that if they have ſeen a man ſtand in the ſame ſteps, they preſently fall a braying, holding their forefeet ſtill, and flinging out with their hindfeet. He will ſuffer the hunter to come ſo near him, that he can touch him with his hand, and then he betakes him to his heels. They are very jealous, and each governs his females: They are fearfull of their rivals. Whence it is, that they watch their ſhee-aſſes, when great with fole; that, if they can, they may by biting geld the male-colts, which the dammes fearing, doe their beſt to hide them in corners, and love to foale by ſtealth. We gather out of H. Scriptures, that they are impatient of thirſt. Some, to have a breed of Mules, chooſe wilde-aſſes tamed. This beaſt is eaſily tamed, and made ſo gentle, that he ſhall not ſeek to returne to his former lovely wildneſſe.

Plin. H. N. l. 8. c. 44. & Solinus.

Vſe.

Their *fleſh* is bitter, ſaith *Ælian*: *Galen* ſaith, that that of the well conditioned, and young, comes near to Harts-fleſh, and beef. *Scaliger* ſaith, that it is ranke, while warme; cold, it neither ſmels, nor taſtes well. And *Pliny* writes, that *Mæcenas* made feaſts of Aſſes-colts, and that then they were far preferd afore the wilde Aſſes; but after his time, their taſte was not regarded.

Exerc. Zob. 5. 4.

Phyſitians ſmear their *galls* on Ulcers with good ſucceſſe; and mingle them in plaiſters againſt S. *Anthonies* fire, if we beleeve *Avicen.* Their fat with oyle of Coſtus, is commended for the windineſſe of the loins, and reins. The *fleſh* of their back with oyles, help aking-joynts. Their *piſſe*, ſaith *Avicen*, breaks the ſtone in the bladder. Their *marrow* cures the Gout, and takes away the pain, annointing the place. The *dung* mixt with the yolke of an egge, daubed on the forehead, ſtanches blood. The ſame with an Ox-gall, if you annoint the hair, makes it curl.

Kindes. Scaliger.

There are ſaid to be two *kindes* of them. In the mountaine that parts the *Narſingæ* their Kingdome from the *Malabars*, many ſavage Aſſes have their haunt. The ſame breeds wild Aſſes faced like a Horſe, aſh-coloured, ſo nimble of foot, that there is no taking of them. Thoſe alſo of *Africa* are ſo ſwift, that they fall ſhort of no wild beaſt, except that they call the Lant.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the Mule, and the Indian Zebra.

Name.

THe name of the *Mule* is common to four living creatures; For the ſhee-mule is ingendered, not only between a Mare and an Aſſe, but between a ſhee-Aſſe, and an Horſe, as alſo a wild-Aſſe, and a Mare, as *Columella* hath delivered. The *Iumar*, between an Aſſe, and a Bull. Onely males come from a Horſe and an Aſſe; Ancients called them *hinnulos*, or little Mules: on the other ſide, they called thoſe Mules, that came of an Aſſe and a Mare. Yet *Varro* thinks that they are to be called, Mules, that come of a Mare, and a Mule. It may be thoſe are the pumily, or tits, that *Martial* mentions. For Hinnus (they are *Varro* his words) engendered of an Horſe, and ſhee-Aſſe is fleſhie in bulk then a Mule, and for the moſt part, ruddier, dard as a Horſe, mained, and tailed like an Aſſe. But the name of Mule, *Iſidore* conceives to be drawn from the Greeks, namely from that Bakers uſe to drive about their flowgoing mills withall, or a mullet: But it is better to drive it from *Molos*, labour, or of the Hebrew *Maal*, which ſignifies prevaricating, deceiving, or going out of the right way; Since this is a toyling creature, and bred out of the road, or ordinary courſe of nature: He hath obtained many names among the Greeks; *Emionos*, or half, mungril-breed, becauſe ſprung from an Aſſe, and a Mare; *Aſtrabe*, from his ſtrength of body; *Agonomoxthos*, from barrenneſſe; *Eterogonon zoon*, as bred of diverſe ſeeds; *Thres*, *olkas*, *&c.* are names given to the ſhee, as *Oreus* to the hee. *Aeidaros*, becauſe he can lobour more then any other beaſts on mountanous places. Many more Greeks names he hath gotten, whereof conſult with the Lexicons.

R. R. l. 6. c. 36.

Plin. H. N. l. 8. c. 44. Nonius.

R. R. l. 2. c. 8.

μολος,

Gr. Μολύνιν.

ἡμίονος, ἀςράβη, ἀγονόμοχθος. ἑτερόγονον ζῶον, Θρὴς, ὁλκὰς, &c. ὀρεὺς. Αειδάρος.

Deſcription.

When the Mule hath a Mare to the Dam, and an Aſſe to the Sire, he reſembles partly the one, and partly the other: yet more the Sire then the Dam, and is alſo voyced like him. They are long *dard* like the Aſſe; and hath them in ſtead of forelocks to guard the eyes. There is a croſſe on the ſhoulder; ſmall, ſlender *footed* they are, lank of *body*; for the reſt, like a Horſe, ſave that the neck is nonſtrait. They have all 36. *teeth*, beſides others more then uſual by nature: We learn from *Ariſtotle*, that they ſhed them. In the *heart* of ſome is found a bone. *Gall* they have none, as all whole-hoofed.

Xenoph.

Ruellius s. Hierocle

Place.

If you would know their *place*; they ſay, that hote, and dark places ſpoyl them, and make them after a manner beſide themſelves; they love to have their ſtanding in the open aire, covered, or onely their head, it is enough; the reſt takes no harm by the aire. There are none of them in Arabia the Happy, England, Scotland, Poland, nor in the neighbouring regions. They cannot breed in Elens. becauſe of a certain imprecation, or curſe. The Eaſt-Indies alſo want them. In Scythia they cannot abide ſo much as the beginning of winter. A certain Iſle there breeds ſome, but thoſe of a loud, and ſhrill voyce. Themiſita is full of them. The Cappadocians pay yearly 2000 of them to the Perſians. That they abound in Perſia, Meſopotamia, and Babilon appears by Alexanders taking order to lead away 3000. at the taking of Suſæ, both ſuch as would carry and draw. Their *food* is both fruit, and graſſe; but they baten moſt by their drink; nothing is better to keep them in good plight, then clave-graſſe: the more barly they eat, the more they neigh. From their firſt breeding of teeth they wax, and live many years. It is reported, that, when the Temple was built at Athens, there was one 80 years old.

Herodotus. Fran. Lopoz. Diodor. Siculus. Strabo. Geog. l. 11. & 12.

Feed.

The male, as they ſay, engenders at ſeven

In all mixt breeds they take most after the female therefore mules are allways bred on large Mares, for if bred from shee Asses, they will be both small and slugish.

Engendring.
Ariſt. de Gen. c. ult.

years old; the female is barren,becauſe,though ſhee conceive, ſhee can bring nought to perfection; but the Hee-mule, being of a hotter temper, then the female, ſometimes generates, though he confer litle to the brood; and what comes of him is but a maimed tit, as among the Swine the Metachærum, or after-birth, you ſhall find the ſame of a Mule in Juvenal. Yet good Authors,not to be concealed, as M. Varro, and afore him Dionyſius, and Mago, have delivered that in regions of Africa, the broods of ſhee-mules are not ſo prodigiouſly ſtrange, but are as common with them, as Mares with us. We ſhall unfold the reaſons of their barrenneſſe, in the books of Nature.

Smell.

Some relate that they excell in the ſenſe of *ſmelling*, by the benefit whereof,leave them any where, they ſhall by their ſent alone find out their way. Hence is it, that they are eaſily tainted with an infectious aire, and ſtroken with the peſtilence, which alſo happens to dogs. Of the diſeaſes whereto they are liable, ſee Aldrovandus.

Sympathy.
Antipathy.

There is ſuch a *Sympathy*, or agreement in nature, between them and ſwimming fowles, whether Geeſe, or Ducks, that they are ſaid to be heald with the very ſight of them. On the contrary the Flowers, and leaves of the Lawrell roſe, that are wholſome to man, are to them poyſon. In Mules alſo there is, I know not what, deadly to Mice. For faſten but a Mules left hoof at door, and the Mice ſhall quit the houſe; they are ever tame. The ſhees are found livelier then the hees, and wax not ſo ſoon old. Thoſe are cleanſed by the flowing of ſtale; theſe ſeem ſooner old by the ſent of urine. They love tumbling, to refreſh them, when weary. They borrow from the ſire hardineſſe to labour, and boldneſſe, and from the dame, ſwiftneſſe. I have knowne, ſaith Varro, that when a Wolf hath come to a company of Mules,they have hemmed him in among them, and kicked him dead. Yet any un-uſuall ſight terrifies them, and brings them into hazards. They kick moſt fiercely. There hath been one ſeen, that would brook no maſter, but one. They are extream ſtubborn. I ſaw, as I went between Naples and Rome, one, that could by no means be forced to lead the way, and being left by her fellows, lay downe, making us all laugh, and the Prieſt, who rode on her, fret. An example of their craft, you have in Thales his Mule,and of their memory, in *Pliny*. The monuments of Athens declare, that one Mule lived 80 years; they taking delight in him, becauſe, when they were building a Temple in the Tower, he being excuſed from labour for his great age, would endevour to help, and in courage by his company, the beaſts that fell under their burden; concerning which mule they decreed, that no corne-merchants ſhould offer to drive him from their corne-ſives: Some have wrote, that they will not kicke, when they have drunk wine. How true that is, we ſhall ſhew elſewhere. They are of great efficacy againſt poyſon, ſew one poyſoned in a Mules belly newly killed, hee ſhall eſcape with life, if hee remain therein, as long as there is any warmth in the beaſt; Hee ſhall be much better, if hee uſe many. *Maranta* is Authour, that there have been Princes, who to ſave a life, have uſed 30, 40, and 50 Mules. Some have allayed their luſt by ſprinkling on their body the duſt wherein a ſhee-Mule hath tumbled. Their heart, ſtones, reins, fleſh,and filth of their ears, are ſaid to cauſe barrenneſſe. The briſtles of the taile, bound together, are good to help conception, ſaith *Pliny*. *Hippocrates* preſcribes, againſt the womb-flux, to drink their dung burnt, powder'd, and ſifted in wine.

R. R. l.2. c.8.

Plut. l. utr. anim.
H. N. l.8. c.44.
Ariſt. H.A. l.6. c.24.

Vſe.

Plin. H. N. l.8. c.45.

Kinds.

Ariſtotle mentions two *kindes*, namely the *barren*, (whereof afore) and the *breeder*, whereof he writes, that there are in *Syria*, called Mules, of a divers kind from that engendered between a Mare and an Aſſe, but faced alike as wild Aſſes, have obtained the name of tame from their likeneſſe. And indeed, as wild-Aſſes, ſo Mules excell in ſwiftneſſe. Such Mules engender in their kind, as it is well knowen in them, that in the time of Pharnaces father of Pharnabazes came into Phrigia, that are there yet; three of nine are kept there to this day. They commonly engender in Cappadocia, but it is a peculiar kind.

Theophraſtus,
Aldrovand. Hiſt. quad. l.1. c.8.
Purchas Plig. l.7. c.13.5.7.

The *Zebra* anſwers every way the mule, but that it is a fruitfull breeder. Of a hayr full of ſeames and ſtreakes, wonderfull to be ſeen. For even from the back-top to the belly ſhee hath lines, as painted, of three colours, black, white, and yellow, the liſts being diſpoſed in an even proportion, each almoſt three fingers broad. They run wild,but in herds,and are famous for ſwiftneſſe; and, if tamed, might ſerve in ſtead of an Horſe. Some take them for mules. Whereof Pigafeta thus: The Zebra is bred in this tract (Congo) as alſo in other parts of Barbary, and Africa, which though in ſhape, and ſtature like the mule, yet is not it, (ſince it breeds) and differs from the mule,and all other beaſts in colour. For in three colours, black, white, and freſh red ſtreaks of three fingers bredth compaſſe the body from the back to the belly in faſhion of ſemy, or half circles; the tail being of a red,and ſhining hew-footed,and hoof'd as the mule, otherwiſe of a light, and nimble foot, as the Horſe, nay much fleeter then he,ſo that it occaſions the proverb in Portugal, ſwifter then the Zebra. Shee breeds every year, whence there is great plenty of them;but uſeleſſe to the natives,who know not how to uſe them; elſe they might ſerve them as well as Horſes, both in peace, and warre, nature having furniſt thoſe places with them, where there are no Horſes,to ſupply that want. Thoſe of Congo therefore, nether having Horſe, nor knowing how to yooke oxen, nor to tame, or bridle the Zebra, nor know how to uſe other beaſts, are faine to uſe men in all their works. And as they lay all their baggage on mens ſhoulders, ſo themſelves are carried about by men in litters, or on chairs covered

Ariſt.
Pigaf. deſc. reg. Congo.

from the Sun, having alwayes ſervants, or other hirelings at hand to that purpoſe. And if they are to diſpatch long journies in a ſhort time, they carry many ſuch man-bearers about with them to take their turnes, as the reſt are weary; by which ſhifting, they ridde more way, then Horſes themſelves. So far Pigafeta.

CHAPTER V.

Of the Elephant.

Aldr. H. q. l. 4. c. 9.

THe Elephant hath alſo place among the whole-hoof'd, whoſe hoof, though it may ſeem to be ſhaped, as if he had toes, yet becauſe they are not cleft: I know not well how to ſhut them out from among the whole-footed. He hath gotten his *name*, not from his vaſt bulke, he ſeeming to be a kind of mountain, as Iſidore would have it; but rather from the Hebrew *Alaph*, to learn, he ſurpaſſing all other beaſts in teachableneſſe: or from *Eleph*, an Ox, by reaſon of his greatneſſe, *Bu*, being a word importing increaſe: Or, as it were *Elebas*, from *Elas*, a mariſh, and *Baino*, to deſcend, becauſe with his weight he makes there deep gulls; or from *Elephrairo*, to hurt; or from *Eliſſo*, to bend in, becauſe he hath an involved in bending his trunk; or finally, from *Alphos*, white, ſince ivory, triumphs in that colour. Some call him *Piriſſas*, others ſimply the monſtrous beaſt, (*Theria*.) The Romanes, who ſaw Elephants firſt in their warre with King Pyrrhus, call them Lucanian oxen; whether from Lucanian, where they firſt ſaw them, or (a Luce) from light, becauſe they gliſtered a far of by reaſon of the Princely golden ſhields, wherewith the towers on their backs were adorned. The Indians call him *Barrus*, from his voyce, ſaith Iſidore; others will have it a Sabine name, whence Servius thinks Ebur, Ivory hath the name.

Name. Vincen. Bellun. Martin. in Lexi. ἐλέβας. ἕλας. ἐλίσσω. ἀλφος. πιρίσσας. θηρία. Helyc. Barin. Plin.

Deſcript.

We ſhall ſhew in the differences, their different greatneſſe. Gillius meaſured one at Conſtantinople, that from the ey to the farther end of the back was eleven foot; from the ey to the end of his trunke, eight foot. Some of them are twelve foot high; ſome thirteen; ſome reach fifteen, and nine inches. Aloyſius Cadamuſtus writes, that hee ſaw one, that had more fleſh then five of our Bulls. They are all black, except the Æthiopian: yet the writers of the Indian voyages report, that the King of Narſinga hath a white one.

Caſſiod. Plin. H. H. l. 8. c. 9. Solinus. H. N. l. 11. c. 39.

They have a checquerd skin, or rather one graven with bliſtered pits, and is of ſuch a hardneſſe, that you would take it to be of bone. Therefore the Moores make their bucklers of it; and the Peguans uſe it in ſtead of armes: yet it is harder on the back, then the belly. Their back-skin is extreme hard and ſtubborn, their bellies are ſoft. Whether he be hairy, or no, Pliny himſelf knew not; He hath no briſtles to cover him, nor can he uſe ſo much as his taile to drive away the flies from annoying him; Pliny ſpeakes of the Elephants in ſome places; but in others, their bodies have impenetrable briſtles. Cardan ſaith, their skin is naked, and gives reaſon why it muſt be ſo. But Cadamuſtus teſtifies that he himſelf hath pluckt blackiſh haires two palms long out of them. Gillius affirms the ſame length thereof. Vartoman, finally, reports, that they have a taile like the oxes, about 27 inches long, with a few hairs at the end; and in the deſcription of Guinea we read that the women uſe ſuch for fly flaps to drive them from their images. Nay Pliny, as forgetting himſelf, writes, that the Indians delight ſtrangely in Emeralds, counting them only precious ſtones, and had rather want gold then them, and that they make holes in them, and tie them in Elephants briſtles.

Plin. H. H. l. 35. c. 5. Geog. l. 15. Oppian. Cyneg. l. 2. v. 519. Solin. c. 43. Plin. l. 6. c. 30. Cadamuſt. Ælian. Ariſt. H. A. l. 2. c. 6. Ariſt. H. A. l. 2. c. 5.

They have an ugly miſſhapen *head*; and about the temples a kind of tunnell, whereout the male ſends forth a fat ſtuff at coupling-time; the female alſo hath the like then open, if we beleeve Strabo. Their *ears* are little for a beaſt of that bulk, two hand-palms breadth every way, and under them is a place, where you may ſtrike him dead with one ſtroak of a chiſſell driven by a hammer. Livy thinks that Haſerubal firſt found it out. Thoſe among the Sambri, an Ethiopian folk, have no ears. Their *eyes*, though great, yet ſeem but ſmall for ſo vaſt a body; and thoſe but heavy. The *mouth* in the breaſt, and with that they ſuck, and not with the trunck; their is alſo very ſmall, and very far in, not as in other beaſts, that you can hardly perceive it. They have foure *teeth* within to chew withall, beſides the tuſhes that hang out, the males are crooked, and turning again, the females teeth ſtrait, and hanging downward. They have teeth ſo ſoon as they are brought forth, but thoſe great ones, are not ſo plainly ſeen; with thoſe they grind their food as ſmall as meal. They are placed in their upper-jaw, and ſome are of an aſtoniſhing greatneſſe. Bartomannus ſaw a couple in Sumatra, hanging up, that weighed 336 pound. And Gadamuſtus ſaw one ſlain, whoſe teeth exceeded 36 fingers bredth in greatnes, and ſticking 24 fingers bredth out. Of whoſe vaſtneſſe thus Pliny. The greateſt teeth are to be ſeen in temples. But in the utmoſt coaſts of Africk, where it borders on Ethiopia, they uſe them in ſtead of poſts in their houſes, and for fences, and ſtakes, and prope in their ſtalls for cattell. Gillius reports, that they wax ſometimes to ten foot length. Venetus the Merchant, that one was ſaid to be ſold for 36. pieces of gold, being 94 inches long, and 36 inches thick; and that it was ſo heavy, that he could not lift it from the ground. Beſides Sabellicus writes, that there was at Firmus two Elephants-teeth of that exceſſive hugeneſſe, that Aurelian, who conquered it, cauſed them to be carried for a miracle to Rome, and of ſuch an unbeleeveable length. Some call theſe Horns. How properly Aldr. and Cardan ſhew, and ſhall elſewhere declare; onely I deſire to add

H. N. l. 8. c. 10. Polyb. Guloiſ.

Ariſt. H. A. l. 1. c. 11.

add here, that the lower jaw is onely ſtirred in eating, the upper lying ſtill. In that place, where other beaſts noſes ſtand. The Elephant hath a part hanging, narrow, and long, that reaches to the very ground, board at the end, flexible, yeelding nimble, like a ſerpent, that can every way turn it ſelf, a Trunk the Engliſh call it; the Latines, *Proboſcis*, (or a ſnout.) *Tuba* (a Trumpet) *Manus* (a hand) as Pliny and Cicero call it; *Manus naſuta* (a noſed hand) as Caſſiodore, Promuſcis, as Vitruvius. The Greeks call it ***Proboſkitha***, ***Mokteera***, ***Pronomaian***, &c.

Cic. l. 2. de nat. Deo. Caſ. l. 10. variorum.

There is the ſame uſe of it, as of a hand. For therewith they take, and put food dry, and moiſt to their mouth. Therewith they breath, drinke, ſmell.

And take up burdens; diſcharge a piſtoll, as I have ſeen. l. 8. a. 1. ad 12.

Lucretius therefore calls them, *Anguimanos*, ſnakehanded. Ariſtotle H. A. l. 2. c. 1. teſtifies, that they have bending joynts in the lower part of their hinde legs; but, as concerning the bending of their leggs, ſome report otherwiſe, as that they have no joynts, but their legs is one entire bone, which they cannot bend, and that falling, they cannot riſe again: But others, as Pliny for one, deliver, that they have behind ſhort joynts, and within bending hams, like a man; and indeed experience hath taught us ſo much. Their *feet* are round, like a horſehoofe, but broader, the bottomes being ſome 18 inches round. Vertoman likens them to a table-trencher, form'd of an hard, black, wide skin. Their toes are misſhapen, five in number, but not parted, and ſcarſely diſtinguiſht, the hoofs are not like claws.

Plin. l. 11. c. 46. Ariſt. H. A.

They have two *paps* under their ſhoulders, not on the breaſt, but on the ſide it is hidden in the ſhoulder-pits. Their Genital is like a horſes, but ſmall, no way anſwerable to their bulk. Pliny ſaith, that they gender averſe, the face turne from each other. Their *teſticles* are not ſeen outwardly, but lurke within about the reins, whence they engender the ſooner. Ctezias trifles in ſaying their ſeed is as dry, and hard as amber. Pliny ſaids, they have foure *bellies*.

H. N. l. 11. c. 37. H. A. l. 2. c. 17.

Ariſtotle, that their gut is windding, and turning, that they ſeeme to have foure bellies, and therein meat is found. Galen makes it very wide, and moſt like a horſes, their entralls reſemble a ſwines. Their *liver* is foure times as great as an oxes; the reſt of the inwards are anſwerable, except the milt; this is leſſe then proportion would require. Pliny makes their *lungs* foure times greater as an oxes. Ariſtotle denies that he hath any *gall* in his liver: yet, if you cut that part, where it uſes to bide, ſome gally moyſture more, or leſſe, will ſpurt out. Galen alſo avers, that there is choller in his bladder. The ſame tooke a bone out of the *heart* of one that he cut up; and he obſerves, that it hath two ventricles in it, and not three, as Ariſtotle ſaith.

H. A. l. 4. c. 31.

Whereof Ælian thus; The Elephant is ſaid to have a double heart, and ſenſe, that by the one he is anger'd, by the other appeaſed, as the Moors report. See the deſcription of a couple in Aldrovandus.

Place.

They are found in Africk, Aſia, and the neighbouring Iſlands. And in Africk in a Forreſt behind the Syrtes, or quickſands, in the deſerts-bordering on Sala, a Town of Mauritania; in Lybia, Getulia, and the Forreſts near mount Atlas, &c. The Symbari, between the Arabian Mountains, and the Nile, live on the hunting of them.

Plin. H. N. l. 6. c. 30.

There were huntings of them appointed by Ptolomæus Philadelphus, King of Ægypt, in the Æthiopia of the Ophiophagi, or Serpent-eaters. As for Aſia, King of Parthia, kept D. C C. King of Audata a 1000.

Plin. H. N. l. 6. c. 20. 21.

The King of the Palibroti 9000. The King of Chryſæum, Paraſanga, Aſanga had 300 armed. In Taprobana are vaſter, and more warlike accounted then in India, as Oneſicritus a Governour under Alexander the Great, relates.

Iohan. Metellus.

In Zeilan are at this day very great ones, and very ingenious. The Siamenſian King is ſaid to keep 12000; whereof 4000 ſtand ever armed againſt any ſudden ſurprizes, and chances. Under the great Mogul, his command are 50000.

Vartomannus. Io. de Baros. Paul. Venetus.

In Moſambique Iſle, and in Benomotapa, are found whole herds of them. To the Iſle Zanzibar, alſo reſort many Merchants to buy Yvory. They delight much in moyſt and mariſhy places, they love rivers, eſpecially in hote countries, for they can endure no cold.

Meat, and drinke. Plin. H. N. l. 8. c. 10.

As concerning their *food*, they feed on fenny-graſſe, on leaves of trees, on ſtumps, the fruits of the moſe-tree, and on the roots of the Indian fig-tree. They devour ſometimes earth and ſtones. But eating it brings them diſeaſes, unleſſe they firſt chew it. The tame ones are fed with barley, and they will ſometimes devour nine Macedonian buſhels thereof at once. There was one ſhewed at Antwerp, that gobbled up foure buſhels of apples on one day. They write, that they are much taken with muſckmelons.

Portugees.

Water, but muddy, and troubled, is their drink; Wine alſo made of rice, and other grain, and ſo among us. That at Antwerp ſouped up at once more then 16. pound; and did that ſo often, that it ſeems to come near the proportion, whereof *Ariſtotle* writes.

H. A. l. 8. c. 8.

Yet they can well bear thirſt, and can goe without drinking eight dayes together.

Engen. Dring. Plin. Ariſt. H. A. l. 5. c. 2. & 5. 14.

About their *coupling*, the time and manners, writers report diverſly. Pliny out of Ariſtotle ſaith, the male begins at five years old, the female at ten. Ariſtotle aſſignes to both the 20 years, and anotherwhile, the twelfth to the female, when ſooneſt, and the fifteenth, when lateſt; you ſhall find in Solinus, that they couple averſe from each other. Horace of Canida agrees with him, that the female ſits, then the male covers her. See Albertus the Great, and Ariſtotle, about the circumſtances, the deſire to couple in the water eſpecially, &c.

I will not tranſlate all, nor is it fit, what they are aſhamed to doe, I will bluſh to write. If they then ſpy any ſpies, they will kill them, if they can.

They never couple but in ſecret. The male three years after ſeeks out the ſame female, and never more after. In two years they couple five dayes, and no more, ſaith Solinus out of Pliny, nor returne they to their herd, till they have waſh'd themſelves in fountain-water. In coupling-time they rage moſt, and throw down the Indians ſtables. It is alſo doubted, how long the ſhee carries her burden.

Some ſay a year and ſix moneths; ſome ſay three years, ſome ſay ten. Ariſt. H.A.l.6.c.27. writes, two years; Strabo, 16 months at leaſt; at longeſt 18. Diod. Sic. and Ælian, ſay the ſame. Some ſay reſolutely, eight years. They bring forth ſitting on their hind legs with pain. The Birth comes into the light with the head formoſt, ſaith Ælian. They bring but one at once, as we read in Ariſt. and Diod. Sic. Every foure years one birth, ſay Cadamuſtus, and Scaliger.

H. A. l. 4. cap. 31.

Exer. 204.

Ælian. Plin.

The birth is as great as a grown hog, or a calfe of three months. As ſoon as it is brought forth, it can ſee and goe; and ſucks with the mouth, and not with the trunk. They ſuck till they be eight years old.

Enmity.

They hold *enmity* with the *Rhinoceros*, the *Lyon, Tiger, Ram, Hog, Serpent, Dragon*, they hate ſome *colours* and *fire*. Of the *Rhinoceros* thus *Pliny*: In Pompey his ſports was a *Rhinoceros* ſeen. A born enemy to the *Elephant*; he whets his horn on the ſtones, and prepares for fight, wherein he aimes moſt at the belly, which he knowes to be ſofteſt.

Ælian. H. A. lib. 16. c. 44.

They are of equal height, only the legs are ſomewhat ſhorter of one then the other. Among the weſterly Ethiopians, the Lyons will faſten on the young Elephants, and wound them; but if the dame come, they fly. The Tiger flies at the Elephants head, and with eaſe chokes him. If he be in a raging fit, the very ſight of a Ram makes him gentle. The grunting of a Swine terrifies him. Of their combating with Dragons, and their perpetual diſcord, *Pliny* writes, that the Dragon clings about him, as on a knot; he finding himſelf overmaſtered with his weight in falling, diſentangles himſelf. The cunning of beaſts in ſelf-defence, is ſingular, as in thoſe Dragons, who not being able to clime ſo high as the Elephant, ſpying their prey, caſt themſelves thereon from a high tree; He is not able to avoid the Serpents circling him, ſeeks a tree, or a rock to rub againſt. The Dragon aware of this, clings with his feet about the Elephants taile; he unites the knot: The Dragon flies then, and hides his head in one of the Elephants noſtrils, ſtops his breath, and tears the ſofteſt parts: Dragons meeting them, being ſurpriſed, ſtand upright, and make at their eyes moſt, ſo that many of them being blind, and famiſhed, are found dead. Among colours, he avoids the light-red, and the white moſt: We ſhall ſhew the cauſe elſe-where. That fire frights them, *Livy* tells us by an example of *Hannibal*, who at the ſiege of Capua, by fire drove them away: It ſo terrified them that they fly, and can by no means be brought back again.

Ælian. H. A. lib. 16. c. 36. Strabo. Seneca.

The Authour forgets that they dread the Mouſe, who creeps into their trunk, and deſtroyes them.

Age.

Of their *Age*, men write diverſly: Some ſay they live two hundred years, ſome three hundered; ſome ſay, one hundered and twenty years.

One *Sicritus* ſaith, that they live to three hundered, ſeldome to five hundered, and that they are very ſtrong about the two hundered year of their age. *Philoſtratus* relates, that one of thoſe that fought againſt K. *Alexander*, lived above three hundered and fifty years after him. I ſay nothing of Juba his Elephant; and that of Ptolom. Philad. and that of Seleucus Nicanor: At ſixty years begins their youth. By the greatneſſe of their teeth you may know how long they ſhall live.

Strabo.

Plin. Ariſt. Cadamuſt.

They can endure no cold, that is their greateſt bane: They are troubled with wind, and flux of the belly, and feel no other *diſeaſes*. Yet Ælian ſpeaks of ſore eyes.

They that are taken and wounded, their wounds are waſhed with warme water firſt; then, if very deep gaſhed, anoynted with butter; after that, men lay on freſh and bleeding ſwines-fleſh, and ſo the inflammation is aſſwaged. Some years, I find they are madde, and then they ſpare none they meet. A foretoken thereof is an oyly ſubſtance, flowing out of their ears. The cure is, to chide, and rage at them: Their keepers ſhew, by reaſon that they are of a baſe, and degenerate diſpoſition; and that luſt caſts them into their mad-fits. Men write, that they are troubled with rheums, and that the humour will petrifie, or harden into a kind of ſtone, whereof there have been a ſtatue ſhewen. They walk ſlowly, by reaſon of their heavy bulk: Yet they ſay, none is ſo ſwift, whom they with their walk cannot overtake. They bend their hams inward like a man: And becauſe his bending joynts of the legs are not ſo high, as thoſe of other beaſts, but ſtand lower toward the earth; it is troubleſome to the Rider, he being ſo uſed to ſitting, which yet is to be meant of thoſe that are grown up; Since the young have an eaſie pace, and as delightfull to the Rider, as that of the ambling Mule.

Pliny.

Vartom. Gyllius.

Their Nature and Wit.

Polyb. H. lib. 5. Livy. l. 21.

There are many things that witneſſe their ſingular nature and *ingenuety*; that it is no wonder, that *Pliny* calls him the wittieſt of all that go on four feet. We ſaid afore, that they fear water, whereof *Hannibal* had much adoe to bring his to it: and *Pliny* ſaith, that at Puteoli, they ran away from the ſhips for fear. Yet *L. Cælius Metellus* joyning tunnes together, ferried them over the Sicilian ſea, for want of ſhips. The female is much ſtronger then the male, as ſhews plainly a maſculine ability. *Ariſtotle* yet affirmes them to be more timerous. *Opian* ſaith, they can with their tuches turne beeches, wild-olives, and palmtrees upſide down. One of them laid flat a body of a tree of ſuch a vaſtneſſe, that four and twentie men could ſcarce ſtir it; and three of them drew a ſhoar a very great Pinnace. They *fight* eagerly one with another. The conquered flyes the very voyce of the conquerour, holding to him earth, and verwain. It come to a proverb, the conquered brings graſſe to the conquerer, from hence, yet with Voſſius, I can hardly yeeld beleefe to it. They will *revenge an injury*. One of them kept a nut-ſhell, that a ſouldier flung at his face, and many daies after caſt it at him again walking in the

Vertom.

the ſame ſtreet. They are ſtrangly *kind* to their *keepers*, or *maſters*, and alſo mindfull of any wrong offered them, as Seneca excellently expreſſes it: the wildneſſe of Elephants, condeſcending to the baſeſt offices deſervs them their meat. Strabo ſaith indeed that ſome of them have carried their chariotters falne in battail, clearly off, and others have ſaved others. And Caſſiodore writes, that when they thinke that their Maſters proviſion falles ſhort, they will by a certain motion, by meat of diverſe, who if they ſlight them, and regard not anſwering their deſire, they will open a bladder wherein much filth is gathered together, and caſt ſo much out on the refuſers houſes, that you would thinke there ran a river therein, with that ſtink revenging the deniall. At Cochin ſome of them tooke a ſouldier, and ducked him ſeverall times in the water, becauſe he refuſed to give their Maſter the way. Porus an Indian King being almoſt diſpatched with wounds, his Elephant with his trunk plucked out the darts by degrees, and gently, and himſelf being alſo much wounded, would not fall, till he felt the King ſlide down from his back, having loſt much blood; and then he bowed himſelf a little, that the King might not tumble down, but reach gently the ground. They by nature *fear* man, for if he but ſee the print of humane footing, though he ſpy not yet the man, he trembles for feare of ginnes, or ſnares, makes a ſtand, ſmels, ſnufs, and looks about him, puffes, but tramples not on him, but plucks him out, and delivers him over to the next, and he to the next, like a meſſage, and ſo to the very laſt of the herd, that goes too and fro, & order themſelves, as preparing for a battell. That ſent of a mans ſteps, though barefooted they hold long. Cicero is of opinion that they are great *lovers* of mankind, and there is a kind of a converſation between them. Philos intimates the ſame, ſaying, that if be once wonted to man, he ſuffers any thing from him, imitates all his carriages, delights to take food from a mans hand, like dogs, and embraces him with his trunk, ſuffers a man to thruſt his head into his mouth; & hold it there as long as he pleaſe. See Athenæus and Ælian their relations of a certain Elephants *love* toward an infant. One is ſaid to be in love with an Egyptian Herbwoman; it ſeemes his choyſe was not common, for ſhee was alſo very acceptable to Ariſtophanes the famous Grammarian. Many arguments there are of their *teachableneſſe*, which is ſingular. They will caſt weapons into the aire, and catch them again, the wind not carrying them away; they among themſelves can ſet forth a ſwore fight; and daunce the armour-daunce ſportively: And, which is the greateſt wonder, goe on thwart ropes, but better backward, as ſtooping forward. You find the like, as in Pliny, ſo in Seneca and Suetonius, to ſay nothing of Xiphilinus. At Rome one was taught to tread the maze, without admonition, by night, and was found one night practiſing by himſelf by moonſhine without bidding. That that Eman. the Portugal King preſented Pope Leo the tenth with, would with all reverence ſalute him, looking out of a window, thrice with bended knees, and a lowly poſture, and courteſie, as Oſorius relates. Auger. Busbequius alſo telles, that he ſaw a young one daunce, and foot it to muſique, and toſſe a ball with his trunk, as with hands. Thoſe of Zeilan underſtand languages; one there learnt to write in Greeke theſe words: I my ſelf have written this, and dedicate theſe Celticke ſpoyls. They will feaſt together like men, and not one of them obſerved to be greedy after the greater peeces: In drinking, reaching the cup to each other, drinking with their trunks very moderately; then ſtanding round, lightly, and merrily daſhing each other. Arrianus boaſts that he ſaw them, as an Ape, imitate, and fain the maſters office, and as it were ſing and daunce, ſome leading the way. Among the reſt this ſhews their wit, that, being to paſſe deep ditches, and hard to be waded through, the greateſt ſtanding in the midſt, will like a bridge, convey the reſt over; others will carry pieces of planks into the ditch, to ſave him. Beſides they know their uſuall allowance of food; and can perceive it, if you mingle meal with it, though never ſo cunningly: And, which is miraculous, one of them would go draw water to try, if the kettle had holes in it, or no. They will worſhip the Sun, and the new Moon; ſet a wandring man in his right way again; watch adulterers, and murderers, and reveale them: But that they underſtand, ſpeake and write the native tongue of a land, I count it fabulous.

Seneca.
Geor. l. 15.
Plutar. de Soler. Anim.
Plin. H. N. l. 8. c. 10.
Philos. de vita Apollon.
Plin.
Seneca Ep. 86.
Sueton.
Plin. H. N. l. 8.
Æli. H. A. l. 8. c. 32. and 10.
Plutarch.
Ælian.
Ælian.

Of their *uſe* in warre, ſhews, triumphs, and otherwiſe, ſhall be ſpoken elſewhere. Some uſe of them hath been in *food*, whence is the name of Elephant-eaters, dwelling about Draba in the Azachæan mountains, and over againſt Meroe. Authors call them Adjabars, or Magabars. Pliny alſo ſaith that the Troglodites hunt, and live moſt upon them. Their fleſh is heavy, cold, and odious. Ælian ſaith, there is nothing eatable in them, beſides the trunke, the lip, and the marrow of their teeth. The Æthiopians deſire their hind-parts. But their reins are ſaid to be delicates for Kings. As for *medicine*; their fat is fabulouſly ſaid to make him who is nointed therewith, hurt-free, though naked, under the wildeſt and ſavageſt beaſts. The touch of the trunke helps the head-ake, eſpeciall with neezing. His right ſide bound to red Lemnian-earth makes luſtfull. The liver is good againſt the falling ſickneſſe. Smearing with his dung drives away lice.

The *Ivory*, that is that part eſpecially about the mouth, or teeth, is of a ſingular nature and uſe. It may endure moyſture, drowth not, and it is ſubject to rot. It may be ſoftned, and is by a kind of drink called Zythus, or Beer. When ſoftned, it may be turned and take any ſhape. Thereof have been made Tables, Beds, Knif-hefts, Swords, Sheaths, Quivers, Scepters, Chariots, Gates, and what not: Whereof ſearch *Aldrovandus*. It is

Vſe.
H. N. l. 8. c. 8.
Phraſis.
Ælian.
Ivory.
Pliny.

Hiſt. Quad. l.1. c.20. Plin.

is pολliſhed like wood, eſpecially with rough skin of a Skate, or Sole. The brightneſſe of it is dimmed by womens termes. It is of a binding force, though it have no taſte. Thoſe who have tried it, delivers, that it furthers conception, and helps a moyſt ſtomach. The clouds in a face are taken away by the ſhavings thereof, ſmeared on with hony. The powder of it cures fellons, mixt with Harts-horns, it is good againſt wormes. If burned to aſhes, it is called Spodium: But men are cozened with other beaſts horns for this. Harts horne is more uſed then ivory.

Differences.

Philoſt. Ælian. Pliny.

Their *differences* and *kindes*, are eſpecially conſidered from their places by Ancients, and later Writers. Since ſome of them are fen, ſome mountain, ſome field, ſome wood, or wild Elephants, ſome Lybian, and Indian. Solinus mentions Praſian, and Taxilan ones.

Thoſe that haunt *mariſhy-fens*, their teeth are pale, thin, rough, and have in many places holes, in ſome knobs like hail-ſtones, nor cannot be well wrought on by Art. Thoſe are maddiſh, and light.

The *mountainers* are perverſe, and crafty, and never truſt man, unleſſe neceſſitie drives them to it. Their teeth are leſſer, white enough, and not very rough.

Thoſe that live in *fields*, are accounted gentle, tame, and love to imitate. Their teeth are largeſt, whiteſt, and eaſieſt to be cut, and may be brought to what you pleaſe.

Thoſe of the *woods*, in the Kingdome of Senega they are to be found, eſpecially by the River Gambra; there they are by herds, as boors among us.

Polyb. Hiſt. l.5.

The *Lybian*, or Mooriſh, are leſſe then the *Indian*, and can endure neither the voice, nor ſent of theſe; nay they dare not ſo much as look on them.

Solinus.

The *Indian* ones are greateſt of all, yet not all of a bigneſſe. *Solinus* therefore divides them into two kinds, the nobler are known by their vaſtneſſe, the leſſer are called baſtards.

Scalig. Exer.204.

Ælian. H.H. l.16. c.15.

The *Parſy* are the greateſt, ſuch as Madagaſcar produces. Thoſe men call Taxilæ, that are in greatneſſe next to the former. Theſe you find in Sumatra, very towardly, and excelling thoſe on the Continent in good conditions, and ingenuity. Therefore they have been tranſported in great ſhips to the faſt land, (from that Iſland Sumatra) and ſold to the Calingian King.

The Tranſlator.

Our Authour promiſe a diſcourſe of the uſe of the Elephants in War, and otherwiſe; whereof are many noble relations extant. As afore he omitted the diſeaſes of the Horſe; that are ſo many, that it is grown to an Engliſh proverb, He hath as many diſeaſes as a Horſe. He is troubled with Stagger, Bots, Glanders, Vives, Farcive, &c. But I muſt hold me to tranſlating.

CHAPTER VI.

Of the Unicorn, and of the Horned-Aſſes

Aldrov. H. Quad. l.1. c.16.

THe name of *Monoceros*, that among the Latines ſounds ſo much, as a one-horned beaſt, agrees to many creatures; but in a ſtrict ſenſe, is retained to one alone: namely that, who from having but one horn, bears the name of Unicorn. In the Brachmans dialect, called *Kartazonon*, whether there is, or hath been ſuch a beaſt in nature: I ſhall elſewhere examine, after *Baccius*, and *Bartholinus*, the great ſon of ſo great a father. For preſent we ſhall treat hereof briefly, as reſting on the fidelity of Relators.

Strabo.

Plin.

Solinus.

M. Paul. Venet. l.3. c.15.

Vartom. l.1. c.18.

As for the *deſcription* of the Unicorne, he is ſaid to reſemble in his whole body the Horſe: He is tailed like a Boor, grins and ſnarls like a Lyon, headed like an Hart, footed like an Elephant, furniſht with one onely horn, and that a black one, two cubits long, ſtanding in the midſt of his fore-head. *Iſidore* makes him all one with the Rhinoceros, and ſaith that his horn is ſo ſharp and ſtrong, that what ever he ſtrikes at, he ſhatters, or peirces it through. There was one ſeen in the ſervice of the great Cham of Tartary, in the Kingdome of Lambris. They are leſſe then Elephants, holding their head downwards, like a Swine, of a prickling tongue, wherewith they get what they meet with; black eyed, and very like the Rhinoceros. *Lewis* of Barthema of Bononia, writes thus of the Unicorns ſeen by him: There are Dens on the one ſide of the Temple at Mecca, wherein are kept two Unicorns, that are ſhowen, as the manner is, for a rarity.

Concerning the *ſhape*: The greater reſembled a Horſe-colt of thirty months old; his horn, that he bears on his fore-head, is about three ells in length; the other was a year old, his horn grown to four hand-breadth.

Bartholi. de Unicor. c.24.

Cat. H. Arom. l.1. c.14.

Paul. Venet.

Æne. Sylv.

Cadam.

The *colour* of the beaſt, ſomewhat darker then that of a Sumpter, or Pack-horſe, headed like a Hart, ſhort-necked, and thin-haired thereabout, ſhort-mained, and that hanging only on one ſide: Small, and ſlender-legged, like a Hinde: The feet a little cloven afore, Goat-hoofed, the feet hairy on the right ſide. He ſeems feirce, and of a nature affecting lovelineſſe. I adde not what *Garzias* hath out of *Hortus*: They are ſaid to be found in the Arabian Deſerts, and to have been ſeen there by Merchants; as alſo between the Cape of Good-Hope, and that they call the Currentes. Some are in the Kingdom Baſma, and Lambris; ſome in the utmoſt parts of Aſia, in the Province Macinus, between the mountains of India, and Cathay, where the Serici inhabite. Some in the new world. The Horn is ſhewen in many places; the moſt famous are, S. Denys in France, Venetia, Spain, Utrecht, Helvetia, Denmark, Hampton-Court in England, Windſor, and the Gedanſian of Empiricus. That at S. *Denys* is of greateſt note, being rugged, not poliſhed, blackiſh, and neareſt thoſe Ancients deſcribe. Writers differ about the Unicorns horns lenth, *Renodæus* makes him as long as a mans hight, he takes it on truſt, as we do. *Baccius*, and *Marinus* bring it to ſix cubits: *Golnitzius* his meaſure is ſix foot and an half: *Bellonius* makes it up full ſeven foot. Nor do they agree about the weight. *Cardan* ſaith, one hath been ſeen to weigh ſeventeen pound, and three quarters. *Golnitzius* riſes it to five and twenty. I with *Bellonius* ſhould judge the horn to weigh eighteen pound, having poyſed it in my hand. *Baccius* thinks the *Venetian* are right. *Marinus*, that they are longer then old ones, nor ſo writhed as Ælians, and ſo thin, that they cannot be drunk out of. Coloured like a ſmooth Harts-horn, and pale, not black. They are reported at the ſiege of Byſantium, to be conveyed to the Venetian Common-wealth, with twelve breaſt-plates of Imperial Cavaliers. The *Spaniſh* one hath nothing ſingular, a piece whereof *Phil.* IV. preſented to Cardinal *Francis Barbarine*, an eminent man, and moſt courteous to ſtrang Gentery.

Baccius, l. 2. c. ult. Renod. l. 3. Pharin. c. 21.

That at *Utrecht* is as long as that at Paris, and reaſonable great; much wreathed at top, and then growing ſtraiter toward the bottome. The outſide is of a ſand-colour, the inſide is whither. It is held in great account, and is ſhown for a right one, ſo that Colonia Agrippina, hath bid a great ſumme of gold for it. That of the *Helvetians*, was found in the year M. D. X X. at the mouth of the River Arula, near Brugia; white it is within, yellowiſh without, without writhings, two cubits long, but as ſweet as musk, eſpecially if it be near the fire. The *Daniſh*, one is kept in Fredericks-Burgs Caſtle, above ſeven Roman-foot long, if we except that part within the hollow, which Bartholine conceives to be above a foot, it is ſeven fingers about, writhed all along, and ſharp-pointed at top; the colour mixt of white, and aſh-colour, and in ſome of the ſpaces channeld, and chamfered with black, and duskiſh ſtreaks. That of the *Venetian Merchants*, was brought out of Germany, promiſing by the bright, and divers colour'd ſhape, that it is a right one; and the rather, becauſe there fall pieces from it, if you ſhave it, not like teeth, and ſhavings, that can be crumbled; but there come thence ſhavings that are clammy, and yeelding, as any other cut hornes. I can ſay litle of the *Gedanenſian* one. Empiricus returning from Conſtantinople, not long ago, magnified it highly. More about this beaſt Ælian tells us, ſaying, that among all beaſts he hath the muſt abſur'd vile voyce; that if other beaſts come to him, he is gentle, but ever fighting with thoſe of his owne kind; the males do not onely quarrell, but they alſo with the females, ſo that they kill one other. His whole body is very ſtrong, but his horn invincible. He ſeeks deſerts, and goes ever alone wandring. At *coupling-time* the male is tamer, and feeds quietly with the female; when that time is over, and the female begins to ſwell, the male returns to his former fierceneſſe, and betakes him to his wandring lovelineſſe. Men ſay that there were ſome of their young ones brought to the Praſian King, and that on feaſt, and triumph-dayes, they were put together to fight, to ſhew their ſtrength: for no man ever remembers that one growen up, hath been taken. So far Ælian. Some add, that this beaſt loves young Virgins ſo, that if one ſpreads but her lap, as he comes, he will lay his head there, and fall in a ſlumber, and is ſo taken. For their *uſe*, all know how they are commended for the ſoverain vertue of their horne againſt venome, for where poyſon is, it ſweats, and drops ſtand on it; and ſo, as ſome think, the right horn is knowne. Aloyſius Mundella, commends it againſt the bite of a mad dog, and other miſchievous beaſts, as alſo of worms. The ancient Indian Kings, who firſt arrived at the knowledge of this horne, made cups of it for themſelves, that drinking out of them, they might fence themſelves againſt poyſon, drunkenneſſe, cramp, falling ſickneſſe, and other malignant diſeaſes. A *Iew* of Venice, made a circle on a table with that horn, and caſt then a Scorpion, and a Spider within it, who had not the power to paſſe that circle: after that they being pluckt by it a hand high, whether by the ſhadow of it, or the vertue flowing from it, they were both kill'd, within the ſpace of an hour. No wonder then that it is ſo valued, that German Merchants ask'd for one of them 90000 crowns; and the Pope, ſetting up a kind of an Apothecaries ſhop in the Vatican, gave 12000 pieces of gold to the Epidaurian Merchants, for a piece of an Unicorns horne; of the which Auſtin Ricchus the Popes then chief Phyſitian, uſed to put now a ſcruple, now 10 grains in wine, or cordiall water, and adminiſtred it with great ſucceſſe. And thus ſhall ſerve now to have ſpoken of the Unicorn, we ſhall ſay more elſewhere. Concerning *horn'd Aſſes*, I find them cried up in three places, namely in India, Scythia, and Africa. Herodotus mentions the African. Ælian ſaith that they hold the water of the River Styx, and were ſent in yron veſſels by Alexander to Delphos, to be there dedicated to Pythia. Of the Indian ones, the ſame Ælian thus: I have been informed, that there are wild Aſſes, no leſſe then Horſes bred among the Indians, white bodied, onely purple-headed, and blew-eyed, and that they bear a horn in the forehead, a cubite and half long; the upper-part whereof is light red, the lower white, and the middle coalblack; and that, not all, but the principall Indians have hang'd them as bracelets on their arms, and ſet them off with gold, and have uſe to drink out of the ſame. They report, that, who ſo uſes to drink out of this horn, ſhall be free from incurable diſeaſes, nor ſhall be ever troubled with convulſion fits, nor ever toucht with the falling-ſickneſſe, nor tainted with any poyſon; nay,

Bartholin. de Unicor. c. 27.

H. A. l. 16. c. 20.

Albert. H. A. l. 22.

Iordan. l. de Peſte.

Baccius.

l. 4. H. A. l. 10. c. 40.

l. 4. c. 52.

Cteſias.

nay, that if he hath drunk any venome, he ſhall caſt it up again, and recover his health. And when other Aſſes, all the world over, whether tame, or wild, and all other wholehooft beaſts have, as it is ſaid, nor ankles, nor gall in their liver: Theſe Indian Aſſes onely have ankles, and theſe black, and that within, if you break them, neither want they a gall; and that in ſwiftneſſe, they exceed not onely by much other Aſſes, but alſo by far both Elephants and Horſes. And when they come firſt on the way, their pace is but ſlow at beginning, but then they mend it by degrees, and at length none can overtake them. After the females have brought forth, the ſires very carefully looke to the colts, and their haunt is in the moſt deſert parts of India: when the Indians hunt them, they hold the colts feeding behind them, and fight for them: they dare meet the horſemen face to face, and make at them with their hornes. So ſtrong they are, there is no reſiſting of them, they make all yeeld, or what will not. They break, or ſo ſhatter, that it become uſeleſſe, and is quite ſpoyl'd. If they meet with horſes they rend, and tear their ſides in pieces, that their very guts fall out, ſo that horſemen are affraid to come near them, knowing that the approach is the utter lamentable deſtruction, both man and horſe, they lay finely about them with their heels. What ever they bite, they make an utter riddance of it. If they be once grown up, they are not to be taken; they are kill'd with darts and arrows. Their fleſh is ſo bitter, it is not to be eaten. Philoſtratus writes almoſt the ſame. The figure that we have here added, is of a wild beaſt-bodied, and eared like an Aſſe, armed with two hornes, one ſhooting out of his noſtrills, the other about his eys; but becauſe it is not whole-hoof'd, nor one-horn'd, it cannot be the Indian Aſſe.

Vit. Apollon. l. 9.

THE NATURALL HISTORY OF THE FOURFOOTED BEASTS.

THE SECOND BOOKE.

Of the Clovenfooted, Fourfooted Beaſts.

THE FIRST TITLE.

Of the Clovenfooted that live on the Earth.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Horned Beaſts in generall that chew the Cud.

Aldrov. de Biſul. l. 1. c. 1.

διχηλὴ. δισχιδῆ.

THus farre have we proſecuted the Hiſtory of the whole-hoof d;the Clovenfooted follow: In Greek *Dichele*, and *Diſchide*; which in H. Scripture are ſaid to divide the hoof, becauſe they have diverſe clefts, though properly they cannot be ſaid to have toes. I find two kinds of them; to wit, thoſe that live on the earth, and thoſe that live in the water. Of the former, ſome chew the cud, and ſome not. Of the former kind, ſome are horned, and ſome not. We ſhall conſider them in generall, and in particular. We call thoſe Ruminaters, or chewers of the cud, that, having ſwallowed their meat, bring it up again into the mouth, and chew it again.

Apulejus. quintil. Plin.

In Latine, *Ruminare*, *Rumigare*, *Remandere*, *Revolvere*; in Greek, *Mereykazein*, *Merikan*, from *Meruein*, to roul again. Some of the Latines have fetched the word, *Ruminating*, from *Rumen*, the place in the belly whether the food deſcends, and whence it is again ſent upward into the mouth. But Servius, from Ruma, the upper part of the neck; whether ſuch beaſts recall their eaten meat. But Mercurialis derives it from *Erumnæ*, that are theſe of the throat-pipe. Arnob. l. 7. con. gent. How neceſſary this chewing the cud is for theſe beaſts, we may gather from this, becauſe they are fed with groſſer food, as alſo from this, becauſe they want upper-teeth, and the lower are not ſharp. Whence it is, that nature recompences the want of teeth with the *multitude*, as it were, of *bellies*; for they have no leſſe then four; namely the belly, the call, the tripe, and the paunch. The throat beginning from the mouth reaches down to the lungs, and midriffe: thence, to the *greater belly*, that on the inſide is ſharp, and rugged, and hath a cell near the knitting of the gullet, called the net, or call; Ariſt. H. A. l. 2. c. ult. for it is outwardly like a belly, and within netted, like womens head cals, and is much greater then the belly; next is the *tripe*, rugged, checkered, cruſty, and as great as the call; next is the *paunch*, greater and longer then the tripe, and checkered, and cruſted with many light, and great cruſts, vaſt, and misſhapen, and then follow the bowels. In the firſt hollow place of the paunch the meat is to be ſeen undiſgeſted, even in bits, and pieces ſcarce torned; in the ſecond, more change, and yet more in the third; and in the laſt at length perfectly concocted, where it is turned into a white creame. Nether yet do thoſe only chew the cud, that want their upper-teeth; Ariſt. H. A. l. 9. c. ult. for among the fiſhes the Scarus doth the ſame, having blunt teeth; and among the beaſts, the common, and pontick Mouſe, the Hare, the Cony, as we have it in Leviticus. If you ask the manner, and faſhion of chewing the cud, Ariſtotle anſwers, that the meat being chewed again is ſent out of one belly into another, till at laſt it ſlides into the bowels. Galen ſaith, that it is firſt brought up out of the ſtomack into the mouth; thence it paſſes into the kall, thence into the tripes, thence into the guts. After ſucking, they begin to chew the cud, in ſeven months, underſtand it of the tame. The herders, in leſſe time, becauſe they feed abroad; yet in winter, more then at other times of the year; and they ſeem to delight more in this chewing the cud, then in eating. That they then require reſt appeares by this, that they do that work lying in their ſtalles. Plin. H. N. l. 10. c. 73. Ariſtotle ſaith, that their milk alone cruddles, and that they have curdled milke in their tripes, and that they abound in milke. Ariſt. H. A. l. 3. c. 21. The cauſes hereof we ſhall elſewhere unfold.

Horns are given to theſe chewers (the

Camel excepted) for defence, and offence. The nouriſhment that ſhould go to the making of upper-teeth, which they want, turns into Horſes, and thoſe are very manifold, and different; neither hath nature in any thing more wantonized then in theſe weapons of beaſts; Shee hath ſpread them into branches, as thoſe of Deer; to others ſhee hath given plain ones, as to the Harts, called ſpitters, or pipers, from the ſhape; others hath ſhee ſhaped like hands, and thoſe as fingered, called broadhorned. Shee hath given to wild-goats, or Roes branched ones, but ſmall, as ſuch which are never caſt: to Rams crumpled horns, like clubs, troubleſome to Bulls. In this kind ſhee gratifies females alſo in many, onely male: To Roe-bucks-horns hooked backward, to Bucks, contrary. To the Strepſiceros, (a beaſt half wild, half tame, that Africa calls the *Bold*) horns ſtanding bolt upright, writhed, and ſharp at top. To the Phrygian herds, moveable horns like ears. To thoſe of the Troglodítæ, horns pointing downwards, ſo that they are fain to feed with their necks on one ſide. Others have but one horn, and that in the middle of their head, or in their noſe. Again, ſome of them are ſtrong to puſh withall, ſome to ſtrike, ſome crooked, ſome to toſſe many wayes; upright ones, turned, beamy; all ſharppointed. *Thus far Pliny*; who hath left out their ſeverall colours, which are very different. Some ſimply, white, blackiſh, aſh-coloured, yellowiſh; others party-coloured, as ſhall be ſhewen in the ſeverall kinds.

Plin. H. N. l. 11. c. 37.

Theſe horned beaſts alſo have ſome *peculiar parts*, as hucklebones, and ſewet, and ſome parts common with others, but otherwiſe placed, as the belly, milt, udders. The *milt* is moſt round: The *bowels* large; the *udders* between the legs in couples. The *belly* hath hollows while they go with yong. In the hucklebone they are furniſht with many things, and the ſame in their hinder-feet. But more of theſe in the ſeverall kinds.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Horned Beaſts, in particular that chew the cud.

ARTICLE I.

Of the tame Beeve, or Neat, or Ox.

Aldrov. H. Quad. l. 2. c. 1.

AND thus much of the fourfooted, clovenhoof'd, cud-chewing, horned beaſts in generall.

If you conſider the kinds, there are among them, the *Ox*, both tame, and wild; the *ſheep*; the Shee, and Hee-Goat, the Hart, the Buſſe, Elk, Rhinoceros, (or Noſehorned) we begin, and that with juſt reaſon, with the Beeve, being a beaſt, that challenges to it ſelf almoſt all thing, whereof we ſtand in need, for food, or otherwiſe, certain it is that we owe all pulſe, and grain to the Neat, and plow. Nay the uſe of vineyards would be loſt, if they kept not our carts a going. What need I ſpeake of ſeverall trades, that muſt be all at a ſtand, and heavy mooveables, ly ſtill, and uſeleſſe for want of carriage; other creatures, and birds themſelves fed in pennes, and coops, live on their labour: for whence ſhould the maſters be provided of barly for their horſes, meat for their dogs, and ſwine without the toile of the Ox: And, to make ſhort, wat ever eats, ows the food to the meat. Some make uſe of mules, ſome of camels, ſome few of Elephants, but to what purpoſe are there without thoſe. No wonder then, that of old the Germans uſed to ſend to thoſe that were to marrie, for a dowry Oxen yoked, to ſignifie by theſe beginnings of the marriage-ſtate, that the wife came to be a yoke-fellow in all labours and dangers. The Athenians would ſacrifice not one for a long time, while they had uſe of a plow, or a wagon. Pythagoras adviſed, that no ſuch labouring cattle ſhould be killed. The Phrygians puniſht the killing of a labouring Ox, with death. The Emperour *Valens* made a Law, that in all the Eaſt, they ſhould eat no Veal: And *Conſtantine* forbad taking plowing Oxen in pledge for debt: Nay, ſuch were given as rewards for vertue and deſerts: *Decius Mus, Tribuny* of the ſouldery, having ſaved the Roman Army, beſet by the *Sabines*, by compaſſing a mountain, was rewarded with a Crown of Gold, and an hundred Oxen; and *Lelius* with thirty, after the City was taken. To ſay nothing of an hundred and thirty Oxen, ſent yearly under the name of tribute by the Bohemians, to *Charles* the Great. That the ſtealing of Beeves hath occaſioned a War; and that the Low-Dutch of the Cheeſe and Butter they make and ſend abroad, make yearly two hundred Seſterties, that amount to ten hundred thouſand Carolines, beſides what they eaſily ſpend for their own uſe, as *Adrian Iunius* relates.

Vegetius in Prolo. lib. 2. Veterin.

Tacit. de mori. German.

Ælian. H. A. l. 12. c. 34.

Dubrav. in Hiſtor. Bohem.

Pauſan. in Meſſen.

Names.

The Beeve obtains diverſe *names* according to their different ages, and ſexes; the chief are the *Ox, Bull, Cowe, Heifer*, or *Stier*, and *Calfe*.

Ox.

The *Ox* hath his name, *Bos*, properly impoſed from his gelding, yet it includes alſo the *Bull*, and *Cow*. As alſo among the Greeks, *Bus* is a general, comprehenſive name, and imports ſometimes the *Calf* alſo.

Bul.

The *Bull* is the beeve afore caſtration, the captain and husband of the Cowes; Yet *Oppian* in this name, as the more worthy comprehends, all neat. He is called (as the Etimologiſts ſay) *Tauros*, or *Tanyuros*, from his long taile, or *Garos*, i. e. proud; or from the Syriaque, *Tor*, and *Taur*.

Scaliger.

Cow.

The *Cow* is the Bulls female, and in Greek diſtinguiſht from the male, only by the article Ὁ. *Florentinus* renders it *Butheleian*, or *Damalin*, which *Phocian* aſcribes to every young beaſt, ſome to the Heifer.

Heifer.

Authors ſpeak not diſtinctly enough of the *Heifer*, and Calf, nor is *Varro* conſtant to himſelf: And the Poëts call Heifers, Oxen, and Cowes, and Calves, whoſe horns ſprout not yet out: When *Iſidore* yet calls *Juvencus*, the Stier that begins to be able, *juvare*, to help man in tillage: We ſhall take it for a Beeve, that is no longer a Calfe. *Iunix*, ſeems to be the ſame with *juvenca*, the Heifers, or the Neat not yet of age.

Varro.

The *Calfe* is the name of the firſt age of the Beeve, called *Vitulus*, either from the youngneſſe, or the wantonneſſe, or the life of it. It bears many names among the Greeks, at leaſt fourteen, as *Petalos, Mochos, Roos,&c.* though ſome of them agree to the Bulls, or rather the Ox; *Petaloi*, from their ſlender, or plain, broad horns. *Mochos*, is common to either ſex; or ſo called from *Moo*, the cry; or *Othmadai*, ſmelling after the dam, or crying, or longing after her. The Græcians at this day call it *Mouſkori. Portis* is one, very young. *Poris*, Hee, and Shee, from *Poreia*, comming forward. *Enis*, is one of a year old. *Preey*, is rather a Bull, ſaith *Varinus*. *Killix*, an Ox, or Lamb with a croſſe-horn. *Kooronios*, an Ox with a round horn. *Roos*, is a Scythian Bull, as *Zetzen* relates. *Knoodala*, are Oxen. *Pellis*, is an Ox with a black horn.

Athæne.
Rhodigin.

Heſych.
Stephan.
Suidas.

In *deſcribing* the *Ox*, I ſhall only note the moſt remarkable things, it being a beaſt ſo well known. Of the differences of their horns hereafter.

Deſcrip.

It is an *hairy* beaſt, that ſheds it yearly, which comes thinner, or thicker then the firſt hair; it is thicker on the back and neck, called *Mollopſi*; becauſe thereof hated men to make glew *Kolla*, or *Kollaboi*, pegs for Lute-ſtrings are thence fitted. That double neck-hair is called *Mukos*. The *lips* are thick, and ſticking out; the upper-jaw thick and blunt, ſo that he cannot pluck ſhort graſſe. On the *fore-head* is the ſhape of a V. The gelded have a broader then Bulls. The bones are hardeſt between the horns; very ſtubborn, and not eaſily broken. The *tongue*, when pluckt out, will pant a whole day. The *ſkins* that hang down the throat, are called *palezar*, the dew-lap. See the Greek names in *Varrinus*. The *teeth* are continued, and twice changed. Thoſe of two years old, change teeth, ſaith *Pliny*. They want the upper-row, they chew therefore with the four fore-teeth as hath been ſaid. Their peezel is very ſtiffe. They have two udders between their legges, *Pliny* ſaith four, calling, it ſeems the teats, which are four udders. Their *arſe* gapes, ſaith *Horace*. Their taile is long, the hair ſhort. The *fleſh* dry and duskiſh. The *ſinews* hard and ſtubborn, though not ſo long as the Bulls. The *blood* full of ſtrings, therefore haſtily congeals and hardens. The *ham-joynt* not ſo faſt as that of other beaſts, therefore he drags his feet more, eſpecially when he is lean and old. It is ſaid they have a *ſtone* in the head, which they ſpit out, when they look to be ſlaughtered. *Auſtin* reports they have one alſo in the liver, and reins. *Pliny* ſaith, there is a *bone* in his *heart*. The *milt* is very long, and blacker then the Swines, eſpecially when he grows old. The *reins* reſemble mans, each as it were made up of many. The *ancles* greater then the Camels. In the Heifers ſecond ventricle is found a rough ſand-ſtone, round as a ball, very light. Aldrovand had two of them in his ſtudy, one reddiſh, the other black; for that was taken out of a red, this out of a black Ox, ſince it is ſprung from haires that they lick in, in chewing the cud, as it ſometimes happens, they with licking themſelves ſwallow ſomething, that gathers into an ovall chapt, being mixt with flegme, wee need not diſcourſe much of the *place*, where they are found. For their ***meat***, they devour all that the earth yeelds; eſpecially graſſe, çitiſus, peaſe, knot-graſſe, ſedge, willow, oke-leaves, olive-bows, reed, black-elder, vines, barly, hirſe, wheat, acornes, date-kernels, wild olive, miſſle-toe, theſe the moſt delight in. All know, graſſe to be their feed in Summer, and hay in Winter. In the province of Narbon in Fount-Orges, grows an herb ſo gratefull to Oxen, that they will plunge themſelves over head, and eares to ſeek it. They will do the like in the River Loïr, about Veluin, and in the Sebuſian Fiſh-ponds: And in the ditches, pools, and black waters thereabout, grows a graſſe, with long, reddiſh leaves, flooting on the water, after which they are ſo greedy, that they will wade belly-deep, and duck in the whole head to feed thereon, which fattens them ſtrangely; and the Cows that fed there, yeeld much more milk, then neerhand. Citiſus breeds much, and ſweet milk; but while it flouriſhes, it is not ſo good, but dries up milk. Peaſe are commended, but not ſowed in March, becauſe it makes them wild-headed. Pliny ſays, that not onely that, that is ſowen in March, is hurtfull to oxen; but alſo that that is ſowen in May is hurtfull to Oxen, but alſo that that is ſowen in Autumne, makes them ſleepy, ſteep it, and it is corrected. Therefore Democritus preſcribes ſuch to be given them monthly in their drinke, to ſtrengthen them; five buſhells ſerves a yoak of oxen. Clave graſſe, or three leaved fattens a carrion lean ox, and cures a ſick one. Therefore wild Trifoly is diligently ſowen in many parts of Spain, eſpecially in Valentia: Yet it muſt be given ſparingly, elſe it dries milke, and turns all the meat into blood, fat and fleſh. *Lotus* gives beſt nouriſhment, and ſweeteſt, and being ſowen once in fallow ground, flouriſhes many yeares after. *Elm-leaves*, eſpecially thoſe of Attinia, the Romans held much of. If you give it them dayly, and then another ſort of leaves, they will be weary of them. Virgil mentions *willows*; nor hath Lucretius forgot them. *Fig-leaves*, if they may be had, are very good for them; yet oke-leaves, and wild olive that is not thorny, are thought better. *Black elder* leaves bring a fluſh of milk: *Barly* chaffe, and that of other grain. *Hirſe* is ſowen in Italy for them, ſaith Porta, *fitches* are given them, in ſtead of peaſe, ground in a hand-mill, and weakned a little in water, in Spaine Bætica. A buſhell of *pulſe* ſerves to put an Ox into good caſe; weakned three dayes in river, or

Cælius.
Democr.
Ælian.

Cardan.

λογάλιον.
H.N.l.11.
c. 37.

Ariſt. H.
N. l. 8.
c. 45.

Ariſt.
Pliny.

Plin.

Plin.

Dale-
champ.

Theo-
phraſt.

Columel.
R.R.l. 5
c. 6.
Greog. 3.
Lucret.
l. 2.

Plin.

or ſea-water, it grows ſweet; and then dried again is laid up for this uſe. *Acornes* are adviſed to be gathered after ſeed time, and caſt into water, and a half buſhell, to be given in ſpring to each Ox: It is meet about the fall of the leafe to give each yoke of oxen 24 buſhells. The greater make them unhealthfull; and when ever you give it, if they have it not 30 dayes together, they get the ſpring ſcab.

The Babylonians give their Oxen *date-kernels* ſoakt in water, and to their ſheep. They are fattened by miſletoe. They feed alſo on *fiſh* among the Pæonæ, who dwell by the Praſhian mariſhes. Neither do they abſtain from Hemlock, whether green, or dry: Nor doth eating of *frogs* do them any harme. Briefly, they delight to *drinke* clear water, nor doth muddy hurt them. About their manner of feeding ſee Aldrovand, and writers of husbandry. For their age, the Cow lives 15 years at moſt, the male 20; they are at their beſt at five. Their age is knowen by changing their teeth; the foreteeth they caſt within a year, and eight, or ten months; then after ſix months by degrees they looſe the next, till within three yeare they have changed them all; when they are beſt diſpoſed, and ſo hold out to fifthteen. At beſt, their teeth ſtand fair, long, and even; but growing old, they diminiſh, wax black, and rot. The Helvetians judge of their Cows age by certain circles almoſt at top of their horns; they are three at five years old, after more. Some thinke they get a circle with every calving. About their *gendring*, *luſt*, *coupling*, and *calving*, I meet with theſe obſervations. The Bull feeds with the Cow only in engendring time; they couple with the elder twice a day, with the yonger oftner, and that with one, and the ſame, and quietly. A geld one hath egendred, ſaith Ariſtotle. One Bull may ſerve 15 Cows. Varro allows many more. Hee abſtaines from the cows that are with calf at firſt, and as it were voluntarily divorces himſelf, as it is to be ſeen in Epire eſpecially, where for moſt part hee is not to be ſeen for three months, but feeds by himſelf. The Cows ſalacity is famous. See Ariſtotle about the exceſſe and ſignes of their luſt; as alſo Ælian. H.A. l.10.c.27. About what heats then ſee Columella, R. R. l.6. (thither I refer the reader, for I liſt not to tranſlate ſuch ſtuffe.) The Cows are knowen to be with calf, when their termes ceaſe, within 2, 3, 4 half a months ſpace. They goe 10 months, and in the tenth they calve: they bring forth nothing alive ſooner, ſaith Pliny: Some ſay they calve when the tenth month is compleat. How the calve lies in the belly is expreſt by an image, and the skin wherein it is enwrapped, is alſo ſhewen hereafter. Though the Cow bring but one at once, ſeldome twins, yet in Ptolomy the yonger his time, a certain Cow calved ſix at once; and in Hiſpaniola this cattle is ſtrangely fruitfull; for the moſt part they bring two at once; in the eleventh month they go to Bull, and though they carry a couple, yet they ſay, they ly both on the right ſide. They gueſſe by the Cows frisking after coupling, whether ſhee ſhall have a Bull, or Cow-calf; if on the right ſide a Bull-calf; if on the left, a Cow-calf. They *love* bees, but hate hornets, gad-flees, flees of all ſorts, tikes, bears, ſwine, crows, and ſome kind of plants, and ſome ſorts of colours.

Strabo.
Theoph.

Vegetius.

Pliny.

Ariſt. H. A.l.6.c.21.

Varro. R. R.l.2.c.5.

Ariſt.

Varro.

Diogenianus.

Pliny writes, that it is beſt to ſmear behinds with cow-dung, this kills the Vermin that breeds of their bodies, and Spiders, Butterflies, and raiſes the Bees themſelves. They are repaired by ox-paunch, freſh, and covered with their dung. Virgil ſaids the like of a young Heifers carcaſe, as alſo of Horſes. Neat being ſtung by an hornet, as in great anguiſh, fall a running, Flies vex them ſo, that in Leucadia it was a cuſtome to ſacrifice an ox to the flies, which being ſwelled with their blood, are thought to vaniſh away; bitten by the like, they pine away, and are diſabled for labour. Bears hanging with all four on bulls hornes, and necks, tire them out with their weight. Swines-dung is harmfull to them. Crows pick at their egs. Some ſay, that if a bulls tong be ſmeard with tallow (whether ſwines, or other I know not) they will ſooner dy, then eat, unleſſe waſht with ſalt, and vineger. For plants, if a bulls noſtrils be ſmeard with oyl of roſes, hee becomes giddy; Lady-glove put into their noſtrils, makes them maddiſh. Black hellebore kills them. The juice of the Chamæleon kills yong Heyfers with the ſquincy. The wild fig makes them tender-fleſht. Aſh-leaves are deadly to Neat, that other cattell may ſafely chew; it is true of the gew-tree. There is a place, they ſay, a Thracian Province, near the Scythians, and Medes, almoſt 20 furlongs long, that brings forth barly, that men eat, but horſes, and oxen will not taſt of, nor other beaſts. Tragus, amongſt the hurtfull fruits, deſcribes an herb, leaved like pulſe at firſt, ſharp, and long eared, the ears cleaving like burrs, commonly found in fields ſowen with pulſe, and barley, very hurtfull to oxen, and ſhund by them. Of the graſſe that is good for them, the Alpine violet, and great burre, called by the Germans Blakken, read Geſner, oxen eating bedewd, ſwell till they burſt ſomtimes, unleſſe they be driven up and down, till they be warm, and void it. Seneca, writing of Anger, ſaith, that oxen are much enraged by red, or any colour like it. But it is ſtrange, that oxen that have been made to draw any man to execution, will not plow after, or if they be forced to it, the ground will not thrive. The Geroponici adviſe to take heed in ſeed-time, that the ſeed fall not on ox-horns; ſuch they hold will never come to good, they call it *Kerasbolon*, horn-fallen. Pliny ſaith, that, if when a ſtable is on fire, and oxen, or ſheeps-dung be caſt out, they are more eaſily drawen out, nor will returne thither, which is no wonder. About their *motion*, and *voyce*, a few words ſhall ſuffice. Their pace is ſlow, not to ſay ſluggiſh; whence we ſay, this is to hunt the Hare with the Ox; their *voyce* is different according to the age and ſex. The Calves

Pliny.

Cæl. Rhodig. Antiqu. l.23.c.30.

Plin.

At Waltham-Abby in England grows a graſſe ſo luſhious, that beaſts in 24. hours will eat, if not watched, til they burſt.

ſounds deeper then the growen;the cows,then Plin. Ariſt. the Oxes, their voyce changes when they are geld. Their proper voice is lowing, in Lat. *boare, bovare, boïre*; in Gr. *Mukima*, &c. They yeeld us many things for *food*, namely fleſh, braines, tongue, heart, liver, milt, reines, cale, inwards, feet, and marrow, beſides milk, to make cheeſe and butter. Their *fleſh* is prime; and though the Egyptians abſtain from Cow-beefe, and feed on Bull-beefe: Yet the Romans have forbidden the latter to be ſold, becauſe under Tarquin the proud, by eating thereof, women great with child, got the peſtilence. In Homer, beefe was ſet afore Nobles. Lyſander going into Jonia was preſented with beefe among other varieties. In the kingdom of Senega, they eat nothing elſe. Prometheus, ſaith Pliny, was the firſt who ſlew an Ox. Of old in their choyſeſt Feaſts, they ſet whole oxen roaſted Ariſt. Bellon. obſ. l. 1. c. 63. on the table. The Turks alſo in the leſſer Aſia, or Natolia, when a childe, whoſe parents were of any faſhion, was to be circumciſed, would roaſt on a great pole a whole ox, with a whole belweather in his belly, that had a hen with an egge in her, in his belly, and this is eaten Celſus. by the kindred. Beefe yeelds the beſt nouriſhment, and agreeable to the ſtomack, and Hippocr. de rat. vic. lib. 2. Galen. not ſo ſubject to purifie. It is ſtrong, and faſt food, but not ſoon concocted. It is not wateriſh indeed, flegmatique, or ſlimy, but yet it is hard of diſgeſtion; very nouriſhing, but breeds thick blood. But if a melancholy perſon feed too freely on it, it ſhall haſten his fit. In ſome it ſwells the Spleen, and breeds a conſumption. Beef is not ſo good while fed in the Spring with the firſt, thin graſſe; beſt, when fed with thick graſſe, and near ſeeding. The Dutch, Scotch, Engliſh, and other northerly people pickeld, and ſmoak it, and ſo eat it. They pickle it moſt in midſt of October, and November; when they hang it up, ſome ſmoke it firſt with juniper, which they ſtrait quench again. Some think it gives it a good colour to fume it with bundles of dry netles, and that it makes it redder; but you muſt feed but ſparingly hereon, for it nouriſhes little, and lies long in the maw, being very hard to diſgeſt, and then yeelds but ill juyce. The middle-aged is thought beſt, that hath not been over-laboured, yet old one will haſtily fatten. Bruierinus ſaw ſome, that the Avern. ſent, that were ſo fat and heavy, that the buyers muſt carry them in carts. It hath been forbid, on great forfaits, to kill, in cities of note, diſeaſed oxen; and the guilty taken, have been hevily puniſht; ſince tainted fleſh lies heavy, and breeds corrupt humours, and ſpirits. Veal is temperate food, juicy, ſavoury, light of diſgeſtion, breeds good blood, eſteemed ſo by all, and preferred afore Kid by many. Creſcentienſis would have it killed fifteen dayes after. Others would not have it weaned till thirty dayes old: In many parts of France, they are brought to the Buthchers of a month old, ſometimes leſſe, Bruierin. ſometimes a month and an half old. At Rome they let them ſuck oft a whole year; and keeps them from graſſe, and other fodder: they are after that a delicate food, and uſed by *Francis* the firſt of France. One magnifies Donat. their fleſh, if weaned at three or four months old, and killed at a year old compleat. As for *Heifers*, they are better food, then growen, but fall ſhort of Veal. At Lions they like yearlings, and thoſe of ſix months, and of two and three years old. *Bruier.* commends thoſe that never took Bull. Their *parts* we ſhall now conſider.

A *Calves-head* boyled, and eaten warme, is known good food; the *brain* taken out, boyled a while in water, and then skin'd, and ſod in wine, and ſeaſoned with ſpice, is good: The *jaw* is counted a dainty; but an Oxes is diſputed of. The *Neats-tongue* is prized in Germany, both in the high and low-Countries. Of old it was not ſacrificed, the Prieſts under a pretence of Religon, preſerving it for themſelves. Some ſtuffe it with ſpice, and roſt it. The *udder* uſes to be par-boyled, and with fat or butter fryed, and ſprinkled with ſpice, and ſo ſerved in. The *paunch* was in old times cried up: the *tripe* among the Romans eſpecially Plin. H. N. l. 8. c. 45. was a dainty. Their Anceſtors had ſuch a ſpecial care of this beaſt, that there are Preſidents of ſome condemned by the people of Rome, for killing an Ox, and denying they had eaten the tripe, and were baniſhed as if they had murdered a husbandman.

The *ſweet-breeds* were a ſervice at great mens tables, and of old magnified: Nor are *Neats-feet* caſt away. *Diogenes* the Cynick is ſaid to have died with eating one raw.

As for their *uſe* in *medicine*; Beefe allayes a ſwelling; and laid on hote, diſperſes impoſtumes, and boyles, if *Pliny* be to be believed. Cowes-fleſh laid on the privities, ſtrangly heals the ulcers and coupiſſing. *Beefe-pottage* ſtops the flux, ſaith *Simeon Sethis*; Pottage of Cow-beefe heals ſore and chapped mouths; Calves-broth is reakoned among the helps of the Collick, and Bloody-flux; Veal new killed, ſod in vineger, and laid moyſt under the arm-pits, takes away the rank, rammiſh ſmell; If women about the time of conception, eat it well roſted with heart-wort, they ſhall bear males. See *Aldrovand.* about Neats-feet broth among the Ariſt. Portugeſes: And alſo, the oyl of Neats-feet is good againſt all aches and lameneſſe. *Haly* ſaith, that Ox-liver burnt, and drunk, is good againſt looſneſſe, and bloody-iſſues. A diſtilled-water made of a Bull-calfs-liver cut ſmall, with a like quantity of Sage-leaves, helps the hard ſwellings that lie croſſe the bottom of the belly. The extract of the Ox-ſpleen, ſuppreſſes the monthly termes.

Pliny writes of ſuperſtitious, and magical Pliny. uſes, or rather abuſes. The *paunch*, or tripe-broth taken in thought to expel venome; eſpecially poyſon from Henbane, and Hemlok. Geſner. The *intrals* of a Calfe, freſh and warm, chopt ſmall, yeelds a juice, that with a like quantity of Sage and Parſly, are good to rub cold, waſted, and palſied parts. The *piſſle* weakned Sextus.

in vineger, and ſmeared on, makes a ſmooth face.

Sextus.

A red Bulls dried to powder, the quantity of a peece weight, ſome ſay quench, ſome ſay kindle luſt. Their *marrow*, eſpecially the Calves, is a ſoftner: the Cowes marrow kneaded in flower, and eaten as bread, cures ſtrangly the bloody-fluxes, eſpecially eaten with new cheeſe:

Marcell. Empir.

the Bulls is dryer, and the powder taken in wine, helps ſtrangury, and gut-wringing; diſſolved, and with a fourth part of red myrrhe, and of oyle of Bay, or Laurel, as much looſens the ſhrunk ſinnews, if you annoint the feet and hands morning and evening. *Pliny* ſaith, the Ox-marrow out the right fore-thigh, poudered with ſowte, is good for the hair, and the eye-lids, and corners, if they aile any thing. Of the ſewet, and the preparation of the Bulls-tallow, thus *Pliny*: The way of fat, the ſame is uſed about the ſewet, and tallow of the beaſts that chew the cud; the veins are taken out, it is waſhed in Sea-water, or brackiſh; beaten into balls, ſprinkled with Sea-waters, then ſod oft, till the rank ſmell be gone; then by continual ſalting it, is whitened; that is moſt prized, that is taken from the reins: If you reſume the old, you muſt firſt melt it, then oft waſh it in cold water, then try it again, and pour very ſweet wine, or perfumed on it; thus by often ſeathing, the malignity is boyled out. *Dioſcorides* ſhewes how it ſhould be ſweetned. It is much hotter and dryer then Swins-greaſe, and cooler then the Lyons; good for fiery, and hard ſwellings, with roſin, and fullers chalk it is ſoften; Æſculapius adds wax; and perhaps it comes near to Galens fourfold medicine. It takes ſpots and freckles out of the face, with ſeed of Cunila, and aſhes of harts-horne, if it be burnt in the beginning of the dogdayes, with gum and hony it helps wax kernels, and the like; mixt with bears graſe, and wax, a like quantity, it ſtrangely ſuppreſſeth impoſtumes, and with nightſhadened rue it helps freckles, warts, bunches and the like. Calves fat take out of the flank, boild with three pints of water, and taken in as broth, helps the collick. Bruiſed, and with ſalt it is good for lowſineſſe, and ſore-heads, mixt with a little nitre, and like ſer-cloth it is ſaid to heal the ſwellings, and other griefs of the cods. It helps againſt poyſon that uſes to kill with exulcerating calves-ſewet with gooſe-greaſe cloſes the chaps in the mouth.

Pliny.

Ox-ſewet rubed on, takes away the ſtifneſſe and pain of the neck. It helps the griefs of the fundament, with flower of frankincenſe it heals cornes, and leproſies, morſew, tetters, fellons, ſcurft, taken with ſalt, raiſins, origanum, leven or bread. For fellons this ſewet with ſalt, and goats-greaſe is ſmeared on, or burnt in the Sun with roſes.

Marcell.

The Ox-gall cures ſore-heads preſently, if mingled with juice of Aſſes-dung, and a little powder of Sea-onion and Bulls-gal; or with nitre, wine and oyl, well mixt with fullers-earth and nitre, it piels of the leproſie and ſcurfe.

Dioſcor.
Pliny.

It is applied to cankers and fiſtulaes with juice of leeks and breaſt-milke, rubed on with a woollen-cloath on the navel, it voids worms; ſmeared on with hony, it helps the ſquincy, cloſes the chapt fundament, opens ſtopt emrods; makes looſ-bodied, laid on the bottom of the belly with butter, Deer-marrow, and oyl of Bay rubed on the knees, it helps them; it helps the griefs of the privie parts, annointed on with oyl, as alſo of the cods; diſſolved in hot water, it takes away the dead-fleſh of the fingers; and womens terms it helps, laid on with moiſt woolen.

Pliny.

Ox-gal mixt with hony, drawes ſplinters of yron, and thorns; and kneaded up to the thickneſſe of hony daubt on, with allom. And Mirrhe is a ſpeedy cure for worms in the privie parts, it diſperſes kernels, and impoſtumes in any part; as alſo ox-blood, and fleſh layd hot on; with oyl of palma Chriſti, and roſes, it helps the hearing; and layd on with cotton, takes away tinkling noyſes in the eare. There are who think that the Kings-evill is helped by a linnen band, dipt in a warm ox-gal, and tied under the hips, ſhifted, and layd freſh on three dayes. Hippocrates advices, that, if a woman hath not conceived, her months ſhewing themſelves, on the third, or fourth day, all umbray'd moyſtened with ointment, is to be layd on with a woollen cloath, and ſo three dayes renewed; and the third day, an ox-gall is to be ſhaven, and the ſhavings mixt with oyl, and put in a linnen cloath, and three dayes together layd on, and then ſhe ſhall conceive.

Proſper.
Alpinus
de Medic.
Ægyp.
l. 3. c. 3.

Finally, it is ſtrange that is written, that ſome Egyptian women, to become fat, take in a bath 9 dayes a chirat of Cows-gall, diſſolved in Cow-piſſe. About the *calves-gall*, underſtand that with vineger warmed, it takes away Nits, it leſſes the chops of the eyes, bruized with hony, and eſpecially Mirrhe and Safran; and is very good to put into the eare with a Snakes ſlough, ſprinkled with lees mixt with oyl, it drives away gnats. The ſtone in an Ox-gall, the Philoſophers call it Alcheron, it is like a ring, bruiſed to pouder, and ſnuffed up, helps the ſight, and prevents eye-rheums: and is good for the falling-ſickneſſe, if you take thereof the quantity of a pea with the juyce of into the noſtrills. The *hide*, and *glue* alſo hath it's uſe in Phiſick:

Plin.

Burnt, it heals kibes, eſpecially out of an old ſhoe: with hony it eats off cankers in ſores; the aſhes of an old ſoal burnt, helps againſt a bruiſe from a pinching ſhoe. *Glew* ſod out of Ox-hides, eſpecially Bulls, and that out of their ears, and pizles of very ſoverain; nor is any thing better againſt burnings. But it is often counterfaited, nothing more taken out of other leather to cozen you. That of Rhodes is trueſt, and therefore uſed by Painters, and Phiſitians. The beſt at this day, called German, is of a light-red-colour, very hard, britled as glaſſe, and blackiſh, and twice as deere as the other.

Dioſcor.

It is called Xylocolla, or wood-glue, becauſe it is uſed in gluing wood together; others call it Taurocolla, or Bulls-glue: we owe the invention of it to Dædalus; it joyns things firmer then any other thing can.

Plin.

Melted

in vineger it heals the ſcab, adding lime-wit, if it be not gone too far, weakened in vineger, and with brimſtone, boild on a ſoft fire, to the thickneſſe of hony, and ſtird boyling, with a fig-tree ſprig, applied twice a day, it cures itch, melted, and diſſolved the third day, it heals, and cloſeſt wounds, made by iron. Mixt with vineger, and hony, it removes Nits. It helps teeth, boyld in water, and rubed on, and preſently taken of again, and then the teeth waſht with wine, wherein hath been ſod ſweet Pomegranet-roots, drunk with three cups with hot water, it helps ſpitting of blood; as alſo the hot Plin. collique, and belly-ake, if layd on. The *horne*, the top of it,, burnt, two ſpoonfulls weight, with hony, ſwallowed in pills, helps the Ptiſick, or ſhort-breath, or wheezing; as much burnt to pouder, with three cups of hot water, and a litle vineger, helps the Spleen, taken three dayes in, if faſting. The *hoof* is alſo medicineable; boyled, and eaten with muſtard, it reſiſts poyſon: burnt, and drunk in pottage, wine, or other liquour, it reſtores milk to womens dried breaſts; the ſmoke thereof kills, or chaſes away Mice. The *Ancleduſt* drunk with hony, brings away worms; with mulled vineger, it leſſens the Spleen; with wine, it faſtens the teeth. It is frivolous, but not to be left out, ſaith Pliny, if it be but to pleaſe women, that the ankle, of a *white heifer*, ſod 40 dayes and nights, till diſſolved, rub'd on with a linnen cloath, makes Phraſis. a clear ſmooth skin. The *Hips* burnt, and drunk, ſtopt fluxes of blood. The *thin skin* moyſt from the calving, heals a ſore face. The *Stone*, found in the head, drunk out of the ſame water that the ox drinks, helps effectually the head-ake.

The *milke*, being thick, and fat paſſes not ſo eaſily through us; yet Pliny ſaith it looſens the belly, and is drunk in the ſpring to purge, becauſe it comes from many herbs whereon the Dioſcor. Cows feed hartily. It works out poyſon, eſpecially, that that corrodes, and inflames; particularly it helps againſt Doryenium, Colchicum, Hemlock, and the ſea-hare. Warmed, and gargled it ſoon allayes the pain, and ſwelling of the almonds under the eares. Taken warme from the Cow it helps an exulcerated ſtomack. A cupfull, with ſo much deer-ſewet, tried, and moyſt pitch, and Scythian red-oker, helps Hippocr. ſtrangely a conſumption. A black Cows milk with pouder of Seſamum is good to drink for a women that after child-birth vomits blood, Marcel. Dioſcor. Plin. after fourty dayes. The ſame boyled mitigates, and removes fluxus, and deſire to ſtool, if newly milk, and two parts boyled away, for the ſtrangury a little hony muſt be added; and if the pain be great, lay on the navell duſt of Harts-horn, or Ox gall mixt with cummin-ſeed, with fleſh, up-goared. Nor are theſe the preſcriptions only of Aëtius, Galen, and Pliny, but our late Phyſitians preſcribe the like, and therein they quench a gad of ſteel nine times, and apply it hot to the patient, or gliſter wiſe. Hippocrates preſcribed it of old, and others mixt with liquour. For he when the guts were wounded, and the breath came forth beneath apparently by the wound, and the breaſts emptied, adviſed it to be given with a like quantity of milke, wine and water. And Geſner alſo teſtifies, that ſome cried it up, if the liquour mixt with wine, and milke were drunk certain dayes in Maries-bath. *Butter*, although Pliny ſay it was a food prized only by Barbarians and poor common people, yet Galen, and Dioſco. and others proclaim great vertue to be in it. Vitalis de Furno Cardinal, and a famous Phyſitian ſaith that *butter is naturally warm*, and moyſt; heat is predominant in it, it is viſcous, and oylie. Oft eaten it moyſtens the ſtomack, and make loos-bodied, ſoftens the breaſt; cures ulcers in breaſt, and bowells; eſpecially, when freſh and new, agreeing to mans complexion, helps apoſtumate breaſts and lungs; it being the proper quality to ripen, diſperſe, and cleanſe all ſuperfluous humours, eſpecially if eaten with hony and ſugar. Butter reſiſts poyſon, ſupples the members, ſoftens, and helps, ſmeared on eye-ſmart, diſperſes, and ripens impoſtumes, eaſes ſore breaſts, and lungs, and gripings of the bowels, ſupples, and looſens ſhriveled up ſinews. It is a ſpeciall remedy againſt inward poyſon, if hartily drunk melted in hot milk, after you have drunk venome, for by its fatneſſe it ſtops the paſſages, that the venome reach not ſuddenly the heart. But, new butter is thus praiſe-worthy, not ſo the old, &c. Thus far the Cardinall. *Cheeſe* is good againſt flaxes, ſtrangury, and colique. Hippocrates uſes the ſame againſt his third ſort of conſumption. Donatus writes that he gave a pellet of Sicilian cheeſe dipt in hony to a boy troubled with wormes. Of the *whey*, hote, or cold we ſhall elſewhere diſcuſſe; certain it is, Galen. that it thins and cleanſe away the thick humours, and brings down the belly; to this laſt purpoſe the ancients have uſed it often, eſpecially in thoſe, which they would purge gently, as the melancholy, and thoſe that had the falling ſickneſſe, the leprous, the ſcald, and thoſe that brake out with bliſters over the whole body; above all it is good for ſhortwinded taken with neezing pouder. *Ox-piſſe* allayd Dioſco. with amber burnt, and quenched therein removes impotence. Hippoc. purged therewith Plin. female wombs, that conception might follow. Bulls-piſſe takes away leproſie, and ſcurf; heals ſore running-heads; allays grief, of the ears dropped in with myrrhe. Finally, if the hearing Plin. be very thick, the Hee-goats, or Bulls, or mans old urine hot, and vapouring out of a long necked bottle helps: they mixt with it a third part vineger, and ſome Calves-piſſe that never taſted graſſe. Ox-blood, men write, that taken with vineger, and moderately it helps againſt blood-vomiting, it cures dogs newly faln mad: it concocts ulcers, if a playſter be made of it with ſewet by the fire. Bulls-blood with meal Dioſcor. ſmeard on ſoftens hardnes, and dried it ſcatters impoſtumes in any part: it kills ſerpents; takes away face-ſpots; and that it is deadly to drink, by reaſon that it ſoon congulates, and hardens.

Midas King of Phrygia, and Pſammenitus of Egypt, Themiſtocles and others, who died by drinking it, are ſad examples. Pliny excepts Ægyra, a city doubtles of Achaia, which Homer calls Hypereſia, where the Prieſteſſe being to divine, drinks bulls blood afore ſhee deſcend her propheſying cave. Signes that you have drunk it are ſtopping of breath, even to choaking, cloſing the jaws, and eares, almonds, rednes of tongue, infecting the teeth, &c. They help againſt ik, with mariorane, cole, wildfigs, calamint, ladyglove, ſalpeeter, pepper, copperas, black ſouthiſtle, thorn and time. A few words of the Dung: The bulls diſſolves ſwellings, and callow hardnes; the ox-dung is layd on, made up with vineger cataplaſme-wiſe, for handgreefs, and hard-ſwellings. Layd on coles with melantine, ſnuffed up, it heals megrim, freck, preſt out, and weakened in urine, it is commended for gut-ake, men uſe of it bruiſed, and ſifted for a purge for the barren. The calves dung differs little from the oxes in vertue, Marcellus ſaith, that it is a preſent help daubed on ſore joints. Some parts are for many other uſes, to ſay nothing of husbandry, treading out corne, carriage, warre, ſights; of the hornes are made, beſides cups, lavers, cupping glaſſes, lanterns, cornets, buglehorns, trumpets and bows: Of the *hide* are made ſhields, bucklers, helmets, tents, ſhips, ladders, belts, girdles, mony, pouches, bottles, bellowes, whips, ſhoos, and other things; nay the Pyrææan ſiege in Greece, and that of Ripella in France witnes that they have been for food. Out of the fagg-ends of hides comes glew. Out of the *ſinews* are made both tough and yeelding whips. The *teeth* ſmoothen paper. Cleanthes the Philoſopher, wanting mony to buy paper, wrote what hee heard from Zeno, with ox-bone on tiles, or ſlate. The powder of the ſame helps rheums and gout. The *blood*, being thicker then other, and ſoon coming together and ſtifning, is very fit to make morter. And calves blood with minced veal kept ten dayes in an earthen pot, makes fit baits for fiſh. The *ſewet*, eſpecially of the heifer, and that about three year old, makes the beſt candles. If you maſh your ſeed with ox-gall, afore you ſow it, it is good againſt field mice: nor will Ants come neare a tree, if you rub the root with cow-gall. The ſame and lees counterfait Lyciam, and make a golden colour. Of old they made bruſhes of ox-briſtles, and painters their pencills. The Troglodites ſpent with age, uſed to ſtrangle themſelves with an ox-tail. The Chinois feed their fiſh to fatten them with cow-dung. Some ſmear their walls with it againſt flies. Their *hoofs* drive vermines from vines.

H. N. l. 20. c. 13. & l. 29. c. 13.

Apuleius.

Diodor.

Linſchot.

Oxen admit of many differences from their bigneſſes, variety of hornes, monſtrous ſhape of parts, place, and otherwiſe. In the Iſle Aden (of old Madoce, and Ocellis) their Cows are as great as a Camell, ſnow-white, with hornes, and ears, ſome pricking up, ſome hanging. Ariſtot. ſaith, that the Ægyptian are greater then thoſe of Greece. Thoſe of Ethiopia in Prete Gan his dominions, beare ſuch great hornes, that thereof are made veſſells that hold many galons. The African Cows are ſo little, that they ſcarce reach the greatneſſe of our calves, but can beare any labour, and hardſhip. And ſuch are the Alpine, (or rather Altine;) Altinum being an old city and a flouriſhing one on the Venetian coaſt, near Aquileia. The Engliſh Oxen pride themſelves in their hornes, and admirable ſavoury fleſh, called Beefe. Thoſe in the north of America want a dewlap, and are bunſh-backed. In Dariena they are ſaid to be whole-hoof'd, not unlike Mules, great ear'd, trunked like Elephants, aſh-colour'd, and of a delicate fleſh. Out of Spain are tranſported into Hiſpaniola, Cows ſo fruitfull, that one common Cow in 26 years ſhall calve 800 calves, while their race is ſtill breeding alſo. The Aonian Oxen are many coloured, whole-hoof'd, have one horne, coming out of their mouth. Vartomannus ſaw the Sultan in Arabia, preſented with Cows-horne like Deer, and black; and ſome had but one horne, and that on the forehead. Among the Arachatæ are wilde Oxen, black, ginning, flat-horned. The Armenian have a double-horne, writhed, bending, and entortled like an zuy, and ſo hard, that it can turn a ſwords-edge. In the Province of Bengala, their Oxen are as thick as Elephants. In Holland the Cows, eſpecially the pied ones, yeeld a great ſoop of milk. In ſome parts, in ſummer-dayes, each Cow yeelds to the pale 44 quarts a day. In the Lazerhuys at Amſterdam, they hold 22 Cows, out of which they gain in milk and cheeſe, beſide what themſelves daily ſpend, about 500 crowns a year. It is not wonder then that in butter and cheeſe, they export to forreigne parts each year, for 200 Seſterties, that is, 1000000 Caroluſſes. They make it out of Butter-milk, that we in England give to the poore, and to our ſwine. In Scotland there are very white wild Oxen, of thick and long Manes, ſavage, and fierce, ſo hating mankind, that they will for many dayes abſtain from that, that man hath handled, or breathed on, and being taken by wiles, they dy of themſelves; they have a ſinewy, griſtly kind of fleſh. In the Camanduan quarters there are vaſt Oxen, ſhort, and blunt-horned; of aſpotles whiteneſſe, bunched-back'd, and ſtrong as Camels, that will take up burdens, Camel-like, with bended knees at their keepers command. I know not whither he mean thoſe of Caria in Aſia, ugly, with a bunch on the ſhoulders, reaching from their necks, with looſe horns and laborious: The other, black, or white, are condemned to toyl. Thoſe of Cyprus feed on mans dung. In the City Diu, are ſmall Oxen, with great and ſtrait hornes; but, beſides their fitneſſe to carry, and toyl, they will be taught to obey a bridle, and to pace like horſes. The Cows of Epirus, each fill a payl with milk; the milker ſtands upright, or ſtoups a little, for ſitting he cannot come by the udders. The Oxen of the ſame place that are called Pirrhique, from Pyrrhus, who

Differences.

Francis Alvarez, de Æthio. c. 119.

Plin.

Ælian.

Ariſt. H. A. l. 2. c. 1.

P. Venet.

Pontanus Amſtel. l. 2. c. 23.

Hadrian. Gun.

Scalig. Exerc. 206.

Plin.

Ariſt.

Plin. H. N. l. 8. c. 45. who held (men ſay) ſo much of them, are highly cried up; they come to that perfection at foure years old. They were very great, and there are of the race yet left. But now they deſire yearlings for breed; but thoſe of two years are better.

In Eubæa the oxen are almoſt all white; whence Poëts call Eubæa Arggroboæon, ſilver-oxed. Ælian. H. N. l. 12. c. 36. In Galata a hill of Africk, the oxen, when oldeſt, are not ſo great as thoſe of eight moneths in Italy, ſaith Leonius. Herod. l. 4. In, or neare the region of the *Garamantes*, they feed præpoſterouſly; for if they direct their mouths ſtrait to their paſture, their horns bending downward hinder them. The *Helvetian* oxen, ſpecially thoſe by Zofinga, a town of Bern, are prayzed for tender fleſh. Plin. Ælian. H. A. l. 3. c. 34. In *India* there are oxen with one and with three horns, and whole-hoof'd, they are as tall as Camells, their horns foure foot broad. One of them was brought to Ptolomy, that held three pitchers full of water. They run there with horſes, being equally fleet, perhaps Pliny means theſe, ſpeaking of Indian wood-bulls, greater then wild ones, ſwifter then all others, yellow, blew-eyed, their hair turning thwart, their chaps gaping to their eares, their horns wagging, their hide as hard as a flint, and wound-free; they hunt all wild beaſts; they are taken only in pits, and kill themſelves with their fiercenes. I know not whether they are thoſe, the Sangiaci and Baſſæ uſe by Damaſcus, with thin tayls and hair, valued each at four or five Ducats. Wee read alſo that in India is an Ox, called in their native tongue *Ignaragna*, near the Fort of the Holy Ghoſt (ſo called,) and elſewhere, where it is leſſe cold, of a monſtrous bulk, feeding on graſſe, that is red, far bigger then our oxen, skin'd like the Elephant, having two armes near the breaſt, the teats hidden, wherewith ſhee ſuckles her young; headed and mouthed as ours, ſweet of fleſh, that the Indians much long after; yeelding fat like butter, wherewith they ſeaſon their food; the bones as firme as ivory. The Umbrian Oxen, chiefly by the river Clitumnus, are famous; they are the greateſt in Plin. Italy, and moſt white. The Sabine are alſo cried up; there was one of old bred by a houſeholder, of a ſtrange ſize and ſhape, whoſe hornes were many ages kept for a miraculous monument in the porch of Dianaes Temple. The Leutrican Oxen, their hornes and eares are Ariſt. alike, and of apeece. In a Province of Catay are white and black ones, tayl'd as a horſe, but buſhier and long, bearing fine hairs, like feathers, of great value, which the Cavaliers hang on their lance top, counting it an enſigne of high gentility; the hornes, as they lift up their head, reach to their tayle; the hornes are ſo great, that the inhabitants uſe them in ſtead of Æli. H. A. l. 2. c. 51. buckets. The Myſian have no horns. Among the Negros, the cows are all black, or white, or mixt, none red. They winter them by the marſh Mæotis among the Nomades, and ſummer them in the plain fields. Of the Oxen, ſome have no horns, ſome they ſaw off. The Pœonian bulls are ſhagged bodied, eſpecially on breaſt, and chin; and carry ſo great horns, that ſcarce three or foure quarts of wine can fill them; whereof the Pœonian Kings and Nobles make cups, tipp'd with ivory and ſilver, ſaith Theopompus. *Hungary* abounds ſo with them, that Sigiſmundus, Baron of Heberſtein, affirmed, that he ſaw one onely way toward Vienna, driven above 80000 in one year. *Comandu*, a Paul. Venet. l. 1. c. 22. Perſian region (ſo called of a city there) hath many vaſt ones, all white, ſhort and blunt-horned, bunch'd-backed like Camels; whence they become ſo ſtrong, and fit for carriage. Such are alſo in *Quivira*. The Bulls there are wild, yellow, low, crookbacked, great mained, and hanging; their fleſh good wholeſome, and not unpleaſant: the Natives eat the tayl, drink the blood, weare the hides. The *Phœnician* Cows are ſo tall, that the talleſt ſhepheards milk ſtanding; lower men muſt have a footſtool. Ælian. H. A. l. 16. c. 33. In Phrygia and Erythræa, the Oxen wag the hornes as the ears, ſaith Ariſtot. and Ælian. In Norwey, Iſland, Gothland, Feronia, Oxen are wilde, untameable, and long-bearded. The hunters skulk among the trees, and when they are ſtroken, they either revenged, or kill themſelves.

There is alſo a Sea-cow, a great, ſtrong, furious, dangerous monſter, ſpawning the like, not above two at once, oftner but one, which it tenders, and caries carefully about, whereever ſhe ſwims, or goes aland; ſhee carries her fry 10 moneths, ſhe is known by cutting of her tayl, to have lived 130 years. On ſome Northeren-Coaſts, they have teeths like Elephants. In *Carické*, a Scotch Province above Galloway, are Oxen of tender and ſweet fleſh; but the fat never thickens, but flows like oyl. About Torona, laſtly, are ſome that a few dayes afore calving, have no milk, but at other times are fluſh, they go ten months with calve. Of the Tartarian Oxen, tall as Elephants, Varro. black and white-hayred, and hanging thick on their ſhoulders, like Lions, three foot long, ſoft as ſilk, I have ſpoken already. As alſo of the Tartarian, (that Scaliger calls Syrian) that have no dew-laps. Plin. Thus far of their differences in a promiſcuous way. Hetherto belongs the beaſt called in Corgo *Empalanga*, ſhaped like an ox, and of the like bulke; onely he carries his head, and neck aloft, like a Stag; the horns ſtrait, and long, knotty at top, bending a litle inwards, wilde, but not harmfull, nor fierce; and might be brought to the plow, if the inhabitants had the wit to uſe them. Monſters. As for monſters, there was ſeene at Millian, and Satura, a calf with two heads; at a village of Thuringia, one with ſix feet, two heads, and but one paſſage; and one hath been ſeen with ſeven feet, and a bunch of fleſh on the ſide, alſo one noſe, and eare like a man, with two heads and faces, and double-bodied; onely two hind-feet, and faced like a Lamb. Anno 1551 was ſeen at Baſil of the Rauraci, an Ox with five feet; ſuch as we ſaw once in London in England; and another with a horn in the neck, and ſhort legs like a dwarfe. You ſhall here alſo have the print of a monſtrous calfe with two bodies, upright, and with five eares.

ARTICLE II.

Of wild-Oxen.

POINT I.

Of the Wild-Ox, or Bugle.

WId-Oxen, in Greek *Agrioi*, that differ from the wild *Agrayloi*, in this, that theſe though tame, and bred of ſuch, yet running looſe among the hills a pleaſure are left to feed in woods and fields, but thoſe are not wild ſo much from the nature of the place, as their own naturall diſpoſition; ſuch are Bugle, Biſon.

The Urus, or Bugle, *Macrobius* makes a French, and *Aldrovand.* a German name: For *Ur* ſignified among the old Dutch wild, or great, vaſt and ſtrong. *Servius* yet will have it to be Greek, fetching it from *Oroi*, the mountains. The Poles, at leaſt about Maſovia, Samogitia, call him *Tur*; which *Geſner* thinks to be the Tarand among the Ancients. Scalig. The Liturnians calls him *Zumbro*. Whether it be *Iphicrates* his thezes, we ſhall inquire elſewhere. S. *Hieronymus* calls him Bubalus, or Buffe, as alſo *Martialis*; and the unskilful common Romans, ſaith *Pliny*. Authours differ ſomewhat about the *deſcription*, unleſſe happily there be ſeveral kindes of them. *Cæſar* and *Pliny* mentions no ſhagge hair on them; *Eraſ. Stella* aſcribes to them ſhaggie temples Cæſar. Albert.M. A. l. 22. and beards; as alſo *Albertus Magnus*, who confounds him with the Bonaſus. For the reſt, he is little leſſe then the Elephant, ſhaped and coloured like the Bull: Some are fifhteen cubits high, three men may ſtand between his horns; rough of hide, and dew-lapped. *Horned* thick, black, ſhort, red-eyed towards the outer corner; great-headed, broad-faced, almoſt black, eſpecially his temples, chin, neck. The face, ſides, thighs, tail, einclining to red. He is found in the Hyrcinian wilderneſſe, in Podolia, Samogitia, Maſovia, and Hungaria. They are not tameable by man, not the leaſt of them: they are exceeding ſtrong, and ſwift; he can toſſe with his hornes Horſe and Rider, and turn up reaſonable great trees by the roots. Great men count his fleſh ſeaſoned a dainty. The northern Barbarians drink in the horns, ſome head their darts with them. Pliny. Among us, ſaith *Pliny*, they make clear lanterns of them, that caſt light very far; and the ſhavings are uſed to many delightful purpoſes, now painted, now ſmeared, pictures called Ceroſtrata, or horn-peeces are made of them: It may be that wild-Bull, that did ſo much miſchief in Macedonie, that King *Philip* killed at the foot of Orbel, whoſe hide, and horns of fourteen hand-breadth, dedicated in the porch of *Hercules* his Temple, was a Bugle, or Urus. De Bicul. See *Aldrovand.* of the manner of taking him. l. 1. c. 2.

POINT II.

Of the Biſon, or Buffle.

THe name Biſon comes from the German word Vicent. Aldrov. The Oppian coppies have it Biſtoon, from Biſtonia (happily) a Thracian wood, but it is a miſtake. *Dion* calls them *Biſſones*. Plin. Solin. Like wild Oxen they are, briſtled, and have rough long manes, which they ſhake on their thick neck and ſhoulders, that it is terrible to behold; ſo buſht alſo they are about the cheeks and chin. Oppian. Their horns crooked, but bending upwards, and ſharp as ſwords; Gyllius. Geſner. not broad, and croſſe as other Oxen; but ſtarting upright, and hooked only about the tip. Their ſhaggy hair ſmells of musk, ſhort-headed, great and fierce-eyed, and ſparkling, broad fore-headed; the horns ſo wide from one another, that three men may ſit between; A bunch on the back; the hinder-part of the body lower then the fore-body. *Geſner* ſaw a horn of them at a Gold-ſmiths to be tiped with ſilver, of a gliſtering black, eighteen inches long, hooked like a bird of preys talends. The tongue ſo rough, that were it licks, it fetches blood. The Greeks uſed not theſe, nor Bugles in Phyſick, Plin. not having tried their vertue; though Indian-woods are full of ſuch; yet parts of them are of more efficacy in medecine, (it is thought) then any part of ordinary Oxen. Of this kind are the Bulls of Florida, an Iſle of the new world, the natives call them Butrones. Ambroſ. Paré. They have horns of a foot long, bunched backed like Camels, long and yellow haired, tailed like Lions; they never become tame; the wild cloath themſelves in winter with their hides; they conceive the horn ſoveraigne againſt poyſon, and wears them for defence againſt it.

Hither may by referred the Scotch Biſon, or wild-Ox, who is ſaid to be milk-white, mained and creſted like the Lion, otherwiſe like the tame Ox; but ſo wild, and untamed, and oppoſite to mankind, that he ſhuns graſſe, or ſhrubs, that a mans hand hath but touched; but taken by wiles, hee pines to death; and finding himſelf aimed at to be caught, makes at his hunter with all his might.

POINT III.

Of the Bonaſus.

ARiſtotle calls him *Bonaſſos*, and *Bolintos*; the Pœones *Honapos*, the derivation of the name is uncertain. Aldrov. de Beſui. l. 1. c. 4. Divers miſtake him for the Urus, or Bugle; and ſome later Writers calls it the Indian Cow. He is bred in the mount Meſtapius, that parts Pœonia from Media. The Pœonians call it Monapus. Ariſt. Of a Bulls bulk, thicker then an Ox, Ariſt. H. A.l.4.c.71. Scalig. Ox. Not high. His hide ſtretched out, holds enough food for ſeven Gueſts. Like an Ox, only mained like a Horſe; but ſofter haired, and lower; yellow haired. His eye-haires long, tween aſh-coloured and red, rougher then that of the Paroa Mares, but wholly under: None of them are very black, or carnation; voyced like the Ox. The horns crooked and thwart, and unfit for fight; a palm breadth, and not full longer; each as thick as may be graſped: Of a handſome ſhining blackneſſe. His ancles rather ſpreading, then bending down-ward. He wants the upper-teeth, as the Ox, and other horned cattel. The thighs are ſhaggy; he is cloven-footed; his taile is not great for his bulke, but greater then the Oxes. He caſts duſt about, and digs up the earth like the Bull. Her hide is ſtroke-proofe. Her fleſh ſweet, and therefore men hunt her. She flies Pliny. when ſtroken, till ſhe tyre her ſelf. She defends herſelf with her heels and dung, which ſhe caſts from her four paces; (not three akers, as *Pliny* faines.) The uſe whereof is good; it burns ſo ſtrong, that the cole can ſcorch a dogs-hair; that it is, if you ſtir, and fright her; otherwiſe the dung burns not. Such is her look and nature, when her calving-time drawes near; ſhe ſeeks the mountains, and dungs about the place where ſhe calves, as if ſhe would ſo fence herſelf; ſhe dungs in a large meaſure. All this *Pliny* doubtleſſe, *Solian* and *Ælian* have taken Ariſt. out of *Ariſtotle*. It is uncertain whether the horns, joynts, and ſhoulder-blades, and ribs, as *Cainius* on *Geſner* deſcribes them, are this beaſts or no. The horns are two foot long, and three hands and a half finger round, near the head, a foot and half a palme. Between the horns on the fore-head, 3. Roman palmes and a half. The turning joynt 3. Roman foot long, and two hands-bredth and a half about. A rib ſix foot long. To ſay nothing of the omoplata, or ſhoulder-blade: We have added here a figure of the head and bones.

POINT IV.

Of the Wild-Ox of the Ancients, or Bubalus.

Aldrovan. quadr.l.2. cap.5. THe name Bubalus is at this day an uncertain thing, as alſo it ſeemed to be in *Pliny* his time; nor had it any peculiar ſenſe among the Greeks. Many call divers wild-Oxen, eſpecial there where they were brought from abroad, Bubali. Some make them Goats. We ſhall diſtinguiſh them; calling the Bubalus, that *Ariſtotle* calls a timerous beaſt, having blood without fibræ, or ſtring-veins; the ſame with the African Ox. *Scaliger* ſpeaks of the Bubalis, whoſe blood and horns are deſcribed by *Ariſtotle*. *Pliny* makes him like a Calfe, or Hart. What is it then? the Gazella? No ſurely, wherefore what I could learn out of the African ſtories, I will freely impart.

The African Oxen are ſcarce ſo great as our Calves; but very ſtrong, and can endure hardſhip. I find him called Dant, and Lant, and Elant; Hath an Oxes face, but is much leſſe and nimbler; yea, ſwifter then all other wild-beaſts. The hide impenitrable, iron cannot pierce, only a bullet can; White-haired, taken in Summer, becauſe their hoofs are looſned by the burning of the ſand. *Bellonius* deſcribs another African Ox to be old, leſſe then the Hart, neater and greater then the wild-Goat; of a ſquare and well-ſhaped body, goodly to behold, yellow-haired, and ſo ſhining and ſmooth, that ſhe ſeems ſleeked over. The belly hath red-wrinckles, and ſeems to incline more to yellow then the back, that is duſk-coloured. It is ſhort, but ſtrong thighed; thick and ſhort-necked, and hath a little dew-lap; headed like an Ox, the horns black and very crooked as the Gazella, bending like a Moon in the increaſe, wherewith he cannot well defend himſelf, ſo crooked they are. Ox-eared, full, and high-ſhouldered; the taile, like the Panther, or Camel, Horſes, hanging to the hams; black-haired, twice as thick as the Horſes; lows like the Ox, but not ſo lowd. He is not the ſame, whoſe picture *Horatius Fontana* ſent to *Aldrovandus*; for it was of much higher and ſlender neck, and the horns bending back, and crooking as in a wild-Goat. It had great ears, the proportion of the head near the beginning of the neck; faced rather like the Kid then the Ox; wherefore reckoned by ſome among the African Goats. The whole body yellowiſh, except that the muſle and horns were blackiſh: It was very long-haired.

POINT V.

Of the Buffell, and Strepſicerot.

THat the Buffell, or common wild Ox, Aldrovan. quadr. l.2. cap.6. is not that Bubalus in Ariſtotle, ſhall be manifeſt by comparing the Hiſtory of either; but it ſeems that he gave him no preciſe name among the wilde Oxen, while he ſaith, that among the Arachoti (an Indian City,) are wilde Oxen, that differ from the tame, as much as wilde Swine from others, black, and ſtout-bodied, with a muzle, ſomewhat crooked, the horns uprighter. And perhaps this of ours ſhall be that wild black one, of the ſtrange operation, of whoſe blood on women, if their loyns be nointed with it, Oſthanes ſpeaks in Pliny. To *deſcribe* our Buffell, he is like, but greater and higher then the Ox, thick of body, hard-ſkind, and the parts lean, and ſpare; his *hair* black, thin grown, and ſmall, litle, or none on the tayl. The *forehead* rough, and curl'd with intricate hair. The head hanging earthward for the moſt part, and but Albertus. ſmall for ſuch a body. The *horns* long, crumpled, and black; ſometime hanging near the neck inward, toward the inner-part of the breaſt; ſometime upright. The *neck* thick, and long, lower toward the rump. The *tayl* ſhort, ſmall, and hath almoſt no hair. The *thighs* thick, ſtrong, and ſhort for ſuch a body. They are often found in Aſia, Greece, Ægypt, the Iſle Borndo, and cities of Italy. We have ſeen many about Fundi, they love to bide among waters. Their low is frightfull. The female hath milk, and in coupling-time, and at firſt calving. Niphus. At firſt they ſeeme gentle; but provoked, (and that they are by red) there is no taming them; chaſe them, they fly ſtrait on, and never turne. Enraged, he takes water, and dowſes into the head, to cool his boyling blood. The female endures not a calf of another kind, knowing it by the ſmell, but ſmear it with cow-dung, the ſmell deceives her, and ſhe ſuckles, and brings it up for her owne. They will labour hard; they are lead, and ruled by an iron, or braſſe ring-ſtrook through the noſtrils, with a halter, or bridle faſtened to it. Men ſay, that, if he be overladen, you can not beat him up; he will not ſtand up, till you diſburthen him. Their fleſh is ſold at Rome; and the Jews like it; but it is ſo ſlimy, that it cleaves, if you clap it on the wall. The cheeſes, that abound in the Piſtorian Province, called Marzolinis, of an ovall ſhape; (that is, ſhape like an egg, are preferred afore thoſe of other cows, are better taſted.) They make rings of the hoofs, and hornes, which worn on fingers, or toes, are excellent againſt cramps; ſome tide on foure ſorts of threads, of gold, ſilver, braſſe, and iron; thinking them more effectuall ſo. Cloaths, eſpecially doublets are made of the hide; and horſe-trappings in Narzinga. The Siamenſes make bows of the hornes.

The *Ox* called Strepſiceros, or ſharp-horned, is faced rather like a wild Goat, then an Ox; yet tayled like the ox, though very ſhort. Coloured he is all over like the Deere.

ARTICLE III.

Of the Sheepe.

FRom the Hiſtory of the Ox we paſſe to the deſcription of the Sheep, of old ſacred to the Ægyptians; and with the Athenians of ſuch eſteemed, that an action was ordered to be commenced againſt him, who flead a live Ram. Plutar. And it was enacted by an old law, that none ſhould out of a flock of a 100 head, kill one uncliped, or that had not yeaned. Which Athenæus writes alſo, adding that in his time in the ſacrifices of Pallace, neither might an ew-lamb be ſlain, nor cheeſe taſted. Agel. l. 11. c. 1. And among the Romans of old, no mulcts were impoſed on delinquents, but paying ſheep, or oxen, where alſo by the laws of their King, a man-ſlayer was to pay a ram. The tribute among the Perſians and Medes, was ſheep. Ambr. Thoſe payed L.M. Theſe as many more. And the Staby (to ſpeak of places at hand) ſent yearly to Nola, to the Preſident under the name of tribute, and reſpect a great white lamb with gilded horns. To ſay nothing of the cuſtome of giving for a reward lambs-fleſh to the unridlers of riddles, and to Poëts. Whence they that ſung for, or of ſuch rewards were called *Arnothooi*, alluding to ſheep.

Among the *names* of this beaſt among the Latins are *Ovis*, the Sheep, *Aries*, the Ram; *Agnus*, the Lamb; *Adaſia*, or an old Ew; *minæ*, ſmooth-bellied; *Aſpicæ*, *Lanata*, woolly, or fleeced; *Bidens*, two teethed; *Pecus*, cattell. *Onis*, is the name of the female, or ew. Though Feſtus ſaith it was uſed in the Maſculine of old, about mulcts. Whence *Oviaria* denotes a flock. The Ram is the male. The Lamb is not yet a year old. *Adaſia* is an old ew, newly yeaning. Matrices were thoſe that ſuckled lambs for the Palladium, called *Tokades*, or paſchals, nouriſht everywhere. *Minæ* had no wool on the belly. *Apicæ*, the ſmall ones, and thin-wooled. *Lanata*, from the fleece. *Bidentes*, that had two teeth longer then the reſt, and ſuch onely were to be ſacrificed. Alſo *Ambidentes*, and *Duidentes*. Feſtus takes them for thoſe that had upper, and lower teeth. The name *pecus* is given to grazing cattell, and uſefull to man. Plin. Often to ſheep onely. The Greeks have as many names for the ſheep and ram. As the Laconians *Amnoa*, *Amnos*, *Bara*, *Probata*, or *Bota*, *Goita*, the ſheep; ἀμνόα, ἄμνος. *Didoees*, two-teethed; *Dikuma*, ews that yean twins; *Eggalon*, milſe; *Eniron*, ſoft woolled; *Iereion*, for ſacrificed; *Metaſſai*, ews with lambs under their teats; *Meſelikes*, middle-aged, between lambs and ſheep; μεσήλικες. *Kar*, *Karnos*, *Karos*, *Oïs*, *Ox*, *Poon*, *Renes*, ſimple names for any ſheep. The Ram is called *Aricha*, *Krios*, *Arneios*, *Dedmaoon*, *Ethris*, is the bel-weather geld; *Ktilos*, the leader of the flock; *Miſchias*, *Okribas*, is the wild ſheep. The boors pig is *nefreus* in Latine. *Ars*, *Amnos*, *Erſai*, *Kathetos*, *Killix*, ἄρς, ἀμνός. *Pratinion*, *Tranon*, *Phagilon*, &c. are Greeke names of lambs. Not to ſtay long on the deſcription; Deſcript. this beaſt being ſo well knowne. Yet we ſhall ſet downe the moſt memorable things we meet with in authors. Nature hath given the ſheep a moſt weak *head*. The *braine* is leane. The *horns* of the ews are commonly ſmaller; many have none. Some lambs are yeaned with hornes, the rams crooked, and ſometime more then two. Cardan writes that he hath ſeene ſome choyce ones with foure, we ſhew the figure of three, and ſix-horned. The gelded change the place of the hornes, bearing them on a quite contary faſhion; their *eyes* look a ſide downwards, far one from the other, darkiſh, or blackiſh, and broad. Ariſtot. de gen. anim. l. 5. c. 1. The *lips* thin; contrary to ox-lips. The *teeth* continued; the ew having fewer then the ram. Ariſto. H. A. l. 2. c. 3. After a year and half they change, (ſaith Creſcentius,) namely the two fore-teeth, and ſix moneth after, the two next, then the reſt; in three or foure years at moſt, they ſhed them all. The teeth of the younger are uneven, when they are bigger, equall; when they wax old, ungummed, leſſened, and rotted. Their *bellies* are as of all that ſhew the cud. Thoſe of the lamb we hereafter lay open. Know that A denotes the ſtomach, B the gummes, C the ſalter, D the Tripe. The teſticles fall to the ancles. The udders of the ew are two; as many the teats. Thoſe of Chalicis a part of Euboia, have no *gall*; thoſe in Nexus, a great and monſtrous gall. Ælian ſaith that here they have a double gall; in Pontus none; and that in very cold countries, in deep ſnows, and hard winters, they have no gall, nor being folded, eat; but in Spring, as they come to paſture, they get great galls; and ſo it is with the Scythian ſheep. In Scopſis their *ſpleen* is very litle, and round. Their *reins* are even, and the ſewet lies thicker about them; if they be quite compaſt with fat, it kills them; which comes from rank paſture, as in the Leontine Land in Sicily: wherefore the Shepheards there drive them late to paſture, that they may not eat too much. In Syria, the fat lies thick between the skin, and fleſh in geld-rams, as in hogs. In their ford, and hind-legs ſticks a bump, near the bottome, ſhaped like a round worm, within woolly and hairy, like roſe-cups, that hold the ſeed, incloſed in a ſofty and thin down; It is oft taken out, when the ſheeps-feet are ſod, and reſembles the rottenneſſe in worm-eten, rotten-wood, or cheſt-nuts. Shepheards are of opinion, that for this cleaving to the joynts, no creature alive would be ſwifter then the ſheep. The *tayl* is thick of wooll. Heſiod. denies, that the North-wind pearces their *skin*, by reaſon of the hair, or rather the wooll. There is ſcarce a *place* where they are not found, more or fewer, and of great difference according to the place, as we ſhall hereafter ſhew in the differences. Their food is graſſe, whence called *Poephaga*, graſſe-eter; yet they eat leaves alſo. That graſſe is ſweeteſt to them, that grows where the plow hath gone, next that in dry medows. To prevent fulſomneſſe, men lay ſalt in ſummer in wodden gutters, which they lick when they come from paſture, that as it were ſeaſons it to them. In winter they nibble, or browſe on elm, ax, leaves, and the ſecond cut-hay, called Cordum. They eat alſo the Cytiſus, tame fiſſes, and, if need be, pulſe-chaffe. Some give them a litle kern of reſins, and bran. Thoſe that are paſtured in ſalt mariſhes, yeeld more milk, and more ſavoury cheeſe, and are more fruitfull, and more tender, and ſweeter fleſhed; ſuch are thoſe fat ones by Oſtia, and the neighbouring Portuenſian Land, by the tenth mile-ſtone from the city (Rome) which land the Tiber runs through, where are many brackiſh mariſhes round about, which Gomeſius ſaith he taſted of. The Sheep that drink river-water, couple ſooneſt, and being uſed to ſalt from yeaning-time, yeeld much more milk. And on ſome Sea-coaſt, where are dry and ſalt medows, Sheep lives twinty years, and bring young. In Scotland they feed in the wilde on Cytiſus. In India they feed moſt (eſpecially among the Præſſii) on graſſe well wetted with rain. In Pontus they fatten on the bittereſt worm-wood. They that feed on Laſerpitium uſually, are firſt cleanſed by it, then fatten on a ſudden, and their fleſh is wondrous ſweet. When they will breed, is known by this, they after feed will neeſe, and then fall a ſleep. The Jews give theirs palm-nuts, which the Babilonian-Smiths uſe for their coles. They delight alſo in Coluthea, Aphax, wool-herb, vine-buds, Adianthus, and with the Brabanti, in juy, and roſemary; and laſtly Eryngius. Among the Ichtyophagi, or fiſh-eaters, and about the Calami, an Indian village, and in the Province of Aden, they feed on fiſh; wheron alſo they wax fat in Lydia, and Macedon. For their drinke, they batten on troubled water, and where much is. Alſo on rain-water after wind; in ſummer after Northern cool ſhowers; in winter after Southern warm ſhowers. Change of water is thought to hurt them, eſpecially about coupling-time.

Ariſto. de part. l. 4. cap. 2. Plin. H. N. l. 11. cap. 37. Ælian. H. A. l. 17. c. 26.

Bellunen.

Lemnius de nat. mir. c. l. 3. c. 5.

Colum. R. R. lib. 7. c. 2, 3.

Gome. l. 1. de Sale.

Ariſt.

Albert.

Pliny.

Strabo. Geog. Theocr

Varro.

Ews of a year old may yean lambs; but the lambs are better, if the ſire, and dame be older. Columella thinks the ſecond yeare as a good breeding-time, and ſo till five, and at ſeven to ceaſe breeding. Florentinus is for breeding when two years old. Ariſtot. and Palladius affirms, that they may held on breeding till eight, nay to eleven, if well tended. It is worthy noting that lambs ſlight yong, and ſeeke old ews; and themſelves are better, and more uſefull, when old. They all couple from the ſetting of Arcturus, that is, from the third of the Ides of May, till the ſetting of the Eagle, that is, to the 13 of Auguſt; and thoſe that are conceived later, are huge and weakly. Columella yet ſaith, that the young couple in Spring, the ews that have had lambs, about Iuly. They go five months with lamb, and yean commonly but one at once, yet ſometimes two, three, nay foure. In ſome places the goodneſſe of the paſture, and their naturall ſtrength enables them to breed twins. In ſome places they yean ſo, twice, or thrice. After the third or fourth coupling, they conceive; and ſometimes one Ram ſerves a whole flock. Sometimes they yean monſters. Albertus calls that Cinirus, that comes of an ew, and a hee-goat. In Helvetia, ſome lambs are yeaned like goats afore, and ſheep or rams behinde; but ſuch live not long. The Muſmon is ingendred between the ſhee-goat and Ram. From the coupling of ſheep with wilde rams, comes a brood of the ſires colour, which holds alſo in the ſucceeding breed; the wooll, in the firſt young, rough; in the following ones, ſofter. The brood is of the colour of the veins of the dames-tongue, when pregnant-Males are ingendred by the ability of the dame, and ſire, and the vertue of the waters they drinke. Ariſtotle teaches that they muſt take in ſouth-winds, if females, and northerne-blaſts, if males be engendred. The ſame happens, if you tie the rams left, or right teſticle; water alſo doth much in it, ſince the cattell that drinke of the River Charadrus bring all males. Rubbing on ſalt, and nitre helps herein; and overfatneſſe hinders conception. Men take a preſage of a happy year from their coupling; for the Shepheards ſay, that, if the older begin betimes, it will be a good year; if the younger be forward to couple, they ſhall have a bad year. The

Ariſt.

Plin.

Ariſt.

Geſner.

Albert. Columel.

Pliny.

Ariſt. Pauſanius.

ancients call the conception after the ordinary ſeaſon, Cordum. There is a ſecret liking between Sheep and Shee-goats, therefore they willingly come on together. From Rams-horns bruiſed, and digged out, ſome ſay Aſparagus ſprouts; Dioſcorides denies it. If the ſame be buried at the root of a fig-tree, the fruit ſhall the ſooner ripen. What is related of the Flitter-mous, Pliny reckons among magicall experiments. They are thought to hold enmity with the Wolfe, Beare, Tiger, Elephant, eſpecially the Wolf, Raven, Eagle, Serpents, Bees. Theſe plants are hurtfull to them, wolf-bane, peaſe, acorns. What is ſaid of the wolfes entralls, and ſome other things, we ſhall elſewhere examine. If they eat Sanguinaria, their whole belly is diſtorted, and they void a moſt filthy, unſavoury foame at mouth. If they eat Calamogroſtis, it makes them thirſty, lean and raſcalls, and draws blood up into their ſtomack. Duva (a French herb, and name) but taſted by them, breeds in their liver litle black living things, called alſo Duvæ. Peaſe ſowen in March is unwholeſome for them. Acorns make them caſt their lambs, if they eat too freely of them. In Attica they will not touch the root of Thapſia; if ſtrange ones to happen to eat of it, it either caſt them into a looſneſſe, or kills them. They caſt their lambs, if frighted with thunders, if not looked to. In Thrace, the Turks conceive, there are two ſtars, appearing in July and Aguſt, juſt over their heads, or verticall to them, on whoſe luſtre, if ſheep chance, lifting up their heads, but once to ſee, they dy upon it. Therefore then they are held in houſe. They may live 10 years, but for moſt part they dy ſooner; yet the place contributs much to the lengthning out of their life. Some in dry paſture, and by the ſea-coaſt lives 20 years. Some Æthiopian ſheep laſt 12 or 13 years. Bleating is their voice, in Greek *Blechathai.* Homer yet calls lambs *Mekoomenas*, or meakers. Claudian ſaith, they grunt. In coupling they have a peculiar voyce, ſaith Ariſtot.

Alber. M.

Bellon. obſerv. l. 3. c. 51.

Albert.

Ariſt. H. A. l. 4. c. 4.

As for their nature, diſpoſitions, and uſages; they are ſo ſilly, that thence a fool is called, *Probatoodes*, ſheepiſh; and it is become a Proverd, There is no profit of ſheep, if the ſhepherd be away; gentle they are, and they only of all beaſts rage not in yeaning, nor preſently after, ſaith *Ariſtotle*; but every ſlight occaſion ſcares them, yet *Horace* calls Lambs bold. Beſide the ſhepherd and his dog, they have a Ram, or bell-Weather for their leader, whom the ſhepherd yet firſt teacheth; and you may ſee them march out of their folds, or ſtall, as in martiall array; eſpecially if the ſhepherd conduct them, whoſe very hiſſe they underſtand: That the Rams are given to fight as ſoon as their horns peep out, all know. They will but at, not only their own, but ſometimes at mankind. Their rage is taken off, if you bind with prickles a bord a foot-broad croſſe their fore-head on their horns, or bore theſe through in the crooking near the ears; or, if you geld them. Experience proves it untrue that ſome write, that in the ſix winter-months they ly on their left-ſide, and at ſpring-time on their right; as the Sun about that time takes the right, after the left-Hemiſphere.

Macrob.
Ælian.

This Cattell loves coole-ſprings, bites up graſſe by the roots, ſpoiles trees, hath milk eight months; in the fore-winter feeds greedily, as if it foreſaw the hard weather and want; is impatient of cold, though beſt cled of all beaſts; yet thoſe fear it leſſe that have large tailes. *Mizaldus* ſaith, they will follow him who ſhall ſtop his ears with wool. The wild ones growing old, are nouriſht by their own breed; They know their own Lambs by ſmelling on them behind. They uſe harder layer then goats. The Ews make a thicker water then the Males: Both they and Goats ſhew their months at coupling-time, and after for a time, then they ceaſe till yeaning-time; then have a ſhew of them again, whence ſhepherds knows that the time drawes near; after they purge exceedingly, firſt rediſh, then very red ſtuffe.

Albert.

Ariſt.

Lambs-fleſh, the Ancients cared not for, ſay ſome, as *Turnebus*. Yet *Plautus* ſpeaks of eating it at Rome; and *Horace* reckons it among delicates, as *Plautus* mentions Lambs inwards. At Athens, none of old might eat of an unſhorn-lamb. The fleſh is hot in a low degree, but over-moyſt, and the younger the moyſter; therefore though good for the ſtrong, ill for a weak-ſtomack, being ſlimy and cleaving; though *Creſcentienſis* commends yearlings. *Columella* preferres Autumne afore Spring-fleſh. A Lambs-head is counted a delicate diſh in a feaſt. The Syringatus, Terpianus, Paſticus, are but names of ſeveral dreſſing the Lamb.

Athæne.

Rams-fleſh is not moyſt, and well boyled, breeds good blood, eſpecially if well gelded. Weather-fleſh is wholſome for people of all ages, places, and at all times; if young, two years old, not too fat, and bred in a dry aire, fed with good graſſe. Thoſe are beſt that are bred in the high Trivican mountains, ſaith *Ferrus.* Thoſe in moyſt places in Campania are little ſet by. *Bellonius* holds thoſe moſt ſavoury that are roaſted whole, as the ſhepheard in Trace, above the river Neſſus uſe to do. The Lambs-ſtones are counted dainties. *Arnoldus* ſaith, their marrow is poyſon, againſt which Pheſants-fleſh is an antidotes: Yet *Homer* ſaith, that *Aſſianact* uſed to feed on it. Sheeps-fleſh, or Mutton for the taſte, and over-moyſture hath been forbidden to be killed after the fifthteenth of *Iuly*, or S. *Iames*-time, as fitter food for Spring-time, then Summer. The feet trouble the ſtomach, unleſſe the worme afore ſpoken of be taken out. The ſhoulder of Mutten roaſted, and cold again, is much eaten. The Lungs minched. The Tigurine Helvetians, of the Liver make puddings, rouling them up in the call, ſpitting them on ſticks, and roaſt them upon the grid-iron, they mince ſweet-herbs in. Some bray it whole, with bread crumed, and ſtrain it, and beſprinckle

Donat. Anton. Ferrus.

Obſer. l. 1. c. 60.

Athen. l. 4.

Homer. Ilia. 10.

it with ſpices to give a good taſte, and handſome colour, then make it hot, and lay thereon thruſhes par-boyled in fleſh-pottage, and fryed a while in butter. The Milke, the newer the better, and the ſame is to be thought of the cheeſe. Over-ſalt is diſallowed. As for Medicine, a Lamb layed warm with gourds on a Ætius. Brunus. Pliny. part bitten by a venemous creature, fetches out the poyſon; and the pottage is very good in quartan agues. The braine furthers madneſſe, as *Geſner* hath it out of a Manuſcript. Their feet yield a decoction, good againſt the pains in the bladder. The Rams-ſtones poudered, and drunk in water, are good for the falling-ſickneſs. Their lungs take away bunches in the fleſh, roaſted prevents drunkenneſſe; ſhreded, helps bruiſes, and makes black ſcars white: And is uſed for purges. The Liver helps blood-ſhot- Hippo. eyes; and is good for a woman ſwelled in child-bearing, taking in drink, and with meat. The Plin. Milt toſted, & powder taken in wine, reſiſts the collick; which yet *Pliny* ſomewhere counts it ſuperſtition, it being among the Magical precepts, that the patient muſt ſay, that he maks a remedy for the ſpleen, and then he muſt hide, and ſteal Mizaldus. Pliny. it up in his chamber, and repeat a Verſe three times nine times. The Sheeps-bladder *Galen* adviſes them to take in drink, burnt to powder, who let water go from them in ſleep. Their Gall, and honey, cleanſes the ears; and ſmeared on the head with earth dryes up ſcurffe; with the ſewet, it eaſes the Gout. The Milk is cried up for wholeſome againſt all kind of venome, except the Bupreſtis and Hemlock.

Plin. Afore your quartan-fit, take three cups of it with a dram of Swallows-dung: If to a ſixt part you adde four peny weight purified Cnicus, and you drink the decoction, it looſens: The ſame boyled on hot ſtones, is good againſt fluxes, and of an exulcerated belly. The Butter Dioſcor. Plin. that comes from Sheeps-Milke, ſmeared on with hony, together with aſhes of a dogs head, or the womb, boyled in oyl, takes away dead-fleſh growing about the fingers. Old Cheeſe taken with our meat refreſhes diſentericks, or eaten, and ſcraped, and taken in wine, helps the collick. Rams-horns burnt to powder, with oyle ſome give to make the hair curle. The aſhes of the Trotters with hony, heals the Plin. bite of a Mouſe and a Spider. The Curd in a dram of wine, helps againſt pricks and all ſtrokes and bites of the Peterman, and other Sea-fiſhes. And is good for Infants drunke out of water, when troubled with pend, or curdled breaſt-milke, or given out of Vineger. Put under, or into the noſtrils, it ſtenches blood, when other things help not.

The Sewet is taken either ſimply, or for that that is taken from the ribs, or call. One ſaith that melt it, and dip a cloth in it, and lay it on Plin. a burnt part, it helps: It is laid on the kibe-heels with allum; If mingled with aſhes of womens hair it cures fellons. It heals all kind of griefs about the privities, mixt with aſhes of the pumice, and ſalt, that fat taken from the call, eſpecially that from the reins.

The Lambs *marrow* melted by the fire drunke Albert. with oyle of nuts, and white ſugar, diſſolves the ſtone in the bladder. The urine of a red or black ſheepe, mixt with hony, is good for the dropſy. Their *dung* a Phyſitian in Myſia uſed, Galen. weakened in vineger, to take away Cornes and hard knobs; and mingled with roſe-ſalve to cloſe, and skin over an ulcer from burning. Out Dioſcor. of vineger ſmeard on it works the ſame effects. Galen. The pouder out of oyl, applied as a cataplaſme, cures a freſh wound. The aſhes of the ſame, with ſalpeter, or the aſhes of lambs hucklebones Pliny. are good againſt the canker, and ulcers, that Marcell. will not cloſe. Sheeps dung alſo heat, and kneaded, allays the ſwelling of wounds. And is good for the colique. A mountain-ſheeps dung in September ſhut up, the Moon decreaſing the day afore, gather up early, and harden in the Sun, and pounce it to pouder, and keep it in a glaſſe, or tin veſſell, for uſe. A ſpoonfull of it given three dayes out of water, cures the colique; if a fever goe with it, uſe wine. Pliny The wool only layd on, or with brimſtone helps many unknowen griefs; and is of that vertue, that men put it on medicines. The wool of a butting ram, taken from between his hornes, and burnt, is good for the head-ake. The aſhes (in Dioſcor. opinion) draws over a cruſt, hinders dead fleſh, cloſes ulcers. Men burn it, when clean and pickt in a new earthen pot, to uſe as afore. Some ſhear it, ſome pluck it off, and clip of the top, dry, and pick it, and put it together into a new earthen pot, and drench it in hony. Others with lincks ſet it on fire, it being ſprinkled with oyle, and rub the aſhes with their hands, putting in water, and then let it ſtand, and oft ſhift the water, till it lightly touch, but not bite the toung, then they lay up, and keep the aſhes. It hath a cleanſing vertue to the cheeks. Wool taken after ſheep-ſhearing, between the ſpring Æquinoctiall, and the Solſtice, when they begun to ſweat, that from the neck is moſt commended. Such wool helps Dioſcor. green wounds, cleanſed, and broken bones, with oly, vineger, or wine; ſince they ſoon ſuck up moyſture, and by reaſon of the ranknes of Pliny. the cattell (called Oeſypus) ſoften, changed, or Marcell. applied ſeven dayes, it heals the bite of a mad dogge, and out of cold water heals the ſplents fingers; out of hot oyle it helps running ſores. Herodotus relates, that the Carthaginians ſheephards with ſuch wool ſindge the veins of the crown of the head of their children, when foure years old, and ſome the temple-vein, to prevent rheums and catarrs. And if the children in ſindging chance, with crampes, the ſprinkling of goats-piſſe helps them. If a plowſheard hurt, an ox his legs, or hoof, ſtoned pitch, and greaſe with brimſtone, wound up in ſhorn wool with a red hote iron thruſt in, cures it. The ſame wool with oyl of roſes, ſtanches Collumel. blood in the noſe; and another way is good to Plin. ſtop the eares of hearing: Blood is alſo ſtanched by binding the joynt-ends. *Oeſypus*, or the foul that cleaves to wool, helps diſgeſtion. It Galen. eaſes, cloſes, ſupples ulcers. It helps the inflam-

mation

Diſcor. Ætius. mation of the matrice, taken with butter, and Melilote. It cures wounds alſo taken with barly aſhes, and ruſt, equally divided, it helps alſo the canker and ulcers. It eats out the ſwelling about ulcers, and evens knobby fleſh. It cures Sint Antonies fire taken with Pompholyx. It provokes ſleep, uſed with a little Mirrhe waſht in two cups of wine. It leſſens face-ſpots, with Corſick hony, that is counted ſtronger. About gathering and preparing it, ſee *Aldrovandus*. The skin of the feet, and muſles of the ox and ſheep, long boyled on a ſoft fire, to a gelly, taken out, and dried in the open ayre when it whiſtles, is commended agains ruptures. So much for the medicinall uſe.

Sheep are alſo uſefull otherwiſe outwardly; both their fleece and pelts, or skins yeeld us ſtuf for cloathing. The Arabian Bedevini weare no other, as Vitriacus relates. Zeno Citicus, and Crates of Thebes, ſewd Sheeps-skins within their cloaks. *Wolſtan* alſo Biſhop of Worceſter in England, was ever clad in Sheepsskins, becauſe not Leopards, but the Lamb of God is celebrated in the Temples. They were alſo uſed in Tragedies, whence the wearers were called *Diphtheriai.* Only beware of the skins of ſheepe that dy of the plague; for ſuch breed not only lowſineſſe, but alſo Sint Anthonies fire. That out of Ælian is ſtrange, a garment of the wool of a Sheep bitten by the wolfe, brings an itch on the wearer. New married women among the Romans weare girdles of wool. The Peſcia, or Capucia, were made of lambs-skins. The Moloſtans was (ſaith *Feſtus*) ſheeps-skin, wherewith helmets were covered. The ſame skin hath been uſed in ſtead of paper. The Belly Diophanes makes good for Cice. ad Her. killing vermine. Purſes have been made of rams ſtones: And bellows, ſaith *Feſtus*. The ſmallguts make lute, and bow-ſtrings. In May make Sheeps and Goats-cheeſe. Their piſſe yeelds matter for ſalpeter. Their dung fattens the ground. If you cloſe a candle of pure Mizaldus. rams-ſewet in a linnen cloath, and put it into your cheſts, it keeps your cloaths from moths. Their *differences* wee ſhall take from their hair, or wool, or place, and handle them promiſ- Ariſt. cuouſly. The Scythian Sheep are ſoft, the Sauromatan hard wooled. Thoſe of Tarentum ſoft-wooled. The Colonian rougher, becauſe ὀρεινον ἱματιον. kept ever abroad. Wee ſhall repreſent their Gillex. ſhaggy ſhape to you. They are called Montaneers Oppian. from their rough, and unkemed wool. There are alſo *Wild-Sheep*, not much greater then ours, but ſwifter, and with horns bending back, armed with butting, and ſtrong foreheads. They oft in the woods ſtrike to the earth fell Bores; ſometimes they combate fiercely with each other. In the *Gordian* forreſt me- Iul. Capitol. morable in Iul. Cap. time, were many painted Scalig. beaſts kept, and an hundered wild ſheep. In Ex. 2. 17. the Lybian deſerts called Adimain, was a beaſt N. 8. ſhaped like a Ram, as big as an Aſſe, with long Ioh. Leo. Affr. l. 7. dangling-ears, and ſhort wool, ſhe would ſuffer herſelf to be backed, though ſhe was not kept for that uſe, but only for the Milk. Contrary to ours, the Ewes are horned, the rams not. There they are commonly ſeen, in Numidia alſo ſometimes, but counted prodigious. Plin. The Egyptian-fleeces reſembles rather haire then wool. Garments of them being thredbare and died again, laſt an age. They are greater then thoſe of Greece. About Damiate the weathers have tayls round and ſo great, they can ſcarce carry them. Leo Affricanus ſaith, hee hath ſeene of thoſe tayls that weighed ſome 50. and an 100 pound. In Æthiopia they have no wool, but weare all rugged camels hair. Their Dioſcor. Sheep are very little, and the natives cover Sicul. their privities with the tayls. In Nubia the rams Biblioт. l. 4. are yeaned with horns; the Ewes alſo are horn- Ælian. ed, and which ſeemes a miracle, they drinke but Strabo. Plin. once in every foure dayes. At Tunis they are ſo loaden with their thick tayls, that they can hardly ſtir themſelves, but thoſe that tend them are faine to bind their tayls on litle carts, when they would remoove them. In England they never drinke any thing but dew, and they of Bellon. obſervat. purpoſe keep them from water, finding by ex- l. 2. c. 60. perience, that it hurts them. In Arabia ſome Hero. l. 2. drag tayls after them three cubits long, ſome of Æli. H. A. l. 10. c. 4. a cubite broad. Such are found in Arabia the ſtony and the Happy; the tayls weighing ſome 26, ſome 44 pound. Where alſo are Rams whoſe hair hangs to the ground. That, that is called the Indian, but is indeed the Arabian Ram, hath no hornes, but long fleece, and a tayle reaching to the ground. There is a kind Nier. H. E. l. 9. c. 52. of ſmooth-rams, called Moromorus, who ſtands ſtone ſtill, and ſtays till any come near him; ſometimes hee is ſhy, and flies for feare with his burden. The Ram of Angola (called Marckgr. Guineenſis) is of the bignes of ours, thick of H. Braſ. l. 4. c. 10. head, the after part ſticking out more then ours; eares dangling; the tayl reaches but to the anckles; with a great tripe; the yard in the midſt of the belly; the hornes ſmall downward, bending toward the eyes, and as it were crumpled; at the bottome of his neck a long hairy maine, the reſt of his body is ſhort-haired like a goat, but hee carries no wool, black-headed and eared, and the upper-half of his tayl, the reſt white, as alſo the hinder-part of the head; the forelegs white to the knees, the lower halfe black; the hind-legs all black; about the dock and back white, the ſides have black ſpots; footed like the goat, black-hoofed. Yet theſe Sheep are as ours, ſome coloured on one faſhion, ſome on another; and one kind is thick-legged like a man and fat, having no hanging mane, nor wool, but is haired like a goat. Greater then ours, their belly ſtrutting out like an ox. In Aſia ſome are red-wooled. The region Camanda feeds ſome as big as Aſſes, and thoſe fair and fat, with tayls of 80 pound weight. The Canuſinian fleeces are reddiſh, or yellowiſh. Thoſe of Chios, for want of paſturage, are Ælian. very ſmall; but their Cheeſes is much cried Hermola. up. The Clazomenian, are ſome white, ſome cole-black, ſome Raven-black. The Co- Strabo. raxine wool is of all the pureſt.

Therefore the Rams for breed are not

bought under a talent. Thoſe of Creet on mount Ida, called by the ſhepherds Striphoceri, have ſtraight-horns like a Unicorn, round and hollow, and wreathed like a ſhell-fiſh, no bigger then our Rams.

Strabo.

In the Iſle Erythræa (it may be Gades) their milk is ſo fat, it yields no whey, and they choke within thirty dayes, if you blood them not.

He. Boe. Ælian. Oppian. de Venat. l. 2. Olaus M. Boet. de Scot.

In a part of Scotland, the ſheep are yellow, their teeth gold colour, the fleſh and wool like ſaffran. In Gortynis, they are red, and have four horns. In Gothland are Rams with four and eight horns, which makes them ſo fierce, that to prevent miſchief, which they elſe do to each other, and to other creatures, they are fain to ſaw them off. They bear a ſoft and long wool. Hirta, one of the Hebrides, hath ſheep taller then the greateſt hee-goats, with horns as thick as thoſe of Oxen, and ſomewhat longer, and tailes touching the ground. In Spain in *Marineus* his time, there was ſuch a glut of ſheep, that he knew many ſhepheards owners of thirty thouſand, where their Lambs are better then elſewhere.

Iul. Alex. Ariſt. Mirab.

In Illyria they report, the Ewes yean twice a year, and for the moſt part couples; nay, many three at once, and four, and ſometimes five. And give two quarts and a half of milk at one time.

Ælian.

The Indian reacht in bigneſſe the greateſt Aſſes, and yean commonly four at once, ever three at leaſt. Their tailes reach their feet which they cut off, both that the Rams may come at them, and that oyl may be fetched out of their fat: The Rams tailes alſo are cut off, and the fat taken out, and are ſo neatly ſewed on again, that the ſeam is not to be ſeen. Of which Rams we ſhall give a figure; one without horns and taile, but having ſomething growing in ſtead, with a kind of dew-lap under the chin; all white, except the head, and hoof-ends which are black. Another notably fenced with bending and wreathed horns, they and the head of horn-colour; the muzzle, feet, teſticles, and bottom of the taile of a ſhining white, the reſt all red.

Pliny. Geſner.

The fleece of the ſheep of Iſtria, or rather Liburnia, is liker hair then wool. There is a kind ſaid to be in Italy, that carries four or ſix horns, but weakly ones, and their wool is uſeleſſe. In Laodicea in Aſia are ſmall ones, with noble choyſe fleeces.

Pliny. Athenæ. Theophr.

Luſitania hath been ſo fertile, that a Lamb hath been commonly ſold for four pence, and a Sow weighing a hundred pound, for twelve-pence, a ſheep for ſix-pence. In Lybia the Rams ſhoot their horns early forth. In Macedonia, they who would have their wool white, drive them to Aliacmon; they who would have it black, or dark, to Axius. The Madagaſcar ſheep have the heavieſt tailes. In Magneſia, and Meſopotamia, they yean twice a year. Thoſe of Mileſia hold the third place in goodneſſe.

In Moſcovy in the deſerts about the rivers Boniſtenes, Tanais, and Rha, is a wild-ſheep, they call it Seigios, about the row, but ſhorter-footed, with lofty ſtrait-hornes, markt with ringlets, (whereof the natives make knife-hefts that are tranſparent) very ſwift, and leaps high. The Nabathæans (ſaith *Strabo*) have all white ſheep. In Naxus, they have a double gall. In Panchæa, are much ſofter wooled then elſewhere. In Peru, they are as big as Aſſes, long-leged, groſſe-bodied, long-headed, Camel-necked, and ſhaped; their fleſh is excellent, eſpecially their lambs. They plow with the Wethers, which alſo carry their wood; they never bleat, their colour is white, black, and aſh; they can carry fifty pound weight, and let them reſt a while, and lay on their burden again, they ſhall bear it ſome miles; they can make them ſit, and eat, and turn their head about, and grin; if over-loaded, they ſtink and ſquat down, and till unloaded, can by no blows be forced to riſe up. Their wool exceeds ours in fineneſſe, length, and abundance. They are fed with corn, but are fed with little, and can three or four dayes together go without eating or drinking. *Mathiolus* exactly deſcribes them, telling us that they reſemble partly a Camel, and partly a Deer. They may be well called *Elaphokameloi*. He is ſix foot long from the neck to the tail, but four foot high from the back to the foot-ſole, the neck two foot long; like a Camel in head, neck, and mouth; eſpecially in the parting of the upper-lip, and the genital; but ſomewhat longer headed: he hath Deers-ears, and is Ox-eyed, having no foreteeth in the upper-jaw, but grinders on both ſides, as moſt cloven-footed beaſts have, and it alſo chews the cud; the back riged, which they the cutter hath forgot; the ſhoulders near the neck depreſt, or flat; the ſides ſwollen, broad bellied, high buttocked; the tail but a ſpan long, in all which in reſembles a Deer, as alſo in the thighs, eſpecially in the hind legs; cloven-hoofed, the cleft afore drawn far out; it hath clawes round the foot, pointing and ending in a thick skin; the ſole as the Camels covered with skin, piſſes backwards as the Camel; the teſticles pinching inward; broad-breaſted, and bunched at the knitting, tween the breaſt and belly; whence a kind of excrement ſeems to vent it ſelf; the neck, breaſt, and fore-feet white, the reſt of the body reddiſh, or dark-red, the muzzle black, and the forefeet from the knee ſhining bright. It is tame and gentle, but can endure no cold, as others that are brought us out of hot-countries. Offends no man, but revenges it ſelf ſtrangly on thoſe that vex it, or wrong it: about the buttocks, not defending it ſelf by biting, or kicking; but by ſpewing, or ſquirting on the vexer with a force, to the utmoſt length of the neck ſtretched out. So luſtfull it is, that where there are no females of the kind, he will couple with Goats: His coupling-time is Spring, and Fall; yet thoſe ſhee-goats conceive not by him, being even forced, as appears by their crying; and it is a kind that hath no agreement with this beaſt. They call it an Indian-ſheep, who brought it to us (ſaith *Mathiolus*) but you may judge how vaſt the difference is between it and our ſheep. Thoſe Chilenſian-ſheep, whoſe picture the Hollanders brought over, differs much from theſe. They are ſomewhat in make, or bulk of body, but that their hind-feet are cloven in twain, and their fore-feet in four, and the wool very long and ſhaggy, which they highly commend: but they are a like natured, and are queſtionleſſe of one and the ſame kind; only the climate makes the difference, unleſſe they differ in that beſpattring revenge, whereof I ſpeak even now, and is thought where it lights, to breed the ſcab. *Martial.* (Epig. l. 14. ep. 157.) writes, that the ſheep of Pollentia near the Alps, are all gray-fleeced. The Rhetian ſheep of ſix or ſeven years old, get new horns to their old. They yean two or three at once, ſmall ones, and not till after ſix or ſeven, the firſt being ſtrongeſt, and of thicker bulk. The Sauromatan ſheep are hard haired. The Syrian have tailes of a cubit long, and moſt what wooly in that part. About Tarnaſar, a City in India, are ſeen ſheep, horned like bucks, much larger then ours; and monſtrous Lambs, whoſe ſhapes we hereafter repreſent; one headed like a Sow, another with two heads, and five feet; a third footed like a Horſe, and headed like an Ape; a fourth, three headed; a fifth, double backed, with eight feet.

Ariſt.

ARTICLE IV.

Of the tame Goat and Kid.

IN this hiſtory wee ſhall firſt deal with the name, *Capra*, or Goat; then with *Hircus*, or Hee-Goat; after with *Hædus*, or Kid. Varro, Cicero, and Nonnius fetch *Capra, à Carpendo*, from cropping, Feſtus from *crepans*, becauſe the Goat makes a noyſe with the thighs; Martinius from *kapto*, from devouring, becauſe it is a beaſt that eats much. It changes names from age and ſex. The Greeks call it *aix*, from *aiſſein*, to ruſh on with a force. But the new-borne are called *Aiges*, and *Erriphoi*, and *Chimaroi*; the yearlings, or middle aged and growen *Tragoi*; yet this ſeemes to be the name of the males only. It hath many Synonimaes, the late Greeks call him *Gida*. The Turrhenians *Kapra*, the Cretians *Karrano*, Heſychius *Meklas*, and *Aſtignas*. The *Kelades* are ſhee-goats, and horned for moſt part; the *Kelades* are marked in the fore-head, as with a bunch, or hard-skin; the *Mnaades* are milked. The *Ynnas* is wild; the *Chimara* borne in winter, though the Grammarians take it for the name of the whole kind, of what ſex or age ſoever. Called *Hircus*, (or as the Sabine *Pircus*) either from the roughnes (*Hirſutus*;) or from the Hebrew חרך, to burne, ſince it is a luſtfull beaſt. Called *Tragos*, from *Tragein*, to eat; it being a ravenous beaſt; or from *Trachu*, becauſe it is rough skind; or from *Trechein*, running. The geld-one is *Kaper*; the Egyptians call him *Mendes*. *Hædus* is that that comes of the *Kapra* and *Hircus*, the hee and ſhee-goat; or the *kid*, borrowed from גרי, filthy. That of three or foure months age is *Eriphos*; after called *Chimaros*, till it have yong, and is milked. They of Rhodes call it *Karannos*, and *Kekrykephalos*, and, in a certain law, *Diakala maſerkes*, from feeding on fruits-talks. They are all cloven-footed and horned. They change colour, and are ſometimes variouſly generated. The hair differs according to the ſex, thicker in the males, ſofter and finer in the ſhees. Feſtus calls hairy men goatiſh. Pliny denies that they are all horned, but you may gueſſe their age by the horn, which is long and ſharp. In Delos one of the horns is two cubites, and weighs ſix and twenty pound. Their *eyes*, which they ever thruſt into their corners, look diverſly at times; in the dark they ſhine, and dart forth light. They are flat-noſed. The ſhee hath no upper-*teeth* beſides the double-ones afore, and the reſt are fewer then thoſe of the hee-goat. They have all a ſhaggy-bard; the Latines call it, *aruncus, ſpirillus*; the Greeks *Ereggos, Krygkos*. The little that hang out of their jaws, *Feſtus* calls Noneolas; *Varro* Mammilias, teats; *Pliny* Lacinias, rags, others Warts. The females have two dugs, ſlender feet. Some have thought, as the Egyptians ſayes and others, that they breath by the ears. *Philes* ſaith, the ſigne is, that if you ſtop their noſes, you offend them not: Eſpecially the wild ones, who are ſaid to have a paſſage betwixt the horns to the lungs, which if you ſtop with wax, you choke them. *Barthol. Euſtathius* credits it the rather, becauſe he ſaith he hath found ſome ſuch thing in man, though *Ariſtotle* is againſt it. They ſay, the *liver*, if you take it out, ſtirs long after. They have more *bellies* then one. The *milt* is round. The *ſharp artery* is like that in man. As for their *place*, they abound in the North. In Candy is great ſtore, becauſe there are no Wolves. In Ithaca *Homer* calls *Aigiboton*, goatiſh. The beſt Goats-cheeſe is in the Helvetian, Rhetia, Switſerland, eſpecially in the hilly-ground about the Fabarian baths: They are found alſo in Achaia, Africa, Nubia, Sardinia, Cephalonia, Miletum, Damaſcus, India, the New-world, in Spaine, Corſica, and elſe-where, as we ſhall ſee anone in their differences. The ground fitteſt for them, the Greeks call *Aigiboton*, &c. Their food is manifold: they delight moſt in ſhrubs, the wild Cytiſus, Oken-leaves. If they eat too many Acorns, it cauſes abortion. They love the Olive, and ſo were ſaid to be hated by Minerva, and they will crop young Vines, wherefore they were ſacrificed to *Bacchus*, Figs and Wheat, Aſh and Tamarisk, Goats-beard, and Dogs-roſe. Beans make them full of milk, and cinque foyle, if you give it five dayes together, afore you let them drink. And to this end ſome ty dittany under their belly. In ſome places they are greedy after Hemlock, &c. Ladanum alſo (a ſleepy plant) ſuch as Arabia boaſts of; it may be this chance, becauſe of the offenſiveneſſe of the ſmell. Goats hurtful otherwiſe to all green things, covets moſt ſweet ſhrubs, as if they knew

Aldrovan. de Biſulcis c. 9.

Κάπτω.

αἶξ, ἀΐσσειν.

Varin.

Ariſt. Deſcription.

Varinus.

Pliny. l. 28. c. 11.

Ariſt.

Alcmæo. Archel.

Oppian.

Ariſt. H. A. l. 1. c. 11.

Collumel.

Ælian.

Lucret. Plin. H. N. lib. 12. cap. 17.

knew their worth; they will crop the ſtalks of ſprigs, that are full of ſweet juice, and wipe from their ſtinking beard that that thence drops thereon: This they roul in duſt, and bake in the Sun; and therefore are goats-hair found in Ladanum. Later Writers tells us, that the Arabian woods are made waſte by the feeding of Goats, and that juice cleaves to all the beards. Thus is it alſo at Cyprus (they ſay) and that there ſticks to Goats-beards and knees, the flower of the Ivy being croped off, afore the dew be off; after, the Sun diſpelling the miſt, and the day clearing up, a duſt cleaves to the dewy goats-beards, and Ruellius. thence ladanum is kammed out. Their commonneſt food is Spire-graſſe, and Capriola, becauſe better taſted then others, that they delight in ſalt, torturers well know; for *Dracula* the Hungarian Governour, oft cut out the ſoles of captive Turks feet, and rubbed ſalt in, and uſed Goats to lick it out again to increaſe the torment. For their *drink*, puddle, ſtanding water, or long keept is diſallowed. After noon, when ſtirred, they drink moſt. It is Albert. ſtrange, that at Zant, about the ſeaſon when Antigo. the Eteſiæ wind uſe to blow, the Goats ſtand gaping toward the North, and that ſerves them without drinking.

The Goat is very luſtfull; for they at ſeven months old, and while they ſuck, begin to couple, and with greater heat then ſheep. The Pliny. yearlings couple three or four times; if preſently after a great rain falls, it cauſes abortion. Varro. They go five months; and bring, for moſt part, but one at once; ſometimes two, three, four. In good aire, and well fed, they bear twice Ariſt. a year. It continues eight years. *Ariſtotle* ſaith, all their life long, and that they bring twins, if the Sire and Dam be of a luſty kind. In the third year it failes. Fatneſſe makes them barren. The meeteſt coupling time is the Winter, or Solſtice. They conceive in November, and bring forth in March when the ſhrubs begin to Pliny. ſwell. Some uſe one Hee for ten females, ſome to fifteen, ſome to twenty. Rubbing their genitals with much ſalt and nitre, and annointing them with peper and nettle-berries, makes them luſty. About their venery and coupling, read *Ariſtotle* his Hiſtory of four-footed-beaſts. They are *lovers* of ſheep, the Tiger, the Sargus, with the Poley and Fringo. Offer a kid to a Tiger to eat, he will faſt two dayes after, the third day he will deſire ſome other food; if he have it not, he digs a hole; yet he ſpares the kid, as if it were his own kinde, ſaith *Plutarch*. The fiſh Sargus delights in their very ſhadow, and loves to touch it while they ſtand on the ſhore, but is by nature diſabled from leaping aſhore. The Pliny. Pulegium, or Poley, being taſted by the Goat, makes them bleat, whence ſome Greeks call it Theoph. *Blechon*. If a Shee-goat crop an *Fringo* ſtalk, and carry it in her mouth, the whole herd ſhall ſtraight leave their paſture, and as aſtoniſhed at a new ſight, ſhall not give over gazing till the Goat-herd take away the ſtalk. They hold *enimity* with the Wolfe, Pard, Elephant, the Goat-ſucking-bird; they hate mans ſpittle, Pliny. hony, and the Evonymus, the Vine, &c. For Ælian. the Wolfe devours them, the Pard ſeazes them, the Elephant terrifies them, the Caprimulgus ſucks them ſo, that the udder mortifies, and the Shee-goat turns blind upon it. *Ælian* ſaith, they avoid mans ſpittle, Hony taken in, weakens them; Albert. the leaf, or fruit of the Evonymus were but taſted by them, kills them, unleſſe they purge it out again by Anochus. If they drink water, wherein Roſe-tree-leaves are Aldrovan. ſteeped, they dy. Savine is alſo poyſon to them. A young ſprouting Olive-tree will not bear, if a Goar but lick it. The lung roſted, prevents drunkenneſſe. If they eat Conyza, they dy with thirſt. The herb Ægolethrum in Lycia, is their bane, whence it hath the name Goatbane. Their voice is a kind of muttering, or murmuring; whence *Homer* calls them *Mekades*. In Latine, they and ſheep are ſaid, *balare*, Hoſpin. to bleat. The Hees are ſaid *Phrimaſſein*, to grumble. *Varinus* ſaith, they cry *Ena*, ena. ἐνα. They are ever ſtirring, and ſwift, and nimble. *Varro* ſaith (*R. R. l. 2. c. 3.*) that wild-Goats will friſk away from a ſtone above ſixty foot. They can better away with cold, then ſultry heat; eſpecially the breeders, that conceive in deep winter. They love woody, furzy, ſhrubby places much better then plain paſture-ground, or medow, and thrive beſt on clifty, ſhadowy-land. They hang ſo ſtrangely on clifts, Columel. and rocks, that they who view them from beneath, would verily believe they were falling; whence the rocks are called *Aigilipes*, and the flock *Aipopolion*, from their loftineſſe, and clambring. They skip, and friſk wantonly about near brinks of rivers, browzing on the banks. Authours are not agreed about the quality of their fleſh. *Hippocrates* holds it raw, windy in the ſtomack, begetting crudities and belching; but more harmleſſe in Summer, their feed being better. At the falling of the leaf, it is moſt unwholeſome. In Winter it breeds ſomewhat Galen. better blood. Some affirm, that though it be rank, it nouriſhes and ſtrengthens much. *Clitomachus* of Carthage, a follower of the new Athæne. Dipnoſ. l. 9. Academie, ſaith, that a wreſtler of Thebes outwent all of that age in ſtrength, becauſe kid, or goat-fleſh was his diet, and that the tougheſt, and hardeſt of digeſtion; with eating whereof, his ſweet was rank and rammiſh. *Homer*, in *Achillus* his entertaining of *Agamemnon* his Ambaſſadours, ſhews it to be ſouldiers diet. Galen. de bon. & mal. ſucci- cibus. c. 6. The *milk* is as moderate as moſt kindes, except womens breaſt-milk. Yet is very different according to their age, feed, ſeaſon of the year, and length of time after they bring forth their young, without hony it is dangerous food, curdling in the ſtomack. And it troubles the Galen. belly a little, unleſſe eaten with ſcammony, and other things. In ſome parts of the Eaſt, thoſe that are weaned at three months, are wont to be fed with it.

The *cheeſe* follows the nature of the milke. But *hee-goats* fleſh is worſt of all to dreſſe, breeding

ding ill blood, and is moſt corrupt, and offenſive at coupling time. And yet it hath been a diſh at a feaſt in Antiphanes,as bad and rank as it is. The teſticles and liver alſo are much condemned. About *kid*, writers are not agreed: It was a delicate with the Patriarches under the old Teſtament. And Aſcræus the Poët calls it good juicy nouriſhment. And Platina after Galen, cries it up for the beſt houſhold fare, eaſily diſgeſted, as having litle dros in it, nouriſhing and breeding well tempered blood. But Brujerinus cries it downe, becauſe ſhee-goats are feveriſh, and therefore the kid cannot but be unwholſome. Yet Jul. Alex. confeſſing it indeed to be hot, yet the tendernes of the kids age is an allay to the hot,and dry quality of the dam, and eſpecially if the kid ſuck yet; not ſo much for the age, as the nouriſhment, which takes of from the heat, and makes tender, and juicy. Heathen alſo of old made it a meſſe in their feaſts, ſeaſoning it with Laſer, and other herbs. The blood made into a diſh, was called Sanguiculus,or blooding; which the Laconians call *Melas Xoomos*, or black-meat; and Pollux *Aimatian*, blood-meat. Apycius will tell you how to dreſſe the liver and lungs. The uſe of this creature in medicine is great, Pliny ſpeaks of a thouſand medicines to be fetched from them. Democritus magnifies that is borne alone. The Magitians preſcribed goats fleſh roſted againſt a mans carcaſſe burning, againſt the falling ſicknes. Hee-goats fleſh ſod in water, breaks impoſtumes, and divers ulcers. The Porredge drives away Spaniſh flies. Druſus the Tribune of the people is ſaid to have drunke goats blood, when hee with wannes and envy accuſed Q Cepio of poyſoning him. The ſame waſhes out ſpots. And fried, it ſtops the pain in the bowells, and the flux of the belly, as Galen and Dioſcorides relates. Hee-gaots blood ſoon ripens, make it hot, mingled with ſomewhat waxy,it eaſes the gout,helps ill-eyes, that of one fed with dieretical herbs, dried to pouder, and taken with parſly in wine, is very good againſt the ſtone. See in Aldrovand how and when it muſt be gathered. Some call this medicine *Gods hand.* Authors of great note (as Scaliger and Ioubert, &c.) ſay that goats blood can ſoften and diſſolve the Adamants glaſſe heated therein, and in juyce, may be made as ſoft and yeelding as wax, or clay, and wrought into any ſhape; but dip it in water,it ſhall return to its former firmnes. This is a ſecret of Geberus, Albertus, and an ingenious Bituricenſian glaſmaker,which when hee was near death,hee freely revealed to Ant.Mizoaldus, as himſelf relates. The ſame mixt with vineger, is good againſt vomiting, and hauking, and ſpitting. The *whey* is good for them that have been bitten, in right gut, or the colon, becauſe it ſoon congeals. It is very looſning taken with melanthins and brimſtone,and takes away morphew and ſpots, and itch: With goos greaſe, deers marrow, roſin and chalk,it cloſes chapped lips. If an oxes neck ſwell, it is a golden ſoveraign help,with ſoft pitch, and ox-marrow, and goat-ſewet, and old oyl, of each an equall portion, and unſod. With chalk it ſcatters ſwellings; with wax it ſtops ſpreading of ulcers, with pitch and brimſtone it is through healing; and with hony and juyce of bramble it ſtops the running of the reines.

ἰυχυμον.

Jul. Alex.
Salu ber.
l. 11. c. 7.

Plin.

μέλας ζω-
μὸς.
ἁιματίαν.

Marcel.
Galen.
Dioſcor.
Ætius.

Mizald.
Memorab.
cent. 8.
apho. 18.

Galen.

Avicen.

Pliny.

Columel.
R. R. l. 6.
c. 14.

Pliny.
Marcel.

The *fat* of it ſelf alone helps the ſting of the green Spaniſh fly. Magitians commend it againſt the falling ſicknes, with bulls gall boild in equall portions, and put up in litle gallbags, it muſt not touch the ground, (forſooth) and is to be drunk out of water at doore. The ſame with Ptiſana, or barly unhusked boyled, is good for the colique. Goats-fat boyled with barly, ſhoe and cheeſe, they give for the bloody flux, and taken in with juyce of barly unhusked. And helps much againſt diſeaſes in the bowells, ſupt in in cold water. It is alſo good againſt the dropſy. Thoſe of the Canary Iſlands annoint their fleſh with goat-ſewet, and juyce of certain herbs, to thicken their skins the better to endure cold; becauſe they goe naked. It is uſed alſo againſt the gout, with ſhee-goats dung, and ſaffran, and muſtard, with Ivy ſtalks bruiſed, or the flower of wild-cucumber. The ſame is an ingredient into Pomatum, good for chapped-lips. The *marrow* next to deers and calves-marrow, is commended. The liver roſted, and layd with oyl of mirrhe on the navell, helps the cholique, and is better then the ſame boild with ſowr wine, and drunk. The ſame is good for Nyctalopia, and againſt the falling ſicknes,and for convulſions. It is alſo commended againſt the biting of a mad dog, and layd on, it takes away the feare of water, they ſay, which the bitten, dread. Hippocrates preſcribes ſheeps, or *goats liver* buried in embers, to a woman in child-birth, ſweld, to be eaten for four dayes,and old wine to be drunk therewith. The gall yeelds many medicines. It helps againſt venome from a wild Weezel; with allom aſhes it remooves the itch; with fullers earth and vineger it helps ſcurf, ſo that the hairs by degrees dry. With cheeſe and brimſtone it takes away morfew, with ſponge-aſhes thickened as hony. It ſcatters ſwelling, if often touched therewith at firſt riſing. Layd on the eybrows, it takes away hair. To ſay nothing of the ſquincy, and eare-diſeaſes. Laſtly, ſmear your beds or walls with goats or bulls gall, ſteeped in keen-vineger, you ſhall not be troubled with wall, or bedſted-lice. The *ſpleen* freſh taken out of the beaſt, and laid on mans ſpleen, in a few dayes ſtrangly removes the ſpleenative pains, if you after hang it up in the ſmok, and there dry it. The *head*, with hair and all boiled, and pounded, ſtrengthens the bowels. The *brain* dropt through a gold-ring into Infants, afore they have ever ſucked, the Magitians preſcribe againſt falling-ſickneſſe, and all other Infants-griefs. With honey, it heals carbuncles. And water poured out of a goats palate; and what ever it eats, if mixt with hony and ſalt, deſtroys lice; if you rub the head & body with it in whay, and is a remedy againſt belly-ake. The aſhes of the *skin* ſmeared on with oyl, rids ſtrangly

Dioſcor.

Pliny.

Marcel.

Dioſcor.
M. M. l. 2.
cap. 94.
Pliny.
Sext. Empiricus
Cadamuſt.

De natu.
muliebri.

Pliny.

Dydimus.

Æſcula
Sextus.

the kibe-heel. Shaving thereof, pounded with pumice, and mingled with vineger, helps the Mazels. Bind a womans paps with a thong of goats-lether, and it will ſtop exceſſive rheums out of her noſtrils. The *hair* burnt, heals all fluxes; and burnt with pitch, and vineger, and put into the noſtrils, ſtanches bleeding. When burning, it chaſes Serpents away. The *horn* burnt, mixt with meal, laid on, mends ſcurffe, and ſcald-heads. Pieces of it ſcorched in the flame, with vineger, are of good uſe againſt S. *Anthonies* fire. Laid under a weak mans head, it cauſes ſleep. Shave, or burn it, and mingle it with goats-gall, and myrrhe, and rub the arm-pits, it takes away the rank-ſmell. It helps againſt the Epilepſy, and the ſent of it rowſeth out of a Lethargy, or dead-ſleep. And burnt, if you rub the teeth therewith, it Palladius makes them clean and white. The *hoof* burnt, it drives away Serpents; and the aſhes ſmeared on with vineger, helps baldneſſe, and ſhedding of hair.

Goats-milke alſo is many wayes medicinable. Pliny. H.N.l.24. cap. 7. *Democratis* to my knowledge (ſaith *Pliny*) cauſed *Conſidia, M. Servilius* the Conſuls daughter, who could not bear ſtrong phyſick, to uſe goats-milke, which ſuſtained her long in her weakneſſe. The goats were fed with Maſtix-trees. There is a healing vertue in it. A draught of it with uva taminia grape, cures a Serpents bite. That which is firſt milked, leſſens the fits of a quartan ague, whether eaten or Sextus Empiri. drunk. Some Magi. give ſwallows-dung, a dram out of goats, or ſheeps-milk, or ſweet wine, three meaſures afore the fit. Annoint the gums therewith, and the teeth are bred with more eaſe. Drunk with ſalt and hony, it looſens the belly; it is given againſt the falling ſickneſſe, palſy, Melancholy, leproſie, &c. Hot in barly-meal like pulſe, it is given againſt the pain in the bowels. It cures the ſpleen, after two dayes faſting; the third day the goats being fed with Ivy, if it be drunk three dayes without any other food.

The *cheeſe* being freſh, heals bites; being dry, with vineger and hony, it clenſes wounds; ſoft, and kneaded with hony, and laid on, and covered with woolen or linnen, it ſpeedily helps bruiſes, &c. newly curdled, laid on, it helps ſore eyes. If a woman hath eaten what goes againſt ſtomack, ſo that her belly ake, and ſhe be feveriſh, *Hippocrates* preſcribes a fift part of white Peplium, and half a chænix, and as much nettle-ſeed, and half an pound of goats-cheeſe ſhaved, mixt with old wine, and ſupped up. And if in the womb any thing be putrified, or blood, or corruption come forth, he preſcribes goats-cheeſe toſted, or ſcraped, alone, or with as much barly-meal, and taken in with win faſting. As for the *curd*, a dram out of wine is good againſt the bite of the Pieterman, and other Sea-fiſhes: It is drunk alſo for fluxes, and taken againſt curdled-milk. A third part drunk out with vineger, is good againſt rank exceſſe of blood; the bigneſſe of a bean, ſteeped in myrtle-wine, taken faſting, eaſes the collick. It is good againſt the lask. The *piſſe* Hippocra. drunk with Sea-Aquin vineger, helps againſt the biting of Serpents, and breaks impoſtumes where ever they are; poured into the ears, it helps the pulling of the ſinews. The Herod.l.4. Carthaginian ſhepherds burn the crown veins of their children of four years old with unwaſht wool, and ſome the temple-veins to prevent rheums: If they faint under the pain, they ſprinkle goats-piſſe on them, and fetch them again. The ſame drunken two cups a Dioſcor. day with ſpicknard, is good againſt the water under the skin, drawing it away by urine. *Sextus* thinks it helps women in their months. Their *dung* is of frequent uſe, *Spuratboris*, the Greeks call it, it is of a digeſtive and eagre property, ſoftning the hardeſt ſwellings, not only of the ſpleen, but alſo of other parts. Being burnt, it is thinner, but not ſtronger. Given in vineger, it cures the vipers bite, in wine with frankincenſe, female-iſſues. Ty it on a cloath, it ſtills children, eſpecially girles. They Pliny. daub it on parts out of joynt. Sod in vineger, it diſperſes throat, and other ſwellings; And warmed and ſmeared on, it cures ſpreading ulcers. Prepared with hony, and laid on, it heals cancers, and belly carbunckles, and diſperſes them. Bruiſed to powder, and mixt with vineger, and applied to the fore-head, it takes away the migram: It cures burns, and leaves no ſcar: kneaded with vineger to the thickneſs of hony, it looſens contracted joynts, and removes tremblings with barly-meal and vineger, eſpecial in tough and ruſtical bodies, it helps the ſciatica. Pills thereof are a remedy for the months and ſecond-birth. Adde hereto, Hippocra. that in Plague-time, if you keep a Goat at home, his breath and ſmell is good againſt infection. Beſides all this, of the Goats-hair are made ſives, of the skin garments, ſhoos, coverlids, bottles, boots, bellows, ſails, paper, and whips. *Pirrhus*, of the horns made him a creſt. The Locrians (the Ozoli) wear ſheeps and goat-skins, and live among flocks of goats. Varro. R. R.l.2. c. 3. The Sardi, and Getuli had no other cloaths. In Cypris they make Chamlets of goats-hair; and to that purpoſe, near the rivers Betolis, and Iſſa in Armenia the leſſe they keep, and ſhear a multitude of goats yearly. The Turks alſo at Ancyra, the head-City of Capadocia, make their choyſeſt watered ſtuffes thereof, and alſo their tapeſtry. The paper or parchment, I ſpeak Obſerva. l. 3. c. 13. of, were firſt found out at the Troian Pergamus, and thence obtain the name.

We read little of their *differences*. The Egyptian bring five at a birth, becauſe they drink the fat fruitfull water of the river Nile. In Phrigia there are four horned goats, as *Scaliger relates*, Scalig. with long hair, and ſnow-white; in the Weveries they ſhear not, but pluck the hair out. The Egyptians ſay, that when the Dog-ſtarre ariſes, Plutar. the goats turn ever Eaſtward, and their looking that way, is a ſure ſigne of the revolutions of that Star. In the Nothern-coaſts they are great bodied, thick thighed, full, and ſhort ſhouldered, bending eared, ſmall headed, thick, long and bright necked, high and broad horned. They are almoſt all white. In Winter they live on Pine-bark, Moſſe, and Poplar-boughs. The skins are carried by great ſhipfuls into Germany,and yield great gaine.

Ælian.

The Caſpian Goats are whiteſt, not horned, and as big as Horſes: So ſoft is their hair, that it may compare with Mileſian-wool; ſo that the Caſpian Prieſts, and the richeſt make it their wear.

Ariſt. Mirab.
Ælian. H. A. l. 3. c. 32.
Plin.

In Cephalenia the Goats drink not dayly, but gape, and take in the wind. *Theophraſtus* therefore ſaith, they drink not in ſix months. In Cilicia, and about the Syrtes they are as ſhorn. At Damaſcus they have long eares, manifold teats, and are very fruitful. The owners carry fourty or fifty up and down to ſell their milke; and they will milk them where you pleaſe, in your dining-room,though it be three ſtories high, afore your eyes in tin veſſels. At Narbon, they have broad and long ears.

Geſner.
Alex.

In Illyria they are not cloven-footed;they bring ſometimes three, four or five at a birth, and give a gallon and a half of milk. The ſame is ſaid of the Indian, near the City Tarnaſſuri; and of the Affrican at the Promontory of the green-head. *Xaverius* the Jeſuit teſtifies,that he hath ſeen at Amboina an Hee-goat ſuckling little kids, in that corrupted Hiſtory of *Chriſt* and *Peter*, which the Authour wrote in the Perſian language. He had but one udder, and gave a great ſop of milk dayly. The Mambron Shee-goat in the Region of Damiata, they may ride with ſaddle and briddle, and other Horſe-furniture; the ears dangle to the ground, the horns hang downward, and turn up again under the mouth. Pharos, an Iſland in the Ægean-Sea, breeds Goats coloured like the Deer, and greater by much; with an horn twelve handfull long, ſtraight, having but on knag reaching right forth. In Sardinia, their skins are hot in winter, and cold in ſummer; like the Muſmones. And ſome are ſwifter then any beaſt. Among the Monſters we give hereafter the figure of one with three horns.

ARTICLE V.

Of the wild-Goats in generall.

Aldrovan.
Hiſt.

WEe are now to treat of wild-Goats both generally, and ſpecially with many names, whereof we meet among the Greeks;

Αἲξ ἄγριος.
Solin.
Ariſtot.
Theoph.
Cicero.
Virgil.

as *Aix agrios*, Wild-Goat. Theſe have the wit with Dictany, to draw arrows out of their bodies, thoſe namely that live in Candy, and on the hill Ida. Ariſtotle denies there are any in Africa,Virgil affirms it; who takes the wild for thoſe that are liker tame; which Varro ſaith are a breed of the tamer. Wee call them Roes,

αἴγαγρος.
Αἰγοκέρως.

Aigagros; Oppian takes for a peculiar kind, called *Camozza* about Trent.The *Aigokeroos*,or Capricorn, is a wild wood-goat, of a ſeverall kind; in Suidas *Dorkas*; Hermolaus conceives to be a divers kind, but it ſeems to be but another name. Scaliger takes *Dorcas* for a kid; *Dorcus* for a Roe.

Δέρκειν.
Aldrovan.
Oppian.
Πτώξ.
Ælian.

However it ſeems to have the name from ſharp-ſightednes;for it hath a moyſture within the bowelles that helps the ſight. The name is uſed in the Canticles. The Dorcalides are ſhort-tayled. Proches Gaza, turns a Doe, having the name from *Proixeſthai*, the ſwiftnes. *Ptoox*, from fearfullnes, the Epithite that Homer gives the Hare. It is as ſwift as a whirlewind; yellow haired, white tayled, the eyes white and blew, the eares ſtuck with long hair; it ſwims very ſwiftly,and with the feet can ſtem a ſtreame; it delights in lakes, where it ſeeks repaſt among the bulruſhes. The Nebros ſome make a fawn; ſome a kind of goat: Solinus a Doe.

Marcel.
Dioſcor.

Kolos is a Scythian wild-goat, of bignes between a Deer and a Ram,of a bright body, very ſwift,drinking with the noſtrils,and holds the water there many dayes, and can make long ſhift in dry paſture:

Strabo.
Geogr. l. 7.

With the Latines Caprea, is a Rodi Rupicapra,a wild-goat, living among rocky places, as the name gives it. They love to clime high, and to live on the loftieſt mountains, where your eye can hardly reach them: yet if they be purſued by beaſt,or man, it can caſt it ſelf headlong from the ſteepeſt crags, and yet help themſelves ſo with their horns, that they catch no harme. They fall out often about the females in coupling time: By conſent of all they excell the tame in goodnes of taſt, ſavourines,and nouriſhment,in delicacy of temper,eaſines of diſgeſtion,and in paucity of excrements; yet is their fleſh ſomewhat drier; therefore the Arabes invented the boyling them in oyl, to make them juicier. Yet ſome thinke that what is ſod in oyl becomes dry, and looſes the glutinouſnes, as *Pſathuron*, and *Kauron*.

Galen.

As for their uſe in phyſique,wild Goats-fleſh is good food for thoſe who have the bloody flux: The liver, either unroſted, or beaten to powder helps the cholique. The ſteame thereof boyled in ſalt water,helps thick-ſighted eys: Burnt,and ſprinkled on it,ſtanches blood, eſpecially if you ſnuf up the powder.

Pliny.

The blood with ſea-palme takes away the hair: It helps to an eaſing by ſtool. The gall is ſoveraign againſt venemous bites. The ſame helps againſt bloodſhotten and dim eyes, and againſt ruggednes of the cheeks and eye-lids, with conſerve of roſes, or bruiſed with juice of leeks, and droped warm into the noſtrils, it takes away the tinckling of the head; with Athenian hony, it eaſes the pain of the jaws, and cures the exulceration of the pizzle. The *dung* dried, ſtamped, and ſifted, and taken in a cup of hypocras, takes away the yellow-Jaundice.

Galen.

AR-

ARTICLE VI.

Of the wild-Goats in particular.

POINT I.

Of the Roe-Deer, Fallovv-Deer, Bucks, and Doe.

Dioſcor. ἄιγαστρος. ὄιγαγρος. Oppian, Aldrovan. Hiſt. THe kindes of wild-Goats are the Rupicapra, &c. The Rupicapra, or Dorcos; in Greek, *Aigaſtros*, or *Aigagros*, that is Wild-goat. It is of the ſame greatneſſe with the ſhaggy-goat, only a little taller, and in ſhape liker the tall wild-beaſts. *Bellonius* takes it for a Buck. The colour is between dark and red; it inclines more to the red in Summer then in Winter, to the dusky. Scalig. Bellon.ob. l.1.c.54. But *Scaliger* ſaith, it is in Summer yellowiſh, in Winter aſh-colour. *Geſner* ſaw one black and white. Some are all white, but few. It is red-eyed. The ears are longer then the Rams, and carnation coloured, and on either ſide a ſtreak above the eyes from the root of the horns, ſtraight to the end of the mouth, and ending in the upper-lip. The fore-head marked with a kind of ſtar. The upper part of the tail hairy, black and round, and as long as that of a Buck. The horns blackiſh, nine or ten fingers long, rough with knotty ringlets; none in the hooked part, which is ſmooth, and ſharp like a hook. Almoſt paralel, riſing in equal ſpaces; firm, only at beginning, only a thumbs length, hollow; and rounder then thoſe of the tame. Some ſay they can, as we ſee Scal. Goats, ſcratch their backs with them. It is note-worthy what miſchief they do themſelves by that ſcratching; they are thought to delight ſo in the tickling, that they faſten the horn-tip ſo in their ſkin, that they cannot pluck it back again; ſo that they through anguiſh will caſt themſelves from the higheſt clifts, and taken, they dy of pain, or famiſh to death. They haunt rocky mountains; yet not the tops as the Ibex, nor leap they high, or far; they come down ſometime to the lower Alps. They meet oft about ſome ſandy rocks, and thence they lick ſand, as Goats do ſalt, whereby they rub off their ſluggiſh flegme, and ſharpen their ſtomack. When they are hardly chaſed, they climb ſo high, that no dogs can come at them: Then when they ſee the hunters creep on all four to purſue them, they friſk from ſtone to ſtone, and make to the mountain tops, where no man can follow them, there they hold, and hang by the horns till they are ſhot with guns, or driven headlong from their hold, or famiſh to death. Preſently after S. *James* time they betake themſelves to the colder clifts, to inuſe themſelves by degrees to cold. Being taken, they are ſometimes made tame. Of the skins are made gloves for horſemen. When they ſtray to find out new paſtures, the next rock they look wiſhly on, putting forth a foot, they try often whether it be faſt, or looſe, and ſlippery. It is pleaſant, ſaith *Scaliger*, to ſee how in my uncle *Boniface* his hall, they that are kept tame will leap at the hangings, wherein the like wild are woven. As for their uſe, their fleſh is ſomewhat dry, and a breeder of melancholy, and is of a wild ſent. Hunters drink the blood afreſh, ſpringing out for a preſent help for the ſwimming of the head. Pliny. A cup of the ſewet mixt with the milk, it is ſaid to cure a deep conſumption. We repreſent here a double figure, of the Rupicapra, or wild and mountain-Goats. The *Buck* is twofold; one that the ancients write of, whereof here; the other, the common one that the Moderns write of, called *Platykeroo:*, or broad-horned; men (it may be) by *Gaza*, who tranſlates *Proka*, (in *Ariſtotle*) *Dama*, or Buck. *Pliny* reckons it among the wild outlandiſh goats. It may be it is that that *Dioſcor.* calls *Nebros*. It is like a Goat, and coloured like the Doe. Nican. *Ovid* calls it a Doe with a yellow back. They are famous for their fearfulneſſe; therefore they are ſeldome tamed. Pliny. They catch hold of Crags with their horns, as if they were hooks; nor do they any other wayes clim the inacceſſible ridges of mountains.

POINT II.

Of the Ibex.

DIoſcorides in his Chapter of Curdles makes no mention of this Goat, and ſcarce any other of the Ancients, except *Homer*, who calls it *Ixalon Aiga*. Aldrovan. Hiſt.Biſul. c. 13. ἴξαλον αἶγα. But the learned witneſſe, as with one mouth, that it is the ſame that the Germans call Ston-Buck. Pliny. *Pliny* comprizes the whole ſtory in ſhort, ſaying, that among the wild-goats are the Ibices on the Alps, of a wonderful ſwiftneſſe, though their heads by burdened with huge horns, wherewith they defend, and poyze themſelves; and can ſafely tumble, and friſk as they liſt from clift to clift, moſt nimbly. It is a gallant creature, and great-bodied, almoſt ſhaped like an Hart, but not ſo great; ſlender thighed, and ſmall-headed, the skin darkcoloured; growing old, they wax greſly, and have a black liſt along the back; clear, and faireyed; cloven, and ſharp-hoofed: The female is leſſe then the male, and not ſo dusky of colour. He is bigger then the ſhaggy goat; not unlike the Rupicapra. The hee hath along black beard, that happens to no other beaſt, ſo *Bellonius* writes, haired like the Hart; unleſſe Bellon.ob. l. 1. c. 13. happily to the Hippelaphus: His vaſt maſſy horns bend toward his back, ſharp, and knotty, and the more, the older he growes; for they wax yearly, till that they grow to about twenty knots in the old ones: Both horns, when grown to their utmoſt, are well near ſixteen or eighteen pound weight. *Bellonius* had ſeen ſome horns four cubits long; they have as many croſſe-beams, as they are years old. Fleet they are; nor is their any rock ſo high, lofty, or ſteep, that they will not reach with ſome leaps, if it be but rough, and jut but ſo far out, that they can faſten their hoofs on. They are wont to leap from clift to clift ſix paces diſtant from each other. Falling, he breaks the force of the fall with his horns. See *Aldrovand* about the manner of hunting them. There are two kinds of them in Candy. *Bellonius* writes, having ſeen of their horns brought out of Cyprus: If they are ſurprized, and have ſpace enough, they venture on the hunters, and caſt them head-long from the rock; But finding there is no eſcaping, they eaſily yeild themſelves.

Of the ſame kind is that African wild beaſt, which Ælian H.A. l.14. c.16. deſcribes thus: Wild-Goats abide on the tops of the Lybian mountains; they are well near as great as oxen, their ſhoulders, and thighs extreme ſhaggy, ſmall legged; their foreheads round, thin and hollow-eyed, not bolting much out; the horns from the firſt ſprouting, very unlike each other, ſcambling, and crooked, and not uniformed and ſtrait, as other goats horns; but bend-back to their very ſhoulders. No Goats ſo fit, and able to leap, & ſo far as they from clift to clift; and though they ſometimes leap ſhort, and fall headlong downe between the crags, they get no harme, ſo made he is againſt ſuch brunts, ſo firme bodied, that hee hurts not horns nor head. The Goat-heards have many arts to take them, as high as they are, with darts, or nets, or gins, being very cunning in that hunting. On the plain ground any ſlowfooted hunts-man can overtake them. Their skins and horns are of ſome uſe; for the skins are very good to make gloves for ſhepheards, and carpenters in cold winters. The horns are as fit to draw water out of rivers, or wells to drink in, as cups themſelves; for they hold ſo much, as cannot be taken in at one draught; if well fitted by a good workman, it may hold three meaſures. Serapio. Geſner. Marcel. It hath it's uſe alſo in phyſick. The curds as uſefull as thoſe of the hare. The blood with wine, and roſemary is commended againſt the ſtone. The only helpe for the Sciatica and the gout: gather the dung when the moone is 17 dayes old, or when the moone is oldeſt, if it be needfull, it may be of like efficacy, ſo the medicine be made on the 17 day, a handfull muſt be taken, ſtamped in a morter, with 25 pepper cornes, make it into pills, the number odd, adding three quarters of a pint of the beſt, and of the moſt generous old wine, a pinte and halfe; firſt making all into one maſſe, lay them up in a glaſſe; but to make it more effectuall, doe it on the 17 day of the moon, and begin on a thirſday to apply it, giving it for ſeven dayes together, ſo that the patient ſtand eaſtward on a footſtool, and drinke it; which are meer fopperies, though Marcellus preſcribe ſo.

POINT III.

Of the Buff, the Bubalides, and the Pygargus, or Roe-Buck.

ALdrovand ſayes c. 14. p. 303. that hee thought once that the Bubalus, or Buf, and the Bubalides, differed in former times in the ſhape; but hee confeſſeth hee was miſtaken. For the nature, hee is much taken with old home, and bring him into good paſture, hee will returne; when frighted hee thinks himſelf ſafe, if hee can hide his head, like the Oſtrich. Hee ſhuns all fierce and quarrelſome beaſts. The blood is ſomewhat thicker then that of the Hare and Hart; thickning well neare as much as the ſheep. The Pygargus (as Pliny alſo ſaith) is a beaſt alwayes given to be lonely, and keeps in the woods.

POINT IV.

Of the Caprea, or Roe, in Pliny, the Goat half Wild and half tame, and the common Buck, or Doe.

PLinies Caprea, or Roe, is no other then our Capreolus, or Kid; which the Germans call Reh, not unlike the Hart in colour, but far ſmaller, ſcarce ſo great as the Goat. The male his horns commonly have ſix branches. There was one had 17 horns, whoſe picture the Duke of Bavaria ſent to Aldrovand. Pliny. Virg. The horns are branched indeed, but ſmall, and they caſt them. Sharp-ſighted they are; ſmall voyced: they ſhed not their teeth; ſpotted; ſome ſpots are white. In time they change colour, and the ſpots become not ſo ſightly. Many are taken in the Helvetian Alps; yet they love lower places then other Wild-goats. The Shee, if her Male be taken, ſeeks another, bringing him to her old place; and if the Shee be taken, the Hee ſeeks another. Their horns they either know not how to uſe, or dare not. They love to feed, where Partridges haunt. Bellisar. Iul. Alex. They run only when the wind blows, to refreſh themſelves in their toyl. They are as well taſted as the Boor, and their fleſh ſooner diſgeſted. Of this ſort are thoſe in Braſile; two kinds are of them, Cagua-cuete, and Cagua-capara: Almoſt like our hee-goats. The head about ſeven fingers long, great and black-eyed, large and wide noſtrild; the mouth black, the skin ſhining; the eares four fingers long, two and an half broad; their veins eaſily ſeen; the neck round and ſmoother haired then the reſt of the body; five fingers and a half long. The body but two feet from the neck to the rump. The tayl ſhort, as of other Goats. The forethighs a foot, the hinder a foot and half long; the hoof cloven and black; and on thoſe two other leſſer ones. Smooth-haired, red on the thighs and feet, dark on the neck and head, white under the throat, and the bottome of the neck;the tayl white below;the eares whit within, dusky without, and almoſt hairles; the mouth a litle longer below then above. Hee chews the cud,and is eaſily tamed: After one or two months old hee becomes delicately white-ſpotted, which in time weare out. The Braſile Cuguacu apara is a horned Hee-goat,coloured as the former, but ſomewhat leſſe; the horns have three ſhoots on them, the loweſt is longeſt, and parted at top; the main horn is a thumb thick, and eight or nine Rhineland fingers long. The *Strepſicerote*,or Roe-buck, is deſcribed by Aldrovand out of Pliny, and reckoned among the wild-goats, that are outlandiſh. The picture of the Cretian one is taken out of Bellonius.

Aldrovan.
Plin.
Bellon.

The common Buck reſembles in ſhape the Hart, is greater then the Roe, but differs in colour. The Buck is ſmaller-headed then the Hart; hee caſts his head every year, the horns ſtick foreward out, and not as others uſe: The ridge of the back is blinking yellow,and hath a black liſt all along. The taile reaches to the hams, as a calves. The ſides ſometimes are checkered with white ſpots,that with age wear away. Sometimes the Does are all white, that you ſhould take them for goats, but that the hair is ſhort. Their horns are in many places ſhewen of a vaſt greatneſſe and beamy, as at the aſcent and ſteps of the Amboſian fort. The fleſh very like the Kids; the blood of a deep black. Sometimes he is fat as a Wether. The dung prepared with oyl of mirrhe, is ſaid to make hair come thick.

POINT V.

Of the Goat of Muſkus, or Muſk-Cat.

Aldro H.
Biſ. c.19.

THe Arabians only have written of him among the old Writers. The later Greeks, as *Ætius*, and *Paulus Ægineta*, have borrowed what they have from them. Call him Wild, or Goat, or Indian, or out-landiſh, or eaſtern Gazella, or Goat of Moſchus, it skills not much. Some call him Moſchus from Musk. S. *Hierome* reckons his skin for the moſt delicate of perfumes, and calls him an outlandiſh Mouſe. *Geſner* ſaith,the Musk lies in a bag in him. Writers differ in deſcribing him,and ſome that have ſeen him, they ſay: But all agree, that he is a kind of Goat. Men report that he feeds all on ſweet herbs, eſpecially Nard; and that the ſweet musk is a blood gathered about the navil. They are ſo ſwift, that they are ſeldome taken alive. He bites at his purſuers with a fury. Take his longer teeth out, and you may tame him. In the Province Thebet they hunt them with dogs: Some ſay, they are found in Perſia, Africa, Egypt. The perfume we call musk; perhaps becauſe of old they uſe the moſſe of the Cedars and white Poplar, &c. in compoſition of perfumes and thickning oyntments. I have ſeen the like growing on beaſts. The bags in this Gazella are full of musk; He is of a middle nature, between a Hee-goat and a Calfe, and yellowiſh, which the Greeks call *Moſchus*; whence musk may have the name, or from the likeneſſe the bag bears with the ſmall cups on Ovian-tops where the ſeed is, which the Gr. call Moſchai; or as Etimologiſts will have it, becauſe it lies *En Meſu*, the middle, or the navell: Not to ſay it comes from the Verb *Moo*, becauſe all deſire it; or from *Ozoo*, ſmelling, ſenting, of the Original writers differ. And as much about the chooſing of it. *Platearius* likes not the black, but that that is coloured like Spikenard.*Braſavolus* holds that the blackiſh hath the beſt ſent, that brought out of Cataia. Some prefer Tumbaſcin musk, becauſe of the abundance of paſture there, which is ripe in the bag, and better then that that is hanged up in the aire: The unripe, though in the beaſt, ſmells not well. The Antebian musk is better then the Abenſin, then the Jurgian; next the Indian by the Sea-coaſts.

Geſner.

Moſchus.
μοσχȣς.

Aldrovan.

That of Elluchaſis among the Tacuini is thin, and the bag thin: The Gergerian quite contrary, and not ſo aromatical. That of Charua is a middle ſort; The Salmindian, not ſo good. For the proof of Musk, ſee *Aldrovand*. It is many wayes adulterated, eſpecially the black, and reddiſh; by mixture of a little goats-blood a little roſted, and ſtamped, three of four parts for one musk: But roſted bread makes it moulder; the goats-blood broken is bright, and clear within. The Saracens vent it oft, bag and all, but ſophiſticated. Some falſifie it with a kids-liver dried, and birds muting. Some increaſe it with Angelica-root. It will looſe the ſent, if you adde any ſweet thing to it. It is beſt kept in a thick glaſſe-bottle, waxed over. It recovers the loſt ſent, if you hang it in an open pot in a houſe of office.

Alex.
Bened.
Geſner.

For the uſe of Musk, Authours differ about the temper of it. *Averroes* holds it hot, and dry in the end of the ſecond degree; *Sethus* in the third. All confeſſe it to be a thin ſubſtance. It drawes out blood, put to the noſe; and opens the veſſels of the body. It is beſides uſed to ſtrengthen, and againſt trembling, fainting, wind; to purge the head in ſweet-balls, and waſh-balls; in cenſing, in pomanders, and ſweet-oyntments. Yet it is ill for the mother to ſome women; as the Venetian, and Northern women.

POINT VI.

Of the Bezoar, or the Pazahartica-Goat.

Aldrovan.

MEn write diverſly in the deſcribing of the Bezoartican-Goat. *Bellunenſis* ſeems to deny there is any ſuch beaſt, while he relates out of *Thiphaſis* the Arabian, that that they call the Bezoar-ſtone,is taken out of the veins. The Arabs fetch it from the Harts. *Monardes* from the teſtimony of eye-witneſſes, reports it to be as great as the Hart, and reſembling him. *Bontius* ſaith, that

he is

Bontius Med.

he is ſhaped like our goats of Europa, except that they have more upright and longer horns, and that ſome of them are partly coloured, as Tigers, and goodly to look on; two whereof are to be ſeen in the fort in Batavia. The greater, or leſſer the ſtone is, that they carry the nimbler, or heavier they go; which the wily Armenians, and Perſians well know. They feed on an herb like Saffran; the eating whereof breeds that ſtone.

Teixera.

Whence it comes to paſſe, that becauſe an Iſle between Cormandel, and Ceylon, called by the Portugals, *Iſle de Vaccas*, (or of Cows,) is ſometimes overflowen, that the goats muſt be tranſported thence to ſave them, they being deprived of that herb, breed not that ſtone; and when the waters are down, and they are brought back thether, they yield the Bezoar-ſtone again; which is as troubleſome to them, as to us the ſtone is in the bladders or reins.

Monardes.

Whence we may gather, how vain their relations are that tell us that it is bred in their bowels, or reins, or the gall. Some call it Paſani, ſome Balſaar, ſome Pazaher, that is, an antidote againſt poyſon. It is bred eſpecially in Perſia in Stabanon, three dayes journey beyond Lara, where the Perſian Kings are watchful to challenge for themſelves all the ſtones that exceed a certain weight.

Aldrovan.

They are of ſeveral ſhapes, and kindes; ſome much coſtlier then others, and of greater vertue, and efficacy. There are counterfaits made. *Monardes*, from the relation of *Guido de Lavaretus*, writes, the right ones are made up of kind of lates, or barks folded within one another, very bright and ſhining, as if they were polliſhed; having within a duſt, or a chaffe. *Bontius* thinks that Genuine, that rubed on a piece of chalk, ſhews a light-red; caſt into a baſon full of water, and left there three hours together, looſes nothing of the weight, When the counterfait becomes hevier, or lighter taken out of water; and rubed with chalk, ſplits. Much is written by many of the vertues thereof; that laid on any bare part of the body, it defends it againſt poyſon:

Garzia.

That the powder cures bites, ſprinkled on the bitten place; That caſt on wild beaſts, it benums them, and kills vipers with any liquor: That all receits taken againſt poyſon, and malignant Fevers are vain, unleſſe Bezoar be alſo uſed.

Monard.

Monardes gives examples of diverſe hereby reſcued out of the very jawes of death. It helps melancholy, quartons, fainting fits, epilepſies, giddineſſe, ſtone, worms, and what not: But it is obſerved to be more helpful to women then men. Some in India dream that it makes them young again. *Monardes* hath a whole tract about it: But **Bontius** writes, that he findes by a thouſand experiments, that the vertue thereof is not ſo great. He ſaith, that the ſtones called pazahar bred in the ſtomack of the Simior are round, and above a finger long, and are counted the beſt.

Niceremb. H. E. l. 9. cap. 59.

Hether may be referred the Vicuna, and Taruga. The Vicuna is a ſwift beaſt of Peru. It is hornleſſe, elſe like a wild goat. Nether is that any hinderance, that he wants horns; ſince there are dogs that are ſaid to have horns, when moſt have none. He delights in mountanious and rocky places: She loves cold and deſerts: She ſeems to be refreſhed with ſnow, and froſts: She loves company, and the Herd. She runs from all men ſhe meets, putting her young ones afore, being carefull of them. She is taken by a ſwift chaſe; to which end three thouſand Barbarians compaſſe a mountain, and by degrees make all the wild here together, ſometimes more then three hundred; they ſend the females after the young ones; They are taken alſo, when they come to a convenient ſpace, and toyles of cord, and lead laid for them. They ſhear them to make coverlids; their wool is fine as ſilke, of a laſting colour; being natural, it needs no dye. In hot whether it refreſhes, helping the inflammation of the reins: wherefore they ſtuffe therewith tikes for beds. It is ſaid to eaſe the Gout. The fleſh hath no good reliſh; yet it is an Indian dainty. And a piece of it new killed, and laid on the eye, removes ſuddenly the ſmart. They breed the Bezoar in the bowels, next to the eaſtern Vicuna is the Taruca, of that kind, but ſwifter, and greater, and deeper colour; of ſoft and dangling ears, not delighting in company, ſhe wanders among rocks alone. In theſe is the Bezoar-ſtone found both of greater vertue, and bulk.

POINT VII.

Of the Scythian Suhak, and the Goat with dangling eares.

Aldrovan. H. Biſ. c. 23.

Ariſt. H. A. l. 8. c. 28.

OF the Scythian Suhak, ſee *Aldrovan.* pag. 313. We owe to *Ariſtotle* the mention of the Goat with hanging-ears, a palm, and more broad, and reaching near the ground; Probably it is that in the print here following, which they call the Indian Goat, and the Syrian Mambrina. By the wool, hair, face, and horns, it ſeems to reſemble a ſheep rather then a Goat. The colour is white.

POINT VIII.

Of the Oryx.

Strabo. Geog. l. 3.

Aldro. H. B. c. 24.

Pliny.

Τὸ ὀρύττειν.

THree ſorts of creatures are by the Greeks termed Oryges. One a water one, two land ones. Of the firſt Strabo writes treating of Turdetamia, which ſome ſuppoſe to be the Sea-orke. Of the two latter kinds Pliny, and Oppian mention. The name Oryx comes from *To Oryttein*, or digging, becauſe, at new Moon it turns eaſtward, and digs up the earth with the fore-feet. For the *ſhape*, it is one-horned, and cloven-footed. It is of the kind of wild Goats. But of a contrary hayr, turning toward the head; as it grows

on the

Plin. H. N. l. 11. cap. 46. Ariſt. H. A. l. 2. c. 1. Pliny.

on the Æthiopian Bull. He is engendred in the drieſt parts of Africa, ever without drinke, and ſtrongly uſefull againſt thirſt; for the Getulian theeves hold out by a draught of wholeſome liquor found in their bladders. Albertus ſaith that he is as big as a Hart, bearded, uſed to the deſerts, and eaſily taken in a net. Herodotus makes him as great as an Ox; Nor have we any certainty of his ſhape. The horns are black, and to be ſeen in moſt libraries, like a ſwords blade at top, diverſe, according to their age, both in length, bredth, and number of knobs. Wee give you here the images of two of them. But Aldrovand himſelf durſt define, whether they are Indian Aſſes horns, or no. But, ſince the Æthiops, called Sili, uſed them for weapons againſt the Struthiophagi, or Eſtridge-eaters, and they are very hand, and beamy, long, ſharp-pointed, and hollow, they ſeeme to belong to the Oryx. The Egyptians fain many things of him; that they know, when the Dog-ſtar ariſes, and then cry out; that they gaze on the ſtar, and adored it like a God; whether by a peculiar ſympathy, or that they know cold weather is paſt, which they cannot well endure. He ſeems to deſpiſe the Sun, and Moon; they dung againſt the riſing Sun, and never drink. Columella, and Martial mention the Orus; but I beleeve it is not the ſame with this. The later calls him Cavage; the former reckons him among the beaſts kept in warrens, or parks for food. Hee is ſaid by Oppian, to be wild, a great foe to wild beaſts, and milke white. So different are the relations about the Orus, which muſt be a double kind; one fearfull, the other fierce. Some in India are ſaid to have four horns. Ambr. Paréus (T. 1. l. 5. c. 5.) mentions a wild beaſt in ſome Iſland of the Red-ſea, called by the Arabs Kademotha; by the inhabitants called Paraſoupi; as great as a mule, and headed alike; haired like a Beare, but not ſo dark-coloured, but yellowiſh; footed like the Hart; having two lofty horns, but not beamed, akin to the Unicorns horn. The natives being bitten by any venomous beaſt, are cured forthwith by drinking the water, wherein the horn hath lien ſoaking certain dayes.

Albert.

Aldrovan.

Aldrovan.

Ælian.

ARTICLE VII.

Of the Hart, or Deer.

Κέρατα, ἔλαφος. Aldro. H. Biſcul. c. 27.

Varinus. Deſcript.

Pliny.

THe Latine name Cervus is taken from the Greek *Kerata*, horns. The Greeks give him very many names, as *Elaphos*, becauſe of his nimbleneſſe, or his delight to be about lakes, or waters; or becauſe he drives away the ſerpent with the ſmell of his horn, who rubs it on purpoſe againſt a ſtone, to raiſe the ſent; and *Beirix*, *Bredos*, *&c.* The Hinds firſt fawning, they call *Ptookas*, that is, Procas, the Calf, or Fawn *Nebros*, *&c.* The Deer, or Hart is cloven-footed, tong-hoofed, ſoft-haired, and hollow within, if you beleeve Junius, which makes him ſwim well. He is lightcoloured, ſandy reddiſh, yet there are white ones, as Sertorius his Hind, which, as he perſwaded the Spaniards, was propheticall. No beaſt carries greater horns: The Hind hath none ordinarily; though ſome have been ſeen horned by Maximilian the Emperor, and by Scaliger. The Fawn of a year old hath beginnings of horns budding, ſhort and rough; The ſecond year he is called a pricket, and hath plain horns, called ſpellers, or pipers; The third year he is a ſorell, his horns branching once; and ſox increaſe to the ſixt year. (*Wee ſay there are in a ſtages head the Burre, or round roll next the head; then the Beam, or main horn; then the Browanteliers; next above the Bezanteliers, next the royall, above the ſurroyall top. In a Bucks head are Burre, Beam, Braunch, Advancers, Palm, Spellers. The fourth year the Buck is a Sore; the fifth year, a Buck of the firſt head; the ſixt, he is a Buck, or great Buck.*) But the branching is very different. William Duke of Bavaria hath two, each horn hath one and twenty branches. Albertus ſpeaks of eleven ſuch in Germany.

Æmilian ſaw in the Duke of Ferrara his ſtore-houſe a Hart, little leſſe then a Horſe, and ſo branched as the German heads. At Antwerp is one with 15 branches. Other hornes are hollow, except at top the Harts ſolied throughout, others cleave to the bone; the Harts ſprout onely out of the skin. No beaſt caſts the horns ſo as hee. The horn is as firme, and hard as a ſtone; growing old, it is lighter, eſpecially in the open air, and ſometimes moyſt and dry again. Geſner hath obſerved in a grown Hart, at top of the horn, two, three, or five branches, and the beame ſix fingers broad, beſide the antlers and ſpellers below; and he hath marked between the brain-pan, and the horns, litle bones, or double-bony knobs, about two fingers long, ſmooth; and the ſhorter, the older the Hart is. (*Wee Engliſh divide the Deer into red, and fallow Deer; among the red, wee call the male a Stag; the ſhee, an Hind; the young, Calves; among the fallow Deer, wee call the hee a Buck; the ſhee, a Doe; the young, Fawns.*) And they all differ in hornes, and in ſome they are grown together. Geſner ſaith he hath ſeen a Stags-ſpeller of 9 inches; and of one of three years old, with the ſpeller of 18 inches. Thoſe wee have mentioned are ſmooth, white, not rugged. They caſt their horns yearly at a certain time in the Spring. One hath been taken, in whoſe horn green Ivy grew. It is ſaid, that if you gueled them, their horns fade away. Their *face* is fleſhy; the *noſe* flat; the *neck* long; the *noſtrils* fourefold, and with as many paſſages; their *muſles* ſlender, and weake; the *ears* as cut, and parted, as no other beaſts have. They that are about Argenuſa on the hill Elapſus, they have foure teeth on each ſide, both below, grinders, and beſides two other above; greater in the male, then the female, they bend all downward, and ſeeme bent: They have all live-worms in the head, bred under the tongue, in a hollow of a turning joynt that joyns the neck to the head; others as great bred in the fleſh, at leaſt 20,

Geſner.

Ariſtot.

Pliny.

Ariſt.

Pliny.

Oppian. Cyneg.

Ariſt.

Albert.

Ariſt.

ſome have ſeen more, and ſevered; though ſome have none. Some ſay Waſps are bred within theirs eye-bone, and fly out thence. The *blood* is like water, having no ſtrings, but is curdled, as many have obſerved with Baldus Angelus. The *eyes* are great; the *heart* as great as uſes to be in all timerous creatures. Divers write diverſly of a *ſtone* in the corner of the eye, called Belzahart, or Bezaar. Scaliger denies it, that there is any ſtone there, till the Deere be an 100 years old; and then it begins to grow, and waxes harder then a horn, ſwelling out of the bones, and over the face; where it bunches out, it is round, and ſhining, yellow, and ſtreaked with black ſo light, that it ſcarce abides the touch; you may ſee it withdrawn it ſelf. Scribonius calls it, the eye-filth. Almoſt in all Deers hearts are found *bones*, the greater in the older, ſometimes ſhaped like a croſſe, interfering. I have ſeen them, ſaith Iordanus, as big as a pigeons egg, and framed of plates, and, which is pleaſant to ſee, break them, and you find a bone in the midſt, like the other heart-bones, about which thoſe ſhells clings, the heat of the heart ingenders them. They are found from the midſt of Auguſt, to the middle of September. Braſavolus calls it a ſinew, or ſinewy griſtle. Andernacus ſhews you how to find it, laying open the left ſide, and tracing the roots, and membrance of the artery, whereabout it lurks. The Deers *tayl* is but little, like the Sea-calves; the *thighs* very ſlender. They have more *bellies* then one. The *genital* ſinewy like the Camells. The *gut* is ſo ſmall, and britle, that you may break it, and never crack the skin. Men ſay they have no gall, but the bowells are ſo bitter, that a dogge will not touch it, unleſſe the Deere be very fat. Thoſe of Achaia are thought to carry theirs in their tayl, but liken the fourepart of the ſpleen, then the gall. The *Doe* is leſſe then the Buck, a handſome beaſt, onely hornleſſe, ſharp-ſighted, of wondrous ſwiftneſſe, ſhee hath foure teats as the Cow. Galen ſpeaking of the tunicles of a birth, and of veins, and arteries, which iſſuing out the womb, are faſtened to it, affirms, that in all animals given to leaping, as Deere, and goats, the ends of the veſſells are joyned with the matrixes, not onely by thin skins, but by tough fleſh, like a kind of fat; a token of admirable divine providence. The *back* of either ſex is fat.

Ariſt. and Pliny write, that there are none found in Africa, but Virgil and modern authors ſay the contrary. Some write that in Apulia, they ſhew themſelves like armies; and that Ferdinand King of Napels was deceived by them, and James Caldor, the wiſeſt Prince of that age. In Bargu, a Province of Cataja, they are numerous, and ſo tame, that they ride on them. In Batavia they have abounded all along, that tract of ſand-hills, and valleys, laying between the Haghs-wood and Egmond. In Brittain, checkered have been white, and black ones. In the region of the Chicoriary in the new world, they are kept tame like goats. Solinus writes, that there are none in Candy, except among the Cydoniatæ. Yet Varinus mention Does in Achæa on that Iſle. Bellonius ſaid there are many there, there being no harmfull creatures in Creet. They ſwim out of Syria to Cyprus, becauſe there is plenty of paſture, that they fancy. In Elaphus an Aſian-hill by Arginuſſus, they are cloven-eared; and by the Helleſpont. They are there tame by nature, ſaith Aurelius the Emperour. In Scotland the Deare are great, and ſo numerous, that at a ſolemne hunting 500, 800, ſometimes a 1000 have been killed; ſome are 10 thumbs thick of fat. They abound alſo in a hill on the Ilands, the Hebrides, which bears the name Cervus from the Deer. Xapita in America hath herds of them, as wee of Oxen; they breed at home, are fed near their houſes, by day let out into the woods, at night they return to their fawns, are ſhut up in huts, and ſuffer themſelves to be milked. In France about Fountainebleau they ſwarmed. In Florida there are tame, in Xapitum, and wilde, ſome as big as an ox, ſome leſſe. In many parts of Germany, they are kept tame in dry ditches about their walls. In Helvetia they leſſen dayly, inhabitants increaſing, and woods decaying. In Hercynia they are blackiſh. Among the Dikilappi, there are many herds of them. In Norwey they are called Rhen, they are ſomewhat greater then ours. The Laplander uſe them in ſtead of beaſts of carriage, they yoake them in a wagon, like a fiſhers-boat, whereon they bind a man faſt by the legs; he holds the reins in his left hand; in his right he holds a ſtaf to keep the wagon from overturning: Thus they can ride twenty miles a day; and they let the Deere looſe, which returne to their owner, and uſuall ſtables of themſelves. They are ſo luſtfull, that they go the whole day a rutting, a whole month together, and are raging, and waſt away with it, almoſt another month. They will fight for their Does, and Hindes; and the worſted Deere will attend, and ſerve the conqueror, if we beleeve Albertus. The females being with fawn, they ſeperate themſelves from others, and keep by their males, they dig holes in lonely places, they ſmell rank like goats, their faces ſported with black; ſo they live, till a ſound ſhewr of rain fall, and then they return to their paſture. They gender in Auguſt and September. The ſame Bucks follow divers Does, and returne again to the firſt. The tame are uſually barren, unleſſe they be from the very firſt brought up tame. They go with fawn eight months. They bring forth moſt part but one at once. The fawns grow apace. The Doe in fawning is cleared of a flegmatique humour, otherwiſe ſhe never purges. About ſuckling, and her poſture, therein Pollux, and Geſner write contradictions. Authours write much of their long-livedneſſe. A Raven may live nine of our lives; Deer, that is, Stags, foure times as long. By that reckoning they ſhould live 3600 years,

Plin.
Ariſt.
Plin.
Agrico. Bellun. Exerc. 112.
Geſner.
Ariſt.
Plin.
Ariſt.
Oppian.
Place. Plin.
Pontan. l.2. de Bel. Neap. Iunius Batavus l.1. c.61. Capitoli. Petrus Hiſpal.

Ælian.
Ariſt.
Martyr. Decad. Ocean. 7. c.2.
Geſner.
Sigiſm. Herberſtein.
Engendring. Budæus.
Ariſt.
Plin.
Age. Heſiod.

years. Pliny ſpeaks of ſome, taken ſome hundreds of years after Alexander the Great his time, who had cauſed golden collars to be put about their neck, which were found covered with skin, and ſunk in great fatneſſe.

Dominæ Sacra.

In the reigne of Charls of France, who lived in the time of the Schiſme, between Clement and Urban VI. there was a Stag taken at Sylvanectus, on whoſe collar was inſcribed in Latine letters; *Hoc me Cæſar donavit*; Cæſar beſtowed this on mee. Theophraſtus who lived 80 years, yet complained of nature, that made Deere longer lived then man. Not to ſtand long on the ſacred Doe, mentioned by Pauſanias, that was a fawn in Agapenons time; or Diomedes his Stag, taken in Agathocles time, ſome ages after. It is ſaid that a Hind of Auguſtus C. was taken many luſtres of years after his reigne, with this inſcription on the collar; *Touch mee not, I am Cæſars.* Some gueſſe at their age by the number of the branches of their horns. Though Ariſtotle likes it not.

Their voyce.

Sympathy, and Antipathy.

Plin.

Oppian.

Their ingenuity, and diſpoſition.

Geſner.

Budæus.

Authors give ſeverall names to their voyce; as Glocitare, yonking; Virgill calls it braying. Wee give different names to the voyce of Bucks, Does, Fawns, Stags, Hinds, and their Calves. They are friends to the Quail, but hold laſting enmity with the Eagle, Vultur, Serpent, Dog, Tigre, wild beaſts, Foxes, the Gew, and whitet-horn, and red feathers. The Quail ſits oft on their back, and pick their hairs. The Eagle gathers a lump of duſt, and ſitting on their horns, ſhake it in their eyes, and ſtrike them on the face with their wings. They fight with Serpents, ſearch after them in their holes, and draw them out by the ſnuffing of their noſtrils. The very ſmell of Harts-horn burnt, will drive away Serpents. In Lybia, they make at Serpents, where ever they ly. If a Deer tread on Cactum, the Hartychoke, and it pierce, their bones never be ſound after. Aſpalathus kills them with the touch. They delight in covert, in wild woods, forreſts, chaſes, where the ſoyl is fat. They love vineyards and lawns, and paſtures in woods, where the Sun comes. The Buck leaving his paſture, hids him to the woodſide, but the Does run into the thickets; they ſeek after freſh paſture, but ever return home again. One uſes like a Captain to lead the Herd, they feed all day, at high-noon they ſeek ſhade; they are fearfull even to a proverb. Cantharion Arcas, was by the oracle nicknamed a Deere. They are good at leaping, whence a place near Frankfort hath the name; where two ſtones are erected, in memory of one that being hunted leaped 60 foot, and upon a loaden cart to ſave himſelf. When hardly chaſed, they will reſt themſelves, till the dogges draw near them. When they deſpair of eſcaping, they leave the woods, fly into the fields, and ſometimes into towns, and houſes for ſhelter; for moſt part they go with the wind. Their ſagacity and wit, in deluding the dogges, is ſtrange. If they are hunted by Eager-dogges, they gather into parties; then if purſued, they fly among the Deere, kept tame about houſe; ſometimes they mingle with the Herd, to ſhrowed themſelves, ſometimes they will drive the hunted Deere from them; they will amuſe the dogges by their uncertain ſteps, going back the ſame wayes, or where other Deere uſe to tread, to confound the dogges ſent; they will run round, and leap to put the dogges to aloſſe. There hath been one ſeen to run among a Herd of oxen, and leap on an oxes back, and to ride him along way, and trailing the hinder-feet on the ground, to put the dogs to a cold ſent. They have been ſeen to leap into trees in ſhady places. They eat Cinara againſt venomous graſſe; and crabs againſt the bite of Spiders.

Æli.

Dioſcor.
Plin.

Ælian.

Ariſt.

Plin.
Ariſt.

Vincen.

Athenæus.

Æl. H.N. l.7. c.46.

Ælian. H.A. l.11. c.25.

Solinus.

They are very carefull that the Sun-beams ſhed not on their freſh wounds, to purifie them afore they be cloſed. With eating Dittany, they can draw arrowes out of their bodies, which goats alſo do. They ſwim over ſeas by herds, one reſting the head on the others buttock, and take turns when the firſt is weary. This is moſt obſerved in the paſſage from Cilicia to Cyprus; though they ſee not land, they ſmell it. They put the weakeſt laſt, and venter not out till the wind favours them. They fatten in ſummer, and then lurk in corners, that their weight may not make them an eaſy prey to the dogs. They hide themſelves alſo by day, when they have caſt their horns, and keep in ſhady places, to avoid annoyance from flies; and feed in the night, till their horns ſprout again, then they come into the Sun to confirm, and harden them. And when they can rub them againſt trees without pain, they dare venture abroad again. Some ſay they bury their horns, ſome ſay but one; the horn is ſeldome found, which is medicinable. In Epire they bury their right, elſe-where their left horn; In Parks neither, though they caſt their horns yearly. When they have eat a Serpent, that the poyſon hurt them not, they go to a river, and plunge themſelves in all but the head; yet drink not, till by tears they have ſweet out the venome, which the cold water expels at the eyes. Eating ſerpents, clears their eye-ſight: when taken, they become not only tame, but will come when called. Nay, you may briddle, and ſadle them. It is certain that in Ptolomeis Triumphant-ſhew, there were ſeven brace of Stags ſeen coupled in chariots. Heliogabalus exhibited them by quaternions ſo yoked together. They were to Mithridates, as it were a life-guard. Sertorius the Generall of the Spanjards, the Roman, carried a white one alwayes about with him, making the world beleeve it was Diana. Ptolomy uſed one to underſtand Greeke. In fawning they forſake not beaten wayes, no more then coverts. They purge themſelves with the herb Seſelis, that they may fawn with more eaſe; after fawning, they eat their after-birth, that enwrapped their fawn, then taſt of a certain herb, and then return to their fawns. Theſe they bring not up all one way; the tendereſt they carefully hide among thick

Æli. H.A. l.12. c.46.
Their uſe.
Iſidore.
Galen.
Iul. Alex.
Ariſt. H. A.l.6.c.29.

thick ſhrubs, or graſſe; and chaſtiſe them with taps of their feet, to make them ly ſtill, and not diſcloſe themſelves. When grown up a litle, they exerciſe them to run and leap gapps. A Shepheards Pipe, and ſinging, will intice them from their paſture. As for their ſenſes, if they prick up their ears, they are quick of hearing; if they hang them downe, they are eaſily ſurpriſed. That they are ſharpſighted, their great ey is a token. Authors are of divers opinions about their uſefulneſſe in food. Some ſay their fleſh is tender, and light of diſgeſtion; and better tempered, if cut afore their horns come. Galen holds it to be hard of concoction and melancholy, like Aſſes-fleſh. Simon Sethi ſaids, it breeds black coller; and that you muſt beware of it in ſummer, becauſe they eat ſerpents then. If often eaten, it brings the palſie; in winter it is ſafer food. Some ſay, fawns-fleſh is beſt. Of old they praiſed the fleſh, till they were three years old. The older, the dryer, and harder. In rutting-time their fleſh is rank, and rammiſh of ſmell, like goats-fleſh. Avicen thinks it breeds quartan-agues. But Pliny ſaith that he knew Gentle-women, that uſed to taſt it every morning, and were, for a long time free of agues; eſpecially if they dy of one wound. Others, by conſtant eating of veniſon, promiſe themſelves vivacity, and ſpritefulneſſe. The *liver* is thought to be naught. The horn newly ſhot forth, hath been counted a delicate, boyled, and then fried in gobbets.

Vſe in Phiſic.
Galen.
Galen. Simpl.
Mizald. cent.6. Aphoriſ. 96.
Hypocr. de morb. Mulierum.
Galen.
Heurn. method. l.2. p.245.
Sextus.
Marcellus.
Aldrov.
Galen.
Differences.

In Medicine, many parts thereof are uſefull. The *hair* burnt under the belly, prevent miſcarrying of women. The *skin* ſhaved with a pumice with vineger, cures S. Anthonies fire. The ſame faſtened on the doore with the right feet, ſcare away all venemous creatures. The ſame helps againſt urine going from a man againſt his will in bed. The *marrow* eaſens pain, drives away ſerpents, helps againſt ſcalding; taken in water eaſes the pain in the bowelles; allays the bloudy-flux taken gliſterwiſe; ſoftens the womb; helps in Lint monthly termes. The *ſewet* eaſes the gout, takes away face-freckles; burnt and mixt with a toſted oyſter, cures kibes and chilblains, layd freſh on, cures the exulcerations of the womb. The *brains* Rhaſis commends againſt the pain in the hips and ſides, and againſt bruiſes. The *lungs* Pliny prayſes againſt corns, chappings, and hard fleſh. Marcellus ſayes it helps feet pinched by, ſtrait ſhoes, layed often freſh on it. Dried in the ſmoak, and poudered, taken in wine, it helps the Ptiſique. The aſhes burnt in an earthen pot, helps againſt ſighing, and purſines. The pizle dried to powder, taken in wine, is given againſt the vipers bite; ſmeard on with wine, it makes a bull luſty, dried it provokes urine, and helps the wind collique, if you drinke the water wherein it is waſhed. Pliny ſpeaks of the Magicall uſe, or rather abuſe of it. The *bones* are good againſt fluxes. Sextus ſaith the knee-*blade* is good againſt priapiſme, if carried about one. The *heart* burned with the skin and horn, ſmeared on with oyl, cures wounds. The *heart-bone* is counted a preſervative: The *ſtone* in the heart, or the other prevents abortion. The *crudled* blood of a fawn killed in the Does belly, is a ſpeciall remedy againſt a Serpents bite; and drunk, is good againſt the bite of a mad dog; as alſo if you have eaten hemlock, and toadſtools. The *urine* helps the ſpleen, and the wind in the ſtomack and bowells. The *teares* in wine, bring vehement ſweats. It is found and bright-yellow, and hath black ſtreaks, if you but touch it, it withdraws, as if it ſtirred it ſelf. The *Harts-horne* is of ſpeciall uſe. It helps burning feavers, provokes ſweat; is ſoveraign againſt poyſon, and many diſeaſes. The inhabitants of Florida bore holes in their childrens lips, and fill them therewith, perſwading themſelves that that makes them poyſon proof. Aldernacus makes an eye-ſalve of it with frankincenſe, burnt lead, opium, &c. in rain-water. Infuſed in vineger, or poudered ſome, ſmear it on againſt freckles, and ring-worms; burnt, the ſmell helps the falling ſicknes; with lentile, and deer-ſewet it takes ſpots out of the face. Poudered with ſpunges, wherein there are ſtones, in a like quantity of wine and water, dayly drunke, it helps the kings-evill. Snuft into the noſtrills with Sandaracha, it takes away ſwelling there; with maſtick and ſalt-amoniack, it whitens the teeth. With vineger it eaſes toothake. Burnt with wine it faſtens the teeth. With tragacanthus it cures the Hæmoptoicum; half-burnt it helps the bloody flux: with a litle live-ſulphur, and a newlayed eg, it ſtops vomiting. Burnt with oxymel, it dries the ſpleen: It helps the collique. Drunk with yvory, it is good againſt worms. Some make cakes of it with chalk, holy ſeed, a roſted eg, and hony. It is uſed alſo againſt womens greefs, ſtopping of the mother. For the differences of Deere. In new Spain is a kind called Macar. Some are red; ſome white all over. Theſe the Indians call Kings of Harts & Yztak Makanne. Others they call Aculhuame. The leſſer, Quauhtlamacame, that of timerous become generous, and wounded are ſo fierce that they aſſault their hunters, and oft kill them. Others like them are called Thalhuicamacame, of the ſame bulk, and nature, but not ſo couragious. The leaſt are Tamamacame; perhaps a kind of goats. In Duarhe, Xapida, and other parts of America they herds of Deere, as we of oxen; breeding, and fed in, and near the houſe. They let them looſe by day to ſeek their paſture in the woods; at even they returne to their fawns ſhut up in ſtalls; they milk them, and have no other milk, nor cheeſe made of any other milk. In ſome weſtern parts there chaſed, and wounded in hunting they ſeeke an herb, called by the Barbarians Atochielt, whereby they refreſh themſelves, and recover their ſwiftneſſe. It is more uſefull to them then Ditany. In Virginia the Deer are longer tayled then ours, and their horn-tops bend back. In America is a race of them called Seovaſſeu, much leſſe then ours, and with leſſe heads, their hair hanging down like Goats among us. In new Mexico, they have hairy long tailes, as Mules, and they are as great, or greater then Mules, and very ſtrong. A Spaniſh Captain had a brace to draw his Aldrovan. H. Biſulc. c. 28. coach. See Aldrovand about the Cervopalmatus. We have ſaid already out of Julius Capitolinus, that the memorable wood of Cordianus is painted in the Beaked-houſe of Cn. Pompey; that among other pictures, there are two hundred Palm-herts; the which Geſner at firſt thought to be all one with the bread-horned Goats; but after, when John Caius a Britiſh Phiſitian ſent out of Britain theſe horns to him, he changed his mind, yeelding it to be a Palm-deere. The horns being longer and thicker, then a Deers uſually are. In Perſia, about Schamachia, Karabach, and Morage, there are beaſts like Does, yellowiſh, with horns bending backwards, without knobs, which the Olearius. Turks call Tzeiran; the Perſians Aku.

ARTICLE VIII.

Of the Tragelaphus, and the Tarandus, or Buſſe.

THe Tragelaphus ſeemes to have taken his name from his reſembling the Aldro. Biſ. c. 29. Hee-goat, and the Hart. Some call him Hippelaphus, becauſe he is ſomewhat like a Horſe, he having a mane, and being greater, and groſſer then a Stage. The Germans call him *Brandthirſch*, either becauſe he Geſner. Ariſt. is blacker then the Deer, or becauſe he haunts the places, where charcole is made, and feeds on the graſſe growing thereabout. He is of greater bulk, and ſtrength then a Deer. Hee hath thick, black hair on his throat, and long Plin. H. N. l. 8. c. 32. on the ſhoulders. He differs from the Deer therein only, and in his beard. The ridge of his back is aſh-colour, the belly duskiſh, the hair about his peezle cole-black. They are found, not only about the river Phaſis, as Pliny miſtakes, but alſo among the Arachoſians; and are taken alſo in the Torantine, and Konigſteinian wildes of Miſnia near Bohemia. The blackiſh Deer in England differ little from them.

De Tarandus, or Buſſe, is called by the Barbarians Pyrandrus, and Pyradus, by the Nor- χάνδαρος. thern folk Rehenſchier; by Hezychius *Chandaros*. He is as big as an Ox; headed like a Stage, nor unlike; ſhaggy like a Beare, but white-hayred. His hide ſo tough, that they make breaſt-plates thereof. Thick breaſted; cloven, and hollow hoofed, and looſe; for in going he Aldrovan. H. Biſ. c. 30. diſplaies them. So fleet, and light of foot, that he ſcarce leaves any print of his footſteps in the ſnow; outrunning the beaſts that ly in wait for him in the vallies. His horns are lofty, that are croſſe beamed from the very forehead; a knotty branch is in the midſt, that branches out again into broader. The horns are white, and ſtreaked as with ſmall veins. They differ from the Elks-horns in height; from the Harts, in breeth; from both, in colour, and numerouſneſſe of branches. When he runs, he reſts them on his back, for while he ſtands ſtill the lower branches even cover his forehead; with theſe lower he is ſaid to breake the ice to come by drink. His food is wood-fruit, and moſſe on trees. He makes himſelf lurking holes in the Northerne mountains, and in hard froſts comes to Moſiberg, and other hills in Norwey. Men take them for houſehold uſes. They bring him to high-way journies; and the Husbandmen to work of husbandry. No wild fleſh is more delicate: They live together in herds, and are ſeen in the vaſt Northern wilderneſſes by thouſands together. The females branch not. They are found in Norwey, Swethland, Lapland, and Poland. There were once a brace brought bridled, ſadled, and trapped to Auguſta of the Vindelici. They change colour Solin. Pol. c. 33. through feare, taking the colour of what they come near, be it ſtone, or wood, white, or green, to ſhrowd themſelves, like the Polypus in ſea, and the Chamæleon on land; but theſe latter are ſmoother, and fitter for that purpoſe, thoſe are rough, and it is ſtrange they ſhould change colour. But what for a Buſſe this is, whether the Turo, or Rangifer is uncertain. I have given you his print here, as near the truth as I could.

ARTICLE IX.

Of the Rangifer.

IN the deſcription of the Rangifer, or Aldro. H. Biſ. c. 31. Reen, Writers agree not. *Albertus* ſaith, it reſembles a Deer, but is greater, and of remarkable colour, and very ſwift of foot. He is attired with three rows of horns, on each are two horns, ſo that his head ſeems made up of little rocks. Of theſe two are greater then the reſt, ſtanding where the Deers horns uſe, which grow to five cubits length, and there are ſeen on him five and twenty branches. Thoſe two in the middle of his head are ſhort, and weakly. Others he hath on his forehead, liker bons, then horns, which he uſes moſt in fight. *Olaus M.* ſaith, he is three-horned, and that he is a kind of Stag, but much taller, fleeter, and longer. He is called Rangifer, both becauſe of his lofty horns, that reſemble the branches of the Oke; as alſo becauſe the harneſſe that they faſten their winter Carts with, to their horns or breaſts, are in the countrey tongue, where they are called Ranga, and Loga. He hath a mane, and round hoofs. He hath a trident on the top of his horns, and is found in the Forreſts of Poland. *Iulius Cæſar* Ioh. Agricola. Cæſar de bel. Gal. l. 6. makes him a kind of Ox, ſhaped ſomewhat like a Hart; from the midſt of his forehead, between the ears ſprouts out one lofty horn, ſtraighter then thoſe known to us; the top ſpread, and branching. Some make him like the Elke, ſome like the Aſſe, in ſtature, bulck, and ſlenderneſſe of legs; headed like a Calf;

necked, and mained like a Horſe; the horns ſhadowing, ſmooth, ſlender, long, ſtretching to the back, otherwiſe like the common Deer. *Scaliger* aſcribes to him all that *Olous M.* doth to the Elke. They are found in Lapland, Swethland, Norwey, and near the North-Pole. Their meat is mountain-moſſe, white, eſpecially in winter when the ground is covered with ſnow; which though never ſo thick, nature hath taught them to dig through to come by their food. In Summer they browſe on trees, leaves, flowers, and herbs; rather deſiring to ſtand upright, then to bend in feeding, becauſe their horns ſtricking out afore hinders them; ſo that they muſt feed with their head wryed on one ſide. If you bring them into other lands, they live not long, as men find in Holſatia, and Pruſſia. Hether ſome were ſent by King *Guſtavus* in the year 1533. and turned looſe into the woods, but none of their breed have been found there. Becauſe they are both wild and tame; their milk, skin, ſinews, bones, fleſh, and hair are made ſerviceable to man. The milk and whey is for food. The skin ſerves for cloaths, bedding, and ſaddles; being ſtrong and laſting, they make therefore ſacks, and bellowes of it. With the ſinews they ſew garments. Of the bones and horns they make bowes. The fleſh they dry in the wind and the ſmoke, to laſt many years. The hoof helps the cramp. With the hair they ſtuffe ſaddles and cuſhions.

ARTICLE X.

Of the Elk.

Aldro. H. Biſul. c. 32. Pauſan. in Eliacis, & Bæoticis. Cæſar. l. 6. de bel. Gal.

SOme make the Elk a wild beaſt, a kinde between the Hart and the Camel; bred among the Celtæ, hardly found out; if they ſmell a man, which they do afar off, they hide themſelves in deep caves, and dens. They are in the Hercynian wilderneſſe, ſomewhat like the goat, but ſomewhat bigger, and of another hew; not horned, their thighs without joynts, never lying down to reſt; nor if they chance to fall, can they riſe again of themſelves. *Pliny* makes him like a beaſt of uſe in husbandry, only differing in height of ears and neck: Not unlike the Machlin in the Iſle Scandinavia, the like never ſeen in theſe parts, but without bending knees, ſleeping ſtanding, leaning againſt a tree, and ſo taken by cutting the tree then down, otherwiſe very ſwift. The upper-lip very great, which in feeding turns back, which elſe would be wrapt about what lies afore him. He is found on the Alps, ſaith *Dodoneus*, hath under his chin a gobbet of fleſh, ſo big as a hand, hairy, groſſe as a foles tail. *Scaliger* ſpeaks of two kinds of Elks, but calls this Biſon. Olaus, a kind of wild Aſſe. *Eraſmus Stella*, a kind between the Horſe and the Deer, caſting his horns yearly. *Lemning* takes him for a kind of Goat. The Dutch call him Elend, or Miſery, both becauſe he is daily ſick, and remains ſo till he put his right after-hoof to his left ear, as alſo becauſe the ſlighteſt wound kills him. *Cardan* calls him a great beaſt like a Hart, bred in the North, having long forelegs, and a fleſhy trunk, but little, and horns unlike all other beaſts, thick and broad from the bottom. The ſhoulders ſink downward; as big, and tall he is as a reaſonable ſized fat Horſe; he goes hanging his head down. His head and neck to the ſhoulders is thick of hair, and that long, and hath a beard like a Goat. His colour white-aſh, but at times of the year his hair changes colour. His head very long, and ſlender for ſuch a body. The lips great, hanging, and thick, chiefly the upper-lip. The mouth long. The teeth not great, nor long: Ears long, and broad. The male hath various horns, and full of branches, but nothing near the Stags; the female hath no horns. The horns are two fingers thick. One horn is almoſt triangularim ſhape, and extend like a great birds wing, of twelve pound weight. Like Stags, they caſt their horns at ſet times of the year. One I had a while by me, that fell from the Elk, like a ripe aple from the tree of it ſelf, known well by the root; other two ſmall ones I have, of two or three months growth, cut off a while afore the Elks death; which have a ſoft down on them, and blood. He is big-bellied like a Cow: his tail ſtrangly ſmall: cloven-hoofed he is as an ox.

Plin. H.N. l. 8. c. 15.

Sol. Pol. 32, & 33. Strabo Geog. l. 4.

Lemn. in mir. nat.

Dodoneus. Geſner. in Alce.

The skinne is thick, and tough, and can defend againſt cuts and ſtabs, as if it were an iron breaſt-plate; the Tanners prepare it with fiſh-fat ſo, that it can keep out any ſhower of raine. It is like a Deers skin, but differs from it thus; it ſends forth a breath, that may be felt by a hand oppoſite, becauſe it is full of pores, and the hairs are hollow, though Geſner deny it, who hath a foot by him; but he might be deceived, becauſe pores are ſhut in dead Bodies. The horns weigh about twelf pound, and are two foot long, not branched, as the ſtages, yet divided with ſome flat blades, more like a ſhoulder, then a horn: They are brought out of Lithuania. But the horn of a great Elk ſent to Aldrovand, weighed but ſeven pound twelf ounces; the part near the head, a man could ſcarce graſpe, adorned with five blades, two on each ſide, beſide a little one ſhooting out. The legge weighed three pound and an half. The nature of the Elk is, being hunted to betake him to the water, and to take a mouthfull, and to ſpout it hot at the dogges. He is ſeene ſeldome alone; in ſnow they goe many together in company. One haſtens afore, as occaſion ſerves; the reſt tread in his very ſteps, and hold the ſame pace: They can hold out a day and a night, without eating or drinking. If you take the yong one, you may make the dame ſo tame, that ſhee will be brought to drink beere with you. He hath ſuch a ſtrength in his hoof, that with one blow hee can kill a wolf, and bruiſe a tree, as if it were a toad-ſtool. The natives, where they are, eat the fleſh, both freſh and ſalted; but the

Geſner.

juice ſeems to be but groſſe, and melancholy. In Phiſick, the horne is binding, and good againſt the epilepſy, if cut off between the feaſt of the birth, and that of the aſſumption of the Virgin Mary: Some ſay, on Ægidius Olaus M. his day. The ſinews are uſed in Swethland againſt the cramp, made into a girdle, and tied about the part in paine. The hoof helps againſt the falling-ſickneſſe, and the ſtopping of the womb, or hyſtericæ. The outer right hind-hoof of the male, afore he hath coupled, choped of from the live-foot with a hatchet, after mid-Auguſt, is a preſent help for the cramp, and fainting fits; if you make a ring of it for your left hand, or if you graſp it in your right hand; or put a bit into the left eare, and ſometimes pick the eare therewith. The ſhavings of it with zedoary, helps womens griefs.

ARTICLE XI.

Of the Rhinoceros.

Diacon. l.16. Pauſanius in Bœoti. THe *Rhinoceros* borrows his name from the horn in his ſnout. Some call him an Ægyptian Ox, ſome an Æthiopian Bull, but they miſtake; for there are none in Ægypt, except by chance. In Æthiopia indeed is a bull like him in the horn, which the unskilfull miſcall a Rhinoceros. Authours are moſt uncertain in their deſcription of him.

Pliny. *Pliny in ſhort thus; That hee hath one horn in his Noſe, he is as tall as the Elephant, his thighs much ſhorter, box-coloured.* Others add, that Æli. H.A. l.17. c. 44. Tertul.l.3. he hath a ſwines-head, an oxes-tayl, the Elephants hew; his horn is two foot long, that he is in the Province of Mangus; that he is cold of temper; the horn on the tip of his ſnowt is ſharp, ſtrong as iron, his skin ſo tough, that no dart can pierce it; that he hath another ſhorter horn on his right ſhoulder. Some ſay, two in his noſe, others ſay, one in his forehead. Some make the horn ſtrait, like a Trumpet, with a Martial. black croſſe ſtreaked. Some ſay it is crooked; Strabo. ſome flat; ſome, turning up. Some write that he hath two girdles on his back curling, and Diod. Solin. winding like thoſe of Dragons; one turning toward his mane; the other toward his loyns. But Bontius, who hath ſeen the Rhinoceros a hundred times, both kept in Den, and looſe in Bontius. woods, writes that his skin is aſh-coloured like the Elephants, very rugged, full of deep folds on the ſides, and back, thick of hide, that a Japons ſword cannot enter; the folds are like ſhields, or ſhells. He is hog-ſnouted, but not ſo blunt-noſed, their horn at the end is different according to their age: in ſome aſh-coloured, ſometimes black, ſometimes white, he is not ſo long-legged, nor ſightly as the Elephant.

Place. He is found in the deſerts of Africa, in Abaſia, in many parts of Aſia, in Bengala, and Jacatra; Not knowen to the Greeks in Ariſtoteles time; nor to the Romans afore the year DCLXVI after the building of Rome. Some ſay Auguſtus ſhewed on in a Triumph. Dio. Hiſt. l.51. Some, that Pompey was the firſt, who preſented him in his Palays. Plin. H. N.l.8. c.20. He hath a rough tongue, and feeds on graſſe, and briars. He Soli. Pol. c.30. holds enmity with the Elephant. He hurts not mankind, unleſſe provoked. When he is to fight, he ſharpens his horn on the ſtones: In Nature. combate, he aimes at the belly, which he knows to be ſoft; out of which he lets all his enemies blood. If he cannot come at the belly, the Elephant with his trunk and teeth diſpatcheth him. Provoked, he makes no more of a Man and an Horſe, then of a flea; he can with his ſharp tongue lick a man to death; fetching of skin and fleſh to the bare bones. Shoot him, and he with a hideous cry layes all flat, that comes in his way, even the thickeſt trees. Read ſtories of his fiercenes in Bontius. Hee delights ſtrangely in mud. Being to fight, ſhee ſecures her yong one firſt: Hee grunts like a hog. The Moors feed on his fleſh, which is ſo ſinewy, that they had need of iron teeth to chaw it. The skin ſteeped in wine is given in againſt ma- Zacutus. lignant feavers. The horne ſome preſcribe againſt poyſon. The dainty ones among the Romans uſed it in bathing for a cruize; They kept oyl in it for them that bathed: I cannot ſay there are different kinds of theſe beaſts. Yet they ſay, there was one taken in Africa, as great as a wild Aſſe, the horn two cubits long, the feet like the Deers, eared like the Horſe, tayled like the Ox.

CHAPTER III.

Of the fourefooted Beaſts chevving the cud, that have no horns.

ARTICLE I.

Of the Camell.

THus far of the Horned-beaſts chewing the cud. Aldro. H. Bis. c.34. Thoſe that have no horns, are the Camell, and the Camell-panther.

The *Camell* is ſo called either from the Hebrew *Gamal*, or the Greek *Kamnoo*, to labour, Name. κάμνω. ſince hee is a Beaſt of carriage; or from *Chamai*, χαμαί. lowly; becauſe hee kneels to take up his burden; or from *Kammeros*, κάμμηρος. crooked, from his manner of bending. Hee is cloven-footed, but Artem. behind on one faſhion, afore on another; the clefts like the Gooſes are filled. Deſcript. The Bunch on their back differences them from all other Ariſt. H. A. l.5. c.1.2. beaſts: Hee hath another below like it, that ſeems to ſupport his body, it is about the bending of the knee. The female hath four teats like the Cow: Tayled like the Aſſe. The Genital behind, and ſo ſinewy, that with it men bend the ſtrongeſt bows: On either thigh a knee; nor Herod. in Thalia. more folds, but they ſeeme ſo many, becauſe they come under the belly. The ankle like the Oxes. The buttock anſwers the bulk of the body: The gall is not diſtinct, but confounded with certain veins. Hee hath no fore-teeth Ariſt.

above. Hee alone of the hornles beaſts hath a
double ſtomack, to diſgeſt his thorny hard
Plin. food. Therefore the skin that covers his mouth
and ſtomack, is throughout rough: Some write
of their marrow and ſewet. They are found in
Place: Africa and Aſia, in Bactria eſpecially and Arabia,
and in Ionia by the city Clazomenia, where
they leave whole fields for them to feed in. Mithridates
Anax. being overcome by the river Rhijndacus,
they were firſt (ſaith Saluſt) ſeen at
Rome; but there were of them ſeen in the
Achaian and Aſian warre. Ptolomy at Lagus
Plutar. ſhewed a Bactrian one all over coleblack
among his ſights. They delight in thorny and
woody food; they brows alſo on bulruſh tops,
nor refuſe they barly alone, or with hay, or thin
low graſſe; ſometimes content with thiſtles:
Varro. Now a dayes they that travell through the deſerts
of Arabia, give each five barly cakes a day,
as bigh each as an Quince: They can goe four
dayes together without drinke; but when they
come to water, they drinke ſo much, as not only
Solin. quenches thirſt, but ſerves for the day following.
Pol.c.62. They love muddy, and avoid cleare
water: they ſtamp on purpoſe in their water to
thicken it. The later ones they ſay can refrain
from drinking 12, nay 15 dayes together, if
need be; and ſome eye-witneſſes affirme that in
Biled Elgerid, if they feed on freſh graſſe, they
never drinke. About their Engendring, the poſture
and manner read Pliny, and Ariſtotle. In
Gendring. coupling-time they retire into lonely places;
Plin. when none can ſafely come near them, but
their keeper. Some ſay the female goes ten
months, and in the eleventh brings forth; and a
year intermitted couples again. They bring
Ariſt. forth in the ſpring, and ſome ſay, they preſently
after couple. Writers differ about it.
Suidas. They have three enemies, the Horſe, the Lion,
Ariſt. and the Gadfly. Cyrus with his Camels
worſted Cræſus his Horſe; for Horſes cannot
Æli. endure their ſmell. And the Arabs ſmeare their
Camels with fiſh fat, to keep away the flies
from vexing them.

They are troubled with the *gout*, whereof
Diſeaſes. they dy, and ſhedding all their hair, is another
Ariſt. of their diſeaſes. They run mad ſometimes
through luſt, and remember a wrong, and kill
whoever they meet, even their guides. This
Hieron. frenſie laſts fourty dayes. Some ſay, Hierom
in vit. writes of one in Bactria, that had killed divers
Hilarion. men; there were above thirty men to maſter
him with ſtrong ropes, and a great out-cry.
His eyes were blood-red, he fomed at mouth,
his tongue ſwelled, and he roared hideouſly.
Age. Some live fifty years, ſome laſt hundred, unleſſe
change of hair bring them into diſeaſes,
Ariſt. they live longeſt in Bactria. Their *diſpoſition,
nature*, appears in their *revengefulnes, teachableneſſe,
love of muſick, modeſty*, and *naturall affection.*
Plin. He layes up an injury long, being ſtroken,
and watches occaſion to be revenged. He
Æli. may be taught by a drum to lead a dance; they
uſe a yong one to tread on a hote floor, which
Nature. makes him lift up his feet by turns; a drum
Baſil. being ſtill beaten at door. They uſe him to it a
year in this ſchool; and after, when ever he
hears a drum, he falls a capring; when he begins
to tire, muſick will invite him on, when
blows cannot force him. He will not couple Ariſt.
with his dame. If being blinded he be betrayed
to it, in revenge he will kill the cauſer of it. He
is compaſſionate. He eats all night; but forbeares,
if any in the ſtable be ſick. This the
Indians obſerved. When they would have
them ſpeedy, they take their yong ones along
ſome miles with the dame; Shee will double
her pace to returne to her yong ones. He is
very *uſefull*. In *medicine*, the *fleſh* provokes
urine. The fat of the *bunch* ſmoked helps the Vic.
Hemrods. The *brain* dried, with vineger, the falling
ſickneſſe. The *blood* furthers conception,
and is good againſt the ſtoppings of the mother,
if uſed after the moneths. The *milk* eaſes
the belly, being thin and wateriſh, it helps the
cramp, and wakens appetite. The *urine*, (which
fullers alſo uſe) whitens and cleanſes the teeth.
The *tayl* dried looſens. The *dung* with oyl Plin.
makes the hair curl. The ſame, white, pounded
with hony, allays ſwellings, and clenſes wounds. Apul.
It is ſaid, that the briſtles of the tayl wreath, and
tied to the left arme cures the quartane; if you
will beleeve it, we know that the Arabs eat the
milk. Galen ſaith, the Alexandrians eat the Galen.
fleſh. Heliogabalus, Apicius like, fed on it ſometimes
at ſupper; and the heels being tendereſt.
The Jews of old made it their food. Some
reckon that, and the milk among dainties. This, Lamprid.
in thoſe that are near foaling, is of a leſſe
cheeſy, and buttery ſubſtance. Hiſtorians relate
their uſe in war. Hence ſome armes have
their names, as we ſhall ſhew, if God give leave,
in our Philology. In Arabia, Ægypt, &c. they Solin.
travell not without them. They are good for
carriage, but ſtinted to ſo much weight; uſually
ſix hundred pound; for a need, a thouſand.
While they are loaden, and unloaden, they ly
down on their belly; and feeling they have
their juſt load, they riſe up, and will carry no
more. The African Camels will travell with
eaſe fifthy dayes together without intermiſſion. Differences.
Some are fat, ſome leane, there are reddiſh,
and white. The ſwifteſt are called *Dromedaries*;
theſe are lower then the other. They will
travell above an hundred mile in one day.
They are fleeter then Niſæan horſes. The Iſidore.
females are ſwifteſt. The *Arabian* are double- Ariſt.
bunched on the back, called thence *Dityloi.*
The *Bactrian* are held ſtrongeſt, and have one
bunch under the belly to ly on. The *Caſpian*
are as big as the greateſt horſe. The *African*
are of three kinds; the firſt is called *Hugium*, Solin.
who are indeed huge great, and ſtrong, able cap.62.
to carry a 1000 pound weight. The ſecond Ælian.
ſort are leſſe, double-bunched on the back,
called Becheti, fit for carriage, and to ride on;
the Aſians know no other. The laſt they call
Raguahil, they are lanke, and ſlender; fit onely
for the ſadle, he will carry a man an hundred
miles a day. On theſe the King of Tambutus
uſes to ſend his meſſengers to Segelmeſſis, or
Darha, 900 miles of, in the ſpace of eight dayes,

without any baiting, or reſting by the way.

ARTICLE II.

Of the Camel-pard.

Aldrov. c.35. HEe borrows his name from the Camel, whom in bulk he reſembles, and from the Pard, or Panther, whom he reſembles in his ſpotted skin. The name, and the beaſt came firſt from Alexandria to Rome. He bears other names, as, *wilde Sheep*; from his gentleneſſe, and living in de- Pliny. Albert. ſerts, and *Nabis*, Nabuna; by the Ethiopians, Anabula, & Saffarat, and Oraſius, but falſly. Since that is a beautifull, this a miſhapen beaſt; of late, Giraffa, corruptly Saffarat. Nor Ariſtotle, nor Ælian mention him; Strabo, and Vincent. other ancients, differently deſcribe him. One writes, that he is ſo long-necked, that he can reach his food from the higheſt trees, and that his skin is checkered like a hinds, and ſtreaked; Strabo Geog. he is lower behind, then afore: ſitting, he ſeems as high as an Ox, he is taller then the Camell, and gentle as tame cattell. Pliny makes him horſe-necked, ox-thighed, camel-headed, with glittering white ſpots. He is ſlender, and ſwan- Phot. necked. Bellonius ſaith, he ſaw three in Cair, each had two ſmall horns, ſticking ſix fingers Plin. long out the forehead, and a bunch out the midſt of the forehead, like another horn, about Dio. Hiſt. two fingers long, the neck ſeven foot long; and when he ſtretcheth it out, it is ſixteen foot from the ground, he is eighteen foot from the tayl to the top of his head; that his legs are of Heliodor. an equall length; on his thighs afore ſtand much higher then thoſe behind; his back, from his tayl to the top of his head, riſes like a ladder, and as a ſhip-keel, the whole body marked with great ſpots, like a deers, foure-ſquared, nine inches broad, the ends white, and a finger broad. The whole body, like a net, the ſpots are not round like the Leopards, the foot cloven, like the oxes. The upper-lip hangs far over the lower. The tayl is thin and ſmall, hairy at top. He hath a mane like a horſe, reaching from the back to the top of his head. He ſeems to halt, as he goes, now on the right ſide, anone on the left; but on legs, and ſides wagling; and when he would either eat, or drink any thing from the ground, hee ſtraddles wide afore, and bends his legs; otherwiſe he cannot eat. His tongue is two foot long, of a darke violet-colour, round as an eel, wherewith he licks in boughs, leaves, graſſe, nimbly, and even undiſcernally.

Purchas, out of Fernando the Jeſuite, writes, that he is ſo vaſt and tall, that a man on horſeback can paſſe under his belly; he is found in Africa among the Troglodites, and in Ethiopia. Place. Strabo. Cæſar the Dictator, made them firſt a part of his Shew at Rome. After him Gordianus ſhewed 10. Aurelia alſo led ſome of them in Triumph. The Ethiops preſented one to Leo the Emperor. A Sultan of Babilon, another to Frederick; and another Sultan, another to Suidas. Laurence de Medices. His keeper can eaſily lead him with a head-ſtall, as he liſt. The Jews Heliod. might not eat of them, whence perhaps they come to abound ſo in Judæa.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the foure-footed Beaſts that chew not the Cud.

ARTICLE I.

Of the Swine.

THe Latines give the *Swine* five names, Name. *Sus*, *Porcus*, *Scropha*, *Verres*, *Majalis*; in Engliſh, the Sow, the Hog, the Barrow-hog, the Boar. *Sus* the Sow; in Greeke *Us*, common alſo to the Boar. Of ὗς. old, called Thyſus, from *Thyein*, to ſacrifice; θύειν. ſince a Swine in the rites of Ceres was offered, Varro. and in entring covenant; and in Hetruria, at marriages by the new-wedded couple. The like did the ancient Latines, and Greeks in Italy; for the women, the nurſes chiefly called, the female nature *Choiron*, which ſignifies a χοῖρον. ſwine, and one that deſerves a good marriage. *Porcus*, a porke, from Spurcus, wallowing in Iſidor. the mire. The Sabines, Poridus; the name they give brawn. *Scropha* is a Sow that hath oft had pigs. *Verres* is the Boar, or Boar-pig: *Majalis* is as the gelding among horſes, or the capon among pullen. *Hybridæ* were of old ſwine half wild, or ingendred tween, a tame, Deſcription. and a wild. Wee ſhall in brief deſcribe the Swine, it being ſo well knowen, in the Bones is not much marrow. The hairs are ſtiff, and briſtly, thicker then the Oxes, and Elephants; amongſt us for the moſt part yellow. In France, and Italy, black; moſt are party-coloured, if you obſerve them well. The *fat* lies betweene the skinne, and the muſcles, called *Lard*; the *greaſe* is old, or ſalted, or ſimple. The *brain* is fattiſh, and decreaſes in the waining of the Moone, more then any other beaſts. The *eyes* are hollow, and ſunk, not to be taken out without hazard of life; no not one onely. The *eye-brows* move downwards toward the noſe, and are drawn backward toward the temples. The tip of the *noſe* is thick, the *forehead* narrow, the *lips* broad, the *mouth* ſtretched out, and broad, to root withall, called the Plin. l.11. c.37. ſnout. The Sow hath fewer *teeth*, and never ſheds them; the neck-skin is tougheſt. The Sows *hearts* are inarticulate. In the *ears* is a Ariſt. H. A. l.2. c. 1. & l.3. de parti. c.4. moyſture like gall, of the thickneſſe of that of the ſpleen. The *ſtomack* is large, and winding. In the *liver* are white ſtones. The fleſh below the navell is without bone. The *Sow* Ariſt. hath many paps, on a double row, having many Pigs to ſuckle; the beſt, twelf, the common ones, two leſſe. Of their genitals, ſee Ariſtotle. Their *tayl* is crooked, they have no ancle, and are a middle-kinde between the whole, and cloven-footed.

They have ten ribs. Plin. The Sow hath circular griſtles, whereof read *Severinus*. In the ſmall guts of one he hath ſeen two wormes, one a palme, another a finger long, both hollow, and full of white juice, as chile, or firſt milk, both ſhaped like an earth-worme. Democr. p.299. Learn hence how worms breed in, and cleave to our bowels. The thin skin of the Sow, is of the ſame colour with the hair. He anatomized a Sowes belly, and found in the utmoſt ends certain thin skins, wherein it ſeems, were preſerved the ſuperfluities of dregs, and piſſe. The navel-vein is parted near the womb; the navel-veſſels firſt bend toward the left pinion, then encompaſſing the neck croſwiſe, they lead back toward the right leg. In the Birth almoſt all the bowels are conſpicuous, the Liver, Stomack, Bowels, Milt, Reins, Mid-rif, Heart, Lungs. The heart whitiſh, the Lungs liver-coloured, the Liver dark-red, the Reins great according to the proportion of the vein appearing by the right forefeet, but more by the hinderfeet; the throat veins that aſcend to the head, are of the ſhape of a lambda (λ). In a perfect ſhaped pig, the breaſt laid open by two croſſe-ſections, you ſee two ſinews, that paſſing through the throat, and cleaving to the heart-skin, deſcend directly through the ſides of the heart to the mid-rif, by whoſe ſinewy-ringlet they are faſtned through two or three branches, or ſprigs; whence paſſeth another to the upper-mouth of the ſtomack. Here perceive you plainly the ſevering of the axillary vein, and the thymiæan. The lappets of the heart are hollow, divided from the forepart of the heart, conjoyned behind. The paſſage of the urine from the bottom of the bladder after two fingers bredth is ſet into the arteries. At the end of the *yard* is a round kernel, and two in the neck of the bladder, &c. In the Stomack is a ſlimy juice like bird-lime, or the white of an egg; in the bowels another like thin hony. A vain unparallel'd runs along the back-bone, branching toward the ſeverall ribs. Place. Strabo. Geog. l.5. Swine are found every where among us. In *Strabo* his time, Gual was ſo full of them, that they furniſhed Rome; the beſt came pickled thither from Lions. So good were at Syracuſe, that *Sicilian-cheeſe*, and *Syracuſan-porke* grew into a proverb. *Solinus* ſaith there are none in Arabian; *Ælian*, that there are none in India; and if brought thither, they dy. In the Southland there are none of the four-footed beaſts, that are in our world, except Buffles, Cows, Goats, and Hogs.

Heſſel. Gerar. deſcrip. Auſtr. Swine eat all things, plants, fruits, roots, acorns, cheſtnuts, dates, grane, bran, what not? Beech-acorns make Sows lively, and pork light of digeſtion; the Holmed-acorns make them well truſſed, and weighty, and plump; Plin. the Oken ones, well ſpread, large and heavy. Faſt fleſh, but hard comes from Maſt. Holmberries are beſt, given a few at once. Acorns from the Eſculus, the Oke, the Cork make light, ſpungy pork. The Haliphlæi give them acorns only, when they want other food. *Pliny* among cheſtnuts commends thoſe with a ſtony ſhell. In Egypt, Cyprus, Syria, and Seleucia in Aſſiria, they are fatned with dates. The Aſh-fruit alſo fattens them. Dry Cytiſus is commended by *Ariſtomachus* the Athenian. Scalions they eat in Bavaria. Wild rape alſo, have leaves like a violet, ſharp, a white root, not without milk. Henbane makes them run made. Green paſture hurts them. Columel. R.R. l.7. c.9.10. They eat fleſh alſo, mens carcaſes; nay, they ſpare not their own pigs; nor hens and geeſe in winter. They root up worms, they feed on ſnails, and wood-tartoyſes. Sixty dayes will fatten them, eſpecially, if you hold them faſting three dayes in the beginning. To fatten them with figs, till they burſt again, was *Apicious* his invention. The Engliſh are a year fatning them, which makes their pork firme and dainty, where a Sow becomes ſo fat, that ſhe cannot ſtand nor goe, but muſt be carried on a cart. Attil. Hiſp. In Luſitania the farther end of Spain was a Swine killed, two ribs whereof were ſent to *Lucius Volumnius* the Senator, that weighed three and twenty pound; and there were two foot, and two fingers from the skin to the bone. *Varro* ſaw in Arcadia a Sow ſo fat that ſhe could not riſe, and that a Rat had eaten into her fleſh, and made a neſt therein, and laid her young ones there. *Geſner* relates the like of *Baſil*. Plin. l.11. c.37. Thirſt in Summer troubles them. Grape-kernels in waſh makes them drunk. Engendring. They gender from eight months old to their ſeventh or eigth year. Plin. l.8. c.51. Ariſt. H.A. l.2. c.1. They litter twice a year, and ſometimes twenty at a litter; they go four months with pig. They are prone to caſt their farrow; the pigs are piged with teeth, ſaith *Nigidius*. One Boar ſerves ten Sowes. They couple when the Moon wains, and that often, and aforenoon commonly; when the Boar of rages, and will tear a man with his tusks, eſpecially one in white cloaths. They litter feweſt at firſt time, more at next, and though old they bate not; Plutarch. they pig eight and ten, ſometimes eighteen at a time; ſome ſay, as many as they have teats. A white Sow is thought moſt fruitful. The Winter-pigs are ſmall, and thrive not.

The Helvetians prefer March-pigs. In hot Regions, winter ones are beſt. The Sow having littered, gives to the firſt pig the former teats, being fulleſt of milk. Every pig knows it's teat, and keeps to that alone. Take away the pigs ſhe grows barren, leave her one only, ſhe brings it well up. Plin. If you give acorns to a Sow big with pig, you hazard the caſting her farrow. Antipathy. Æli. l.9. c.28. Plin. l.10. c.74. Ariſt. H.A. l.8. c.29. Swine hold antipathy with the Elephant, who alſo cannot endure their grunting. A Wolf alſo fears it, and dars not venture on an herd of them. Salamanders they devour without danger. Ointment of Amaracus is bane to them. The Weeſel and they are foes. Hemlock kills them. In Scythia, Scorpions diſpatch them with one ſtroke. The Horſe abhors his filthy ſmell, ugly grunting, and filthy breath. They caſt not their teeth; but after eating new corn, their teeth are ever weak, nature ſo puniſheth their otherwiſe untameable greedineſſe. If they looſe not their eyes, nor eat themſelves

Age. Plin. dead, they live fifteen, ſome twenty years. The diſeaſe that moſt troubles them, is a ſwelling like hailſtons, that lurks unſeen while they live, but cut one up it ſhews it ſelf; nor is there ſcarce any without three at the leaſt, whereto thoſe are more liable, the fleſh of whoſe thighs, neck and ſhoulders are moyſt, we call them meazles. They cleave to the lower part of the tongue; a Hog is knowen to be meazled by the briſtles plucked from the back, if the roots be bloody. If they come out of a hot into a cold place, and are ſuffered to ly down, if you ſtir them not, there is a kind of convulſion in all their members. They are alſo troubled with hog-lice; and in Summer, unleſſe you often ſtir them, they are taken with a lethargy. They are troubled alſo with cough, ſqincy, ſwellings and looſneſſe; unleſſe they drink their fill, they become ſhortbreathed. They are moſt brutiſh, Plin. l.8. c.51. filthy, luſtful, and greedy by nature; and ſeem to have a ſoul only as ſalt to keep them from ſtinking. As bathing is mans delight, ſo wallowing in the myre is theirs. *Gryllus* in *Plutarch* praiſes their modeſty and continence, and prefers them afore men and women. Though they are ravenous, yet they will not eat a dead hog. Their greedineſſe is inſatiable. They know mans voyce. They have been known to Rhodigin. ſwim home again, having been ſtollen, and the ſhip caſt away. Their voice is grunting: And to ſay the truth with *Pliny*, no creature yields more matter for gluttony to work on then it; near fifty ſeveral ſavoury diſhes may be made of Swins-fleſh. *Livy* celebrats a feaſt of a Chal- Lipſi. in Macrob. ciden-Hoaſt ſet off with exquiſite variety conſiſting hereof. *Homer* tells of what value it was in the Heroique-age of the world; the ſervants fed on lean, the Maſters on fat pork. The ſolemnity of the Saturnals was celebrated almoſt with no other, however no daintier food; and their riot came to that height, that they ſet whole ones (and thoſe ſtuffed,) on the table, whence came the names Garden, and Trojan-pork: One part roſted, another boyled, and Athen. killed after a peculiar faſhion. The Pigs are counted daintieſt: Yet the Jews will not touch Swins-fleſh, it being forbidden by their Law; the Arabians forbear it; the Mahumetans alſo, Solin. c.46. who feigne that Mice breed in Swins-ſnouts; Pauſan. and the Moors, Tartars, and the Peſſinunty of old. But that of the Delphaci is too moyſt, and breeds raw humours. Some kind is good of digeſtion, by reaſon of the ſimilitude it hath Galen. with mans body, and nouriſheth more then other food. How ſtrengthning it is, the example of Wreſtlers ſhews that uſed to feed Hippocr. thereon; It is not ſo groſſe as Beef. *Hippocrates* condemns pork. The Sow of a middle age is ſweeteſt; yonger, if it ly long in the ſto- Athen. mack, corrupts. Choyce ones come from Cicilia. *Apicius* dreſt Pigs on ſundry faſhions, whence the names of farcil, liquaminous, roſt, Vitellian, Flaccian, Laureate, Frontaninian, Oenogerate, Celſilian, and the reſt. The liver is preferred afore all the reſt, if the Hog be fed Ætius. with figs dryed. The Ancients prized the neck, the gammon, the flitch, &c. Of the fleſh, and the reſt are made ſauſages, puddings, &c. Of all which elſewhere, God willing.

Of their Medicinal uſe *Geſner* treats moſt Phyſick Galen. accuratly; a decoction of their fleſh helps againſt the poyſon of the fly Bupreſtis. The warm blood is good againſt warts ſmeared on, keeping them from growing. The greaſe of a male ſucking pig gelt, that eſpecially about the rim of the belly, is by Apothecaries uſed in their oyntments, and by Phyſitians to ſoften, and diſperſe humonrs. The bones broken, Plin. l.28. c.9. tied about bacon in boyling, makes it firme on a ſudden. Bruiſed with broom, it helps the pain in the knees. With chalk ſmeared on, it is good againſt wax-kernels. Drunk in wine with ſalt on, it helps cattel that have eaten Hemlock. The Liver taken with wine, helps againſt the biting of any venemous thing; roſted, it ſtops a looſneſſe. The Bladder provokes urine, if it have not touched the ground, laid on the privities. Any thing about a Boar burned, helps thoſe who cannot hold their water. The Stones kept long, and ſtamped in Sows-milk, is good for the falling-ſickneſſe.

The greateſt bone of the *gammon* of a barrow-hog, burnt dries, and faſtens the gums. The *ankle* burnt till of black it become white, eaſeſt the paine of the colon; the milk ſmeard on the temples, makes drowſy. *Hog-dung* made into a paſte with vineger, is good for the burſten. See more in Geſner. As for their *different ſorts*, ſome are tame, ſome wilde. Later Kinds. writers mention Guinee ſwine, and the Sluviatil, and the Tapierete; the Guinee-hog brought Marcgrav. Hiſt. Braſil. l.6. c.7. to Braſil, is ſhaped as ours, but of a yellowiſh colour; the head not ſo high as ours, the ears long, and ſharp at top with long tips, the tayl reaching to the ankles without hair; the reſt of the body hairy, and ſleek, and gliſtring, without briſtles, even on the back, the hair longer toward the tayl, and on the neck. He is very gentle. The *River-hog* the Braſilians call Capybaria, is ſo big as ours of a year or two old, two foot long from the head to the dock, the belly a foot and half thick, he hath no tayl, his forefeet have foure hoofs, the hinder but three, the midlemoſt afore is longeſt, the fourth is leaſt; ſo behinde, the middlemoſt is longeſt, he hath a hard skin, even to his hoofe, his head is ten fingers long, and almoſt as many thick, very diſproportionable, the mouth is alſo long, and thick, the eyes great and black, the ears ſmall and round, the under-chap ſhorter then the upper, either hath two forefeet crooked that hang out, from their ſockets a finger and half, and ſticking in almoſt two fingers; but the tuskes ſtick not out of the mouth, but are ſet as in hares. The other tuskes are ſtrange, in each jaw ſtands eight bones, on each ſide foure, and each bone holds three teeth undivided, ſo that in each jaw ſtand 24 teeth, in all 48, all plain at the ends; they eat graſſe, and divers ſorts of fruit, they eat the fleſh, though it have no good taſte, the head is beſt. The Braſilians call one kinde *Tapierete*; the Luſitanians,

nians, *Anta*; he is fourefooted, as big as an heifer ſix months old, ſhaped like a hog, and ſo headed, onely thicker, and longer, and more copped; his ſnout hangs over beyond the mouth, which by a ſtrong ſinew he can draw in, and thruſt out, the ſnout hath long clefts, the lower part of the mouth is ſhorter then the upper, both jaws are pointed, or ſharp afore; he hath in all fourty teeth, grinders, and others. His *eyes* are ſmall, as an hogs, his *ears* great and round, ſticking forward, the thigs are thicker then a hogs, and as long; in his forefeet are foure hoofs, in the hinder three, the middlemoſt greater then the reſt, all black, and hollow, and may be plucked off: He hath no tayl, but in ſtead a bald ſtump: Genitaled as a Baboon; goes with the *back* ridged as the Capybara; the ſkinne ſolid, as the Elke, the hair ſhort, in the younger coloured as a lightſome ſhadow, ſpotted with white; in the oulder darkiſh without ſpots. He ſleeps by day in ſhady thickets, night and morning he comes forth to feed. He can ſwim excellently. He feeds on graſſe, ſugarcanes, cole, &c. Men eat his fleſh, but it is not well taſted.

ARTICLE II.

Of the wilde Boare.

Aldrovan. Hiſt. Biſ. c. 37. Name. Κάπρος. Plutar.

THe Latines call him *Aper*, &c. the Greeks *Kapros*, &c. They are for the moſt part black, or blackiſh. Some braſſe-coloured ſaith Pliny. Pauſanias writes, that he hath ſeen white ones; their *eyes* fierce, and ſtaring. The *tuskes* great, turning up, ſharp, and white. And, which is ſtrange, while the beaſt lives, they have the keen force of iron, but pluck them out of him dead, they are thought to looſe their keenneſſe. Some tuskes are ſaid to be ſo long, that they turne back into a ring. In India ſome have double bending tusks, a cubite long. Gyllius relates, that, when he is maſtered by the dogs, and ſpearmen, and falls, his tusks through his inflaming breath burnt as fire; and if any pluck a briſtle out of his neck, and hold it to his tusk, while hee breaths, it ſhall ſhrivell up, and ſcorch; and if he touch but a dog with his tusk in hunting, it ſhall ſet a marke on him, as if he were branded. His mouth is like a ſhield, wherewith he withſtands ſpear, and ſword. He hath no *gall*. His blood hath no ſtrings in it.

Deſcript. Oppian.

Place.

Pliny ſaith there are none in Creet. Some ſay, but miſtake, that there are none in Africa, nor in India. But they are by herds in Iſlands in the Nile in Egypt. Some ſay they are mute in Macedon. The Spaniards in Weſt-Indies have found ſome leſſe then ours, with ſhort tayls, that they thought they had been cut off; not footed as ours, not cleft behind, but wholehoofd; the fleſh much more ſavoury and wholeſome then ours. Neare the Sea-ſhore there grow many palms, and mariſhy reeds, where many of them wander. Lycotus, in Calphurnius his husbandry, ſaith that among the Roman ſhews he ſaw ſnow-white hairs, and horned wild Boars. Theſe wild feed as the tame ſwine on acorns, apples, barly, herbs, roots, and the reſt. With their ſnouts they root alſo worms up. They long exceſſively after dry-figs. But they are of a more cleanly nature then the tame. They are found ſometimes among ferne leaves, which themſelves have gathered together, and ſpread to ly on. They avoid a kind of ſharp-eared corn, that the Germans uſe to feed on. When they would engender, their neck briſtles ſtart up, and ſtand as the creſt of an helmet; they fome at mouth, gnaſh with their tusks, and their breath is extreme hot: After, they abate of their fury; being rejected they force, or wound the female. They couple in the beginning of winter; bring forth at ſpring, ſeeking lonely, craggy, narrow, darkſome places to litter in. They keepe company thirty dayes. The wild ſwine carry their pigs as long as the tame, and litter as many. They pig once a year; The Boar is a year old ere he genders. They grunt, and ſnuft as tame; but the Sow more, the Boar is ſeldome heard. They haunt out-places, and thoſe deep and ſteep. They are quicker of hearing then man is; they herd together, but commonly with their own brood. Their tears are ſweet; they foame when chafed with hunting, and it is cleaving. Their urine is ſo troubleſome to them, that unleſſe they can water, they cannot fly, but are taken, as if they were tied; ſome ſay it burnes them. They are hardly ever tamed, and you muſt begin from the firſt, while they are pigs. Hemlock, and the root of Syanchus kills them. If they chance they eat hemlock, they ſtrait ſhrink up behind, and pine, and haſten to water, and eat crabs. They cure their diſeaſes with Ivy: they grow till they be four year old; they are taken with, and by muſick. In a Borrough in Tuſculum they came together to their meat at the blowing of a trumpet. They know how to confound the hunters by their footſteps in mariſhes. The females, though many in a herd, fly with their pigs, if they ſee a hunter; but if one of their pigs be hunted, they fly not, not though one be alone, but ſhee will ruſh on the huntſman, they whet their teeth ere they fight: though they in combate among themſelves, yet if they ſpy Wolves, they combine againſt the common foe, and haſten to help as ſoon as they heare the cry. Fulvius Hirpinus was the firſt of the Gownd-order that had a parke for wild Boares, and other wild; and not long after L. Lucullus, and Q. Hortenſius imitated him. How ſavoury meat they are is well knowen. Servilius Rullus, father to that Rullus, who in Cicero his Conſulſhip proclaimed the field, or Agrarian law, was the firſt Roman who ſet a whole Boar on his table at a feaſt. Some ſuch were a thouſand pound weight, that the Romans had to their ſuppers*; thence called *Milliary*, from their weight. Conſult Apicius about the manner of ſeaſoning them. The fleſh is much better then

Theoph. H. P. l. 4. cap. 13. Ælian. l. 17. c. 10. Plin. l. 11. c. 51.

Pet. Mart. Decad. Ocean.

Ælian. l. 17. c. 31.

Engendring.

Ariſtotle.

Plin.

Plin. l. 8. cap. 27. Var.

Uſe. Plin. l. 8. cap. 51.

common porke, ſoon diſgeſted, and very nouriſhing, begetting a thick, and glevy juice. Heliogabalus for ten dayes together ſhewed on his table the paps of ſowes that had newly farrowed, three hundred a day. On the day of Lentulus his inſtalment, when he was made Flamen, he had at his ſupper ſuch pappes, and teats, with loyns, and heads of brawn. Wild Boares have alſo their place in Phiſick. The brain with the blood is commended as ſouverain againſt ſerpents, and carbuncles in the privities. Bacon boiled, and bound about broken parts, ſuddenly, and ſtrangely ſettles them; heals men annoint with the fat of roſes. The pouder of the cheek-bones heals ſpreading ſores. The *teeth* ſhavings diſperſes the pleuriſy. The *lungs* mixt with hony ſome put under their feet, when hurt by a ſtrait ſhoos. The *liver* rayſes from a lethargy, and helps mattery-ears if drop'd in. Drunke in wine, freſh, and unſalted it ſtays a looſneſſe. The ſmall ſtones found therein poudered help the ſtone. The *galle* warme diſſolves ſwellings; the aſhes of the hoof burnt ſprinckled in drink provokes urine. The claws burnt, and bruiſed helps thoſe that piſſe abed. The dung dried, drunke in water, or wine, ſtanches blood; eaſes an old pain of the ſide, taken in vineger helps ruptures, and convulſions, and parts out of joynt with a ſere-cloath and oyl of roſes. Freſh and hot it is good againſt running of the noſe. Kneaded with wine, a plaſter of it draws out what ſticks in the body. Poudered, and ſearſed, and kneaded with graſſe-hony, it helps the joynts. Men pour the piſſe into mattery eares. The bladder boyled, and eaten helps thoſe that cannot hold their water. See more in Geſner. The Indians have a wild Boare of a ſtrange nature on their mountains, they call Koya Metl, and by ſix other names, like ours, but leſſe, and not ſo handſome, with the navell on the back, and about the reins, ſtrange to behold, pinch it, and a watry humour guſhes out; yet it is properly no navel, but a kind of ſoft griſly fat, and under is nothing but as in other beaſts, as is well known by the diſſecting of him. Some thinke that he breaths that way. He is noyſome; he gnaſhes with his tusks horridly, and is leaner and ſlenderer then ours. He is fierce. The huntſmen climbe trees; a herd of theſe Zaini bite at, and teare the body of the tree, not being able to come at the men, who from above wound them with bore-ſpears. They go in herds, and chooſe a leader, and as men report, the leaſt, and vileſt of the herd, old, and feeble, nor part they company till he be ſlain, they will dy ere they forſake him. Some aſcribe the like to the Bachiræ. They abhor the Tiger. The captain of the Zaini calls of his kind more then three hundred together, and conducts them, as a Generall his forces; with theſe he ſets on the Tiger, who, though the fierceſt of all American wild beaſts, is yet overmaſtered by multitude, but not with a great deſtruction of the Zaini; many of whom have been found lying dead with the Tigre, and but a few left to ring their knell. Hee bites ſhrewdly, when firſt taken; but when tamed, men take pleaſure in him. His fleſh is like porke, or brawn, but tougher, and not ſo ſweet; his briſtles are ſharp, and party-cloured, black and white. He feeds on acorns, roots, and other mountain-fruit, and alſo on worms, and ſuch vermine as are bred in moyſt-fenny places. Their *toes* are ſome longer then other, their *tayls* are ſhort, and their *feet* unlike thoſe of ours, one of their hinder-feet having no claw. The *fleſh* of the Indian wild Bores is moyſter, and wholeſomer then ours; but unleſſe the navell of the Zainies be pared off, they putrifie in one day. Wee give you the picture of him, with the Jajacu Kaaigora, of the Marckgrave. Ampliſſ. de Laet, had one very tame, but died with eating moyſt feed, as it ſeemed. Valckenburg calls that navell an udder, but hee miſtakes; ſince it is well known that the young ſuck not at that part.

Lamprid. in Heliog.

Geſner.

Differences. Nieremb.

Anton. Herrera.

Pet. Simon.

Franc. Hernand.

TITLE II.

Of the vvater-cloven-hoofed Beaſts.

CHAP. I.

Of the Hippotame, or River-Horſe.

FOllowing Ariſtotle, hether I refer the River-Horſe; though others, and perhaps more properly, to another head. Hee is called an Horſe, not from his ſhape, but his greatneſſe. Hee is ſtiled the Horſe of Nile, and the Sea-ox, and the Sea-hog, that afore reſembles an ox, in the reſt of the body, a ſwine; called a Sea-Elephant, from his vaſtneſſe, and the whiteneſſe, and hardneſſe of his teeth; and the Elephant of Egypt, the Roſmarus, the Rohart, the Gomarus, in Pretebans country. Writers differ in deſcribing him. Some ſay that hee is five cubites high, and hath ox-hoofs, three teeth ſticking out each ſide of his mouth, greater out then any other beaſts, eared, tayled, and neighing like the horſe, in the reſt like the Elephant; he hath a mane, a ſnout turning up, in his inwards not unlike an horſe, or aſſe, without hair; taken by boats. Bellonius ſaw a ſmall one at Byzantium, cow-headed, beardard, ſhort, and roundiſh, wider jaw'd then a lion, wilde noſtrills, broad lips turning up, ſharp teeth as a horſe, the eyes and tong very great, his neck ſhort, tayled like a hog, ſwag-bellied like a ſow; his feet ſo ſhort, that they are ſcant foure fingers high from the ground. But Fabius Columna deſcribes him moſt accurately from the carcaſſe of one, preſerved in ſalt, brought by a Chirurgion called Nicholas Zerenghus from Damiata into Italy; hee ſaith, that he was liker an ox then a horſe, and about that ſize, leg'd like a bear, thirteen foot long from head to tayl, foure foot and an half broad, three foot & an half high, ſquat-bellied, his legs three foot and

Aldrovan. Digit. l. 1. c. 12.

Bellon.

Alvareſius. Deſcript. Ælian. H. A. l. 11. cap. 44. Ariſtotle. Leo de Afr. l. 7.

and an half long, and three foot round; his *foot* a foot broad, the hoofs each three inches, groutheaded, two foot and an half broad, three foot long, ſeven foot about in compaſſe, his mouth a foot wide, ſnout-fleſhy and turning up, litle-eyed, each an inch wide, and two long, the ears about three; the bulke thick, the foot broad, parted into foure toes, the ankle hard of fleſh, tayled like a tortoys: skin thick, tough, black. The noſtrils like an S, ſnouted as a lion, or cat, with ſome ſtragling hairs, nor are any more in the whole body, in the under-chap, thwart half a foot long, &c. like a boar-tusks, not ſticking out, but plainly ſeene, the mouth opening, &c. On each ſide ſeven cheek-teeth, thick, broad, and very ſhort. In the upper-chap, which he moves like a crocodile, wherewith hee chews, ſtand ſix fore-teeth, aptly anſwering thoſe beneath, &c. The teeth are hard as a flint, and will ſtrike fire, ſo that by night rubbing his teeth, he ſeems to vomit fire. His proper place is ſaid to be Saiticæ in Egypt. There are of them alſo in the River Niger, and in the Sea that waſhes Petzora. Barboſa hath ſeen many in Gofala.

Pliny. Herod. H. N. l. 2. Leo Afri. l. 9. Plin. l. 32. c. 11.

He obſerved many there comming forth of the Sea into the paſture-grounds, and returning again: They feed alſo on ripe corn, and yellow-ears. When he is grown up, he begins to try his ſtrength with his Sire, if he can maſter him, hee then proves his maſteries with the Dam, and leaves his Sire; if he offer to reſiſt, he kills him. They bring forth young on the dry land, and there brings them up: They are ſo fruitful, that they teeme every year. He comes out of Nilus into the fields, and having filled his belly with corn, he returns backwards, that the husbandmen may not ſurprize him, or by his averſe footing to amuſe the hunts-men; ſince he is as harmful as the Crocodile. He being overburdened with his own groſſe bulk, he rubs himſelf againſt the canes, till he hath opened a vein, and having bled enough, he ſtops the vein with mud: whether he neigh, or no, is diſputed.

Ælian.

Gendring. Nature. Ælian.

The Ethiops eat him. About the promontory Cabo Lopez in Guinee a Schipper of the Hage and his mates ſaw it; and in the town Ulibet they ſaw many of their heads, wherein were teeth of a wonderfull bigneſſe. One *Firmius Seleucius* eat an Hippotame. They are alſo medicinable; the Egyptians uſe the teeth againſt emrods, ſhut or open, tying them on, or wearing a ring made thereof. The Blackmoors uſe it alſo as a preſervative againſt a certain diſeaſe. *Pliny* extolls thoſe teeth for a ſpeciall remedy for toot-ache; and the fat againſt a raging Fever. The aſhes of the skin with water ſmeared, diſſolves waxen-kernels. The skin of the forehead ſlakes luſt: the ſtones dryed, is good againſt the bite of a Serpent: the parts as otherwiſe alſo uſeful. *Pauſanius* ſaith, that the face of his mother Dindymena was formed of the Hippotames teeth. *Pliny* ſaith, that the Painters uſe the blood diſſolv'd in gum-water inſtead of red-lead. They that are beſmeared with the fat, may ſafely go among Crocodiles. Some ſay, that they who are covered with the skin, are thunder free. *Pliny* ſaith, that the hide, eſpecially about the back is ſo thick, that therewith ſtrong ſpears may be ſhaped, and ſhaved by the turner.

Uſe. Cluſius.

Capitol.

Dioſcor.

Iuli. Capitol.

THE NATURALL HISTORY OF THE FOURFOOTED BEASTS.

THE THIRD BOOKE.

Of the Clovenſooted, Fourſooted Beaſts.

THE FIRST TITLE.

Of the wild Beaſts with paws that bring their young alive into the VVorld.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Lyon.

Πολυσχιδῆ.

Ζωότοκα.

THus far of the hooſed Beaſts, the four-footed follow that have paws, and toes: Theſe are either ſuch as bear a living-brood, or ſuch as lay egges. The former are either wild, and never wholly tameable; or thoſe that may be tamed, at leaſt in ſome meaſure. Among the former are reckoned the Lyon, the Leopard, the Ounce, the Tiger, the Bear, and the Wolfe.

Name. Σκύμνοι. λέων. λάω.

We begin with the Lyon, whoſe name in Latine is *Leo*, in Gr. *Leoon* ſeems to be derived from *Laoo*, to ſee by reaſon of the rigour of his ſight. The young are called Whelps.

Deſcript.

Ariſtot. H. A.l.6.c.31.

Of the Numidian Bear, or Lyon, ſee *Pliny* and *Lipſius*. His head is of a middle ſize, his forehead ſquare, lofty of brow, and toward the noſe like a cloud; the eyes not hollow, nor goggle; his noſe not great; his gape, as a ſheeps, wide; lips thin; his upper, and lower jaw alike, ſtif and great necked, and reaſonable thick, ſtrong of breaſt; the part of the back againſt the heart broad, ſlender flankled, thighs ſtout, and ſinewy; the hair yellow, not much curling. The forefeet are parted by five toes, the hinder by four. The Lyoneſſe is differenced from the Lyon, by the ſmoothneſſe of her neck and ſhoulders, the male having there a thick hair, mane, as alſo by two teats in the midſt of their belly, whence we are not to argue the number of Whelps. She hath little milk, ſo that the Whelp muſt have other food, but little ſerves the turn. As for the *inward parts*, the Lyon hath exceeding ſtrong temple-muſcles, that enable him to bite ſo hard; his tongue is ſharp, and rough; his bowels are like a dogs; his milt is black; his neck conſiſts of one bone, but made up of many turning joynts; his bones have little, or no marrow in them, which even melts away. The inward paſſages are ſo narrow, that one would think there were none.

Galen. part. l. 9. cap. 19.

Ariſtot. A. l. 5. c. 80.

Scali. Æli. l. 2. cap. 12. Fallopius. Michael. Epheſius.

Lyons grow up in Europe between the Rivers Achelous and Neſſus, but ſeldome breed in Europe, but in Mooreland, Parthia, Maſſylia, India, Marmarica, Caſpia, Lybia, Getulia, Syria, (where are black ones, if we credit *Pliny*) and in Tartaria, ſaith *Paul Venetus*. In Caragol the Countrey-men for fear of them are fain to arm themſelves, when they till their land. In the Wilderneſſe of Angad by Teleſſin, they prey on herds of cattell, and on men. And by Feez, many that make Char-cole in the Woods, are devoured by them. They are in the Kingdome of Senega, on a high mountain near Aden; and in the Holy Land, and elſewhere. *Martyr* ſaith, that in Coba they are harmeleſſe; *Ælian* ſaith that Agla, and the adjacent parts, breed Lyons ſo timerous, that they are grown into a Proverb.

Place. Ariſtot. H. A.l.8.c.28. Leo Af.

Temper.

Geſner.

Food.

They are of a moſt hot and dry complection that proceeds from the extreme heat of the heart. Hotter in the foreparts then the hinder. Nor are all alike fierce, as the mountain Lion is not ſo fierce as others. They feed on beef moſt, but hunger makes them prey on Camels, mans and birds fleſh. Therefore many in Africa were ſeen by Polybius & Æmilian to be crucified, that the reſt might by that ſight be frighted from killing of men; many things they devoure whole without tearing, which within two, or three dayes they perfectly diſgeſt.

Ælian. H. A.l.2.c.10. Ariſtot.

Ælian. l.2. c. 3. Strabo. Ge. l. 15.

It is not certain that they will feed on carcaſſes. It is thought that they refrain either becauſe of the ſtinke, or in pride. Some ſay, that having eaten their fill, they hide the reliques, and breath thereon, that other wild lighting thereon may not eat them. They venter on young Elephants, but if the Dam come, they fly. A whelp will forſake the teat, and prey on weaker cattell, and feed alſo on palms. He is ſparing in drinking; he can refrain three dayes, eſpecially in ſummer; in winter he drinks more. They couple averſe, as all other beaſts that piſſe backward, and commonly in ſpring-time, when they fight cruelly, eight, or twelve following one Lioneſſe. The firſt of the year being paſt, in hot weather, the males forbearing, the Lioneſſes couple with Pards, whence come Leopards; and with Panthers, whence comes a brood without mane, & with Hyænaes, whence the Crocuta, and ſometime with the dog. They alone among all fourfooted crooked clawed beaſts bring forth their yong ſeing, whence called Sun-beaſts. They whelp within ſix months an imperfect brood; not that the yong tear their paſſage, but for want of nouriſhment, ſome ſay they are whelped no bigger then a weeſell; ſeldome above one at once, ſometimes ſix. There have been eight found in a Lioneſſe taken and killed.

Drinke.

Ariſt.
Æli.

Gendring.

Æl. l. 2.
c. 2.
Plin.

Plutarch.

Æl. 2. 2.

Ariſt.
Wotton.
Philoſt.

At Florence an old one beyond all expectation whelped ſix. In Syria the Lioneſſes bear five times, firſt five, then four, then three, then two, then one. He loves a Dolphin, both of them, when old, and diſeaſed devoure an Ape to help them. He hates a womans ſecrets, on the ſight whereof he runs away. He cannot abide a briſtled Sow, nor a Wolfe, nor a wild Aſſe, nor a Bull, nor an Ape. If he but taſt of the herb Leontophonus, he dies, ſo ſtrong it is. Some count it a beaſt. The Greeks of old were ſo confident that the Lion feared the crowing of a Cock, that they thought verily, that by ſacrificing Cocks, they called Cecrop's ſoule forth, which they beleeved was tranſmigrated into a Lion. Some conceive that the red, gliſtring ſparkling Cocks-comb frights him. Camerarius knew the contrary, who relates that in the Duke of Bavariaes Court a Lion by ſtrange leaps got into a neighbours yard, and devoured both Cocks, and Hens. In Africa the Gnats drive them away. He will not touch a man rubd over with garlick; or is taken with a heavineſſe if he unawares tread on the leans of Scilla, or Seaonion, or of the Ilex. The creaking of wheels frights him. A bright table-cloath drives him away. He abhors fire, and dares not come neare it. They are thought to be long-lived. Some have been taken without teeth, and ſome with periſhed knags. The Lioneſſe big with young will fight with the males that would couple with her: they are ſaid to look downwards, that the hunting ſpears may not amate them. They ſleep in the open aire, and with the eyes open, becauſe their eyes are ſo great that the lids kan hardly cover them; and while they ſleep they wag their tayl, that they may ſeeme awake. Their voyce is roaring; the Latines expreſſe it by divers words. As for their nature, one African Lioneſſe ſet on two hundred Horſemen, having received her deaths wound, and would not leave her whelps. They cannot endure to be ſcorned; the wantonneſſe of the Apes playing vexes them. He goes alone to hunt his prey. He looks you in the face, and fears not. His generouſneſſe appears in danger, when he deſpiſes weapons; ſlights dogs and hunters makes a ſtand in the open field, when purſued; if he enter a thicket, he ruſheth through with a diſdaign that he ſhould take covert. He purſues his prey leaping, but walks away when hunted. He obſerves who wounds him, & ſingles him out in a troop, and ſets on him; He will make him ſure, who aims at him, and miſſes; as one did to a yong man in Iubaes army. One hurt with an arrow by a paſſerby, revenged it a year after, tearing the ſame man, lighting on him againe amidſt a troop of men.

Ariſt.

Æli.

Æl. Var.
l. 1. c. 9.
Leo Afr.
Plin.

Æl. H. A.
l. 1. c. 36.

Life.

Sleeped.

Voyce.

Nature.

Leo Afr.
l. 5.

Æli. H. A.
l. 2. c. 17.

Ælian.

Another endeavoured to pearce a Lion with a lance, and miſſing the Lion, griped with his paw his helmet, which ſaved his head; while they walk they withdraw their claws, that they may not be blunted. They go not ſtrait on, but ſideling, ſhifting their ſteps to amuſe the chaſers. No doubt but they may be tamed. Onomarchus, King of Catana had them for his familiars. One uſed to ſit like a dogge by the ſide of John II. of Portugall. In Adonis Temple in Elimeæ, they fawned on all that entred. Berenice her Lion licked her face. One converts with a Ram, as if they had forgot their natures. Marcus Anthony at Rome coupled them to draw a chariot, hee was the firſt that did ſo, and it ſeemed ominous, that in civill warre, when the Pharſalicks field was fought, that generous ſpirits ſhould be ſubdued to the yoake; and it was a monſtrous ſhow above thoſe monſtrous calamities, that hee ſhould then ride ſo in ſtate with his Mimed Citheris. Hanuo that famous Carthaginian, was the firſt who durſt familiarly handle a Lion, which rendered him more ſuſpected both of craft, and cruelty. There are examples alſo extant of their gentleneſſe expreſt to diverſe, who have met them by chance. Mentor of Syracuſe, lighting on one in Syria, was aſtoniſhed, and would have fled, but the Lion met him at every turne, fawned on him, and licked his footſteps; at length hee ſpied a ſwelling, and wound, and a thorn, whereof hee eaſed him. Which is kept in memory in a picture at Syracuſe. Alſo Elpis a Samian arriving in Africa by the ſhore-ſide, a Lion came with open mouth, hee clomb a tree, calls on father Bacchus, having no hope but in prayer; the Lion left him not, but ſeemed to crave his pitty and ayd, having a bone ſticking in his teeth, that put him to exceſſive pain, and drew lamentable cries from him; the man tooke heart, come downe, pluckt the bone out, and they ſaid, that in gratitude the Lion hunted, and brought prey to that man, ſo long as the ſhip rode there. The ſtory of Androdus alſo is well knowen, the Roman ſlave, and the Lion. Seneca alſo was eye-witneſſe of a Lion, that in the Amphitheater owned a man, deſtined

Albertus.

Mart.
Epig. l. 9.
c. 73.
Plin. H.
N. l. 8.
c. 16.

Gel. noct.
Attic. l. 5.

Plin. l.8.c.16.

deſtined to dy there, and protected him from the aſſault of other wilde beaſts. The Lion alone among all ſavage beaſts, is gentle to ſuppliants; ſparing thoſe that ly proſtrate at his mercy. Hee will aſſault men firſt, and ſpare women; and unleſſe hee be very hungry, hee will not meddle with infants. In Lybia they beleeve, that they underſtand requeſts. A Getulian captiveſſed is ſaid to have eſcaped the fury of many Lions, by pleading thus for her ſelf; alack, I am a ſilly woman, baniſhed, weak, and a petitioner to the nobleſt, and moſt generous of beaſts, that ruleſt the reſt; thou canſt have no honour in ſuch a worthles prey. It uſed to be an hard task to take Lions; the common way was in pits. A Getulian ſhepheard maſtered a Lion, by caſting his coat on his head; which was alſo ſhewen in a Theatre, where a Lion being ſo muffled, was ridiculouſly and incredibly bound, without making any reſiſtance. It ſeemes all lies in the eye. There have been of old Cannibals, that would eat Lions-fleſh, all but the milt.

Vſe.

Solinus Polyh. Bruierin. de recib. l.12. c.17 Porta Phitog. l.3. c.41.

In Phyſick they are of admirable uſe. The *Dogge-tooth* helps children in breeding their ſecond teeth without pain, being tied about the neck. The *heart* bruiſed to powder, is good againſt the falling-ſickneſſe, and quartain fevers. The *fat* waſht, put into the ears, cures their maladies, and ſmeared on parts frozen, happily helps them; they uſe the ſame for hard ſwellings in the skin, and kibes. It is ſaid that thoſe that are nointed over therewith, may walke ſafely among other wilde beaſts; and (if you will beleeve it) come in favour with Princes.

Plin.

Dioſcor.

The *fleſh* is commended by Sextus, for driving away feare, and phantaſies. The *blood* helps the cancer. The pouder of the *bones* with Agrimony-water, helps a fever. Sitting in the *skin*, eaſes the Emrods. Shoes thereof, eaſe the Gout. The *dung* with oyl of roſes, is good face-phiſick. Wee need not to ſay much of their uſe in recreations, plays, triumphs, and puniſhments. Heliogabalus delighted in them, when they diſarmed of their claws, and taught them to ſit at table. Auguſtus made them ſo tame, that they harmleſly played with hares.

Obſerv. l.1. c. ult. Plin.

Bellonius writes that hee hath been an eye-witneſſe thereof. At Conſtantinople, when Q. Scævola was Ædile, hee in his ſhews preſented diverſe Lion-fights. L. Scylla, who was afterwards Dictator, in his Prætorſhip made a ſhew of an hundred male Lions. After him Pompey in the Circk ſhewed D C, whereof 315 had thick manes. Cæſar the Dictator, 400.

Differences. Plin. l.8. c.16.

There are many differences about them among writers. The Lions chiefe honour is in his hairy ſhoulders, and neck, which right bred Lions in time grow too, but mungrells want. And the manes alſo differ, ſome are longer, and more curled then others. Some are much fiercer then others. In Africa, and among the Abyſſines there are yellow as gold, white, and black ones. In Lybia party-coloured ones, with red mouths, and black and blew ſpots like flowers. In West-Indies they incline to aſh-colour. Thoſe of America are not ſo vigorous. In Puma in Peru are none ſo great as thoſe in Africk; they are more timerous, and harmleſſe, if you let them alone, degenerate, dusky rather then yellow. The Indians meet by troups, and hunt them, and kill them with ſtones and clubs. The Barbarians climb trees, and thence gall them with their ſpears, and arrows, they make merry with the fleſh, and feaſt on it; reſerving the fat for medicines, and with the bones they ſport, and daunced. A Spanjard having taken a tree, kept of an huge lioneſſe, having pearced her through with foure arrows, in her belly were found two Tiger mungrell-whelps, as appeared by the ſpots. Hollanders have eaten of Sea-lions.

Nierem. H.E. l.9. c.24.

There are other wild beaſts that come ſomewhat near a Lion, as the Mitili, not hairy as our Lion, but a kin to him, whelped duskiſh, after grows yellow, ſometimes red, and whitiſh, bigger then the common Lion, (which may be from the nature of the region) and not ſo fierce. There is the Quamitzli, hee is tamer, and nimbler then the lion; Some Spanjards tooke him for the Panther. Then the Macamitzli, taking name from the Hart, and Lion; and the Cuitlamitzi, ſo called from the lion and wolf, thicker, but gentler, and leſſe then the lion; Hee lives by Hunting-deere, and crotales; and when full, hee yet kills any harmfull creature; when he hath filled his belly, hee ſleeps two, or three dayes, till he is hungry again. Then the Tlalmitzli, leſſe then a cat, but faced like a lion, his looke and fierceneſſe ſeeme ſtrange in ſo ſmall a body. There is the Cacamitzli, like the lion and cat, living among the bulruſhes, hee is but foure ſpans long, ſmall, yellow-haired, but long, ſmall-eared, headed like a Swan, long and rough-tayled; ſo fierce, that hee ſometimes dare ſet on a Stag. In Mexico, Mixtli, ſignifies both cat, and lion, whence that beaſt hath his name. He lives alſo among the Pannicenſes. Some of theſe kinds it may be are reducible to the Baboons, or Bavians.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Libard, or Leopard.

ἄρδω. ἀρβαλόι.

Name.

CAlled Pardus from *Ardoo*, to beſprinkle; or *Arbaloe*, to defile. Leopard, Pordalis, the male; the ſhee, Pardalis, ſome ſay, Panther; (yet to be diſtinguiſht from that beaſt that reſembles a ſpotted wolf) called Panther, from his being endued with all kinds of ſavagenes, never to be tamed; or, becauſe hee ſeems to be adorned with the colours of all kinds of wilde beaſts, called *Thronon*, from his ſpottednes; ſmall-faced he is, wide mouthed, his eyes litle whitiſh, and wandring; forehead long, ears round, neck long, and ſlender, his

Deſcription.

breaſt hath ſmall ribs, long-back'd, buttocks, and thighs fleſhy, belly-ſquat, colour divers, his whole body unproportionable. Having foure

Wotton. paps in the midſt of the belly, five toes on the
fore, and foure on the hinder-feet. His eyes
gliſter more in the darke then any beaſts; but
dull in the Sun. His skin is enameld with black
in white, and gold in darke colour. In Hircania
are many painted with ſmall round yellow,
blew, white ſpots like eyes, and ſome like increaſing
moones. As for the inward parts, hee
hath a tongue like a gutter-tile, exceeding
Gyllius. ſharp teeth, and claws, an heart great in comparison,
Oppian. with beaſts of his bulk, litle fat, it being
Solin. ſpent by his exceſſive heat, his bones are ſome-
Plin. what thick. There are none of them in Europe;
in Africk many; there being but few waters,
many wilde beaſts meet at the ſame watring-
Place. places to drinke, where they couple promiſcuouſly;
whence the proverb, that Africa
ſends dayly novelties into the world. They
Ariſt. live alſo in Aſia, Pamphylia, aboundes with
them, and the Province of Comerus, and the
Kingdome of Bengala, and Mount Caucaſus,
the ſent of whoſe odoriferous herbs invites
them thither. Salomons ſong intimates that
Lopes. there are many in Mount Hermon, which the
Amorrhæans call Sanir. Their food is moſt
dogs-fleſh, and lambs, and Apes, whom they
take by faining themſelves dead; then the Apes
Philoſt. drawen by the ſent, come of themſelves, and
Feed. are ſurpriſed. They aſſault men alſo. They
couple oft with the lion, ſometimes with the
dog, and with the wolf; they whelp more then
Leo Af. one at a birth, as appears by their many paps.
Ælian. Iſidore fables (Orig. l. 12. c. 2.) that the
whelps prevent the ſeaſon, and through impatience
tare their paſſage out of the dames
belly. They hate mankinde ſo deadly, that
Gendring. it is ſaid, they will teare the very picture of a
Ambroſ. man. Some ſay, the ſight of a mans skull
Sympathy, and makes them runne away. Some conceive that
Antipathy. it is the face that hee moſt abhorreth; for the
King of France his beaſt-keeper, being ſent to
hunt them, could take none without turning
Geſner. his backe towards them. The like enmity he
Plin. holds with the cock, and ſerpents, ſo that hee
will not touch one that is anointed with cock-
broth. Nor will ſerpents hurt one in a leopards
skin. Some ſay, hee will not come near a wall,
rub'd over with garlick. There is ſuch an
enmity between him, and the Hyæna, that, if
Nature. their two skins hang together, the Leopards
hair falls off. Thoſe in the hilly-part of Armenia,
Philoſt. are much taken with the tears of Storax,
Apoll. deſtilling from the tree, the ſent whereof the
wind brings them. His voyce is roaring. He
walkes as the lion, withdrawing his claws, and
Voyce. runs aſide to amuſe hunters; onely for prey
Wotton. hee ſtretches out his claws. In ſent hee excells
l.5.c.82. all beaſts, but the civet, and muſh-cat. He hath
wiles, when hee waxes old, to inveagle beaſts
to come to him, and then preys upon them.
By his ſent hee invites them; and no wonder,
Plin. for wee ſee dogs diverted from their chaſe by
ſents. As for their nature, if they aile any
thing (as they are ſometimes diſtempered,
Manners. and mad, or have eaten the herb Pardalianche)
they betake themſelves to wilde Goats-
blood, or many ordured; they ever lead their
whelps, and defend them to the death. They
after whelping keep their Den, and the male Ariſt.
provides food. They ſeldome are wholly
tamed. After the death of a King of France
(Francis) the Kings Leopards got looſe, a Geſner.
male, and female, and tare very many about
Orleans; and there were womens carcaſſes
found, whoſe breaſts only they had devoured.
But it is memorable that is reported, of a Leopard Plin.
lying by the way, and ſeeing the father of
one Philinus a Philoſopher, came to him; he
affrighted ſteped back; ſhee fawned on him,
ſeeming to make great moane, ſhee pulled him
gently by his coat, inviting him to follow her, he Demetr.
did ſo; ſhee led him to a pit, into which her Phyſic.
whelps were fallen, he helped them out; ſhee
jocund attends him with her whelps, till he
came to the borders of the wilderneſſe; and
after her faſhion expreſt her gratitude towards
him; which in man is rarely found. Read
alſo in Ælian of the kid that a Leopard would
not touch dead, becauſe alive it had been his Ælian. H. A. l. 2.
play-fellow. Savages uſe to feed on them, as c. 24.
they between Caucaſus, and the river Cophena. Uſe.
In India alſo, where they ſeeth them twice, the Plin.
better to diſgeſt them. They are alſo of uſe in Philoſt.
Phyſick, as the brain with the juice of rocket.
The right teſticle helps womens terms, ſaith
Cardan. The blood helps ſwoln veins; the fat
ſleeks the skin. The Moors uſe the skin for
cloathing; the Ethiops for armour. They were Galen.
of old preſented in the Cirk at Rome. Scaurus
ſhewed fifty of them. After, Pompey ſhewed
four hundred and ten; Auguſtus four hundred
and twenty. Some make three kinds of them,
the Panther, the Pard, and the Leopard; ſome
four, Panthers Pard, the Leopard without Porta.
mane, ſprung from a Pard, and a lioneſſe; and Phytog.
the ſpotted one, the iſſue of a Panthereſſe, and Alex. ab
a lion. Some call the males Variæ, and Pards, Alex. l. 5.
as thoſe in Africk and Syria. Some difference genial.
them only by colour, and brightneſſe. There
was an order of Senate, that tranſporting them
out of Africk into Italy; but Cneius Auffidius Plin.
the Tribune for all that allowed it to gratifie
the people in the Cirk-ſhews. Perhaps we may
aptly refer hether the beaſt, that the Spaniards Hierem.
call Dazypodes; and the Indians Theotochtli; H. E. l. 9.
he is about the bigneſſe of a Tumbler, round, c. 1.
low, thick, ſmall-eared, Lion, or Cat faced,
with lively eyes, and red circles, thick thighed,
crooked claws, duskiſh hair about the neck,
white about the belly, the reſt of the body aſh-
coloured, everywhere black ſpotted, the
muzzle, and tayl ſhort, the tongue rough, rather
grumbling then roaring, and of incredible
ſwiftneſſe. He lives on the Tetrocamian hills;
hunts Deere, and other beaſts of that bulke,
and ſometimes men. The tongue is ſo venomous,
that a lick on the ey of his prey, blinds,
and kills it. He covers the carcaſſes of the ſlain
with herbs, hay, and greenſward; then climbs
the next trees and houſes; when the beaſts within
hearing, by inſtinct of nature, come at the
call, haſtning as to a feaſt, and fill themſelves

together with the provided prey: Then the Tocotochtli comes down for his ſhare,and not afore knowing that ſhould he eat firſt, all the gueſt beaſts ſhould be poyſoned. So civill,charitable, and providently kind is he to the reſt. None,but can profit others,if he will.We ſtand not ſo much in need of power, and riches, as of a good heart to do good. Moſt rich are unprofitable it were well, if they were not miſchievous; but all that are benevolent can in ſome degree be beneficient. Love is ever liberall.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Lynx, or Lyzard.

Name.
λυγξ.
λύκης.
Scaliger.
Plin.
Deſcript.
Scaliger.
Geſner.
Ambro. in Digit. l. 3. cap. 3.
Galen.

THis wild Beaſt hath his name *Lynx*, from Lykes, light; he being the moſt quick-ſighted of all creatures; Called alſo a Deer-wolfe, not from his ſhape, but his greedineſſe, and preying on deere. It is not the Thois, as we ſhall ſee hereafter. I queſtion whether it be the Chaus or no, that the French call the Raphius. Pompey ſhewed one in his plays, faced like a Wolfe,and ſpotted like the Pard. He is ſmallheaded, his eyes gliſter, his face cheerfull, hath teats on the breaſt. The ſpots are more diſtinct, and round on the Hee. The skin from the noſe-tip to the tayl is three foot, four inches long; the tayl ſeven inches long; the neck-skin, half a foot, the back-skin fifteen inches about, the thighs afore fourteen, and the hinder twelve inches. The Hair ſoft, and downy, the back hair tips bright, the belly middle white,but varied with black ſpots, moſt, near the belly on the ſides; the ears little, and triangular, and round black and ſhaggy, a few white hairs intermixt; the beard like the Cats, with white briſtles, the feet very ſhaggy; the forefeet having five, the hinder four toes; the tayl blackiſh at the end, of the ſame thickneſſe everywhere; the temples hath weak muſcles; the skull three ſutures, or ſeams, armed with twenty teeth, whereof twelve are foreteeth, but the firſt, and ſixt both of the upper, and lower jaw, are leſſer then the midddlemoſt, as we obſerve in Weazles, four dog-teeth longer then the reſt, ten grinders, four in the upper-jaw on each ſide; the firſt next the dog-teeth of a trigon figure, the laſt parted and broad, ; ſix in the under-jaw, the ſecond ſhaped like a lily; the third broader and greater, cloven in the midſt, ſharp-pointed. The lower jaw is little, becauſe hanging, and not ſo employed in chewing. The foot armed with ſharp, clear claws covered with a thin skin, like thoſe of the Eagle,and Vulter; the under part hard-skinned.

Place.
Ovid.
Geſner.H. Quad.
Olaus M.
Food.
Geſner.
Engendring.
Scal.
Ariſt.
Iſid. Orig.
Plin.
Odonus.
Sight.
Ælian.
Iſidor.
Dioſcor.
Braſavolus.
Manners.
Lucan.l.6.
Uſe.
Pliny.
Differences.
Oppian.

They are found in the Eaſtern parts, thence brought into Europa; Alſo in the mountains of America. Thoſe in Lithuania are black, and marked on the back with handſome ſpots. They are alſo in Poland, Muſcovy, Swethland by Helſing; they call them *Rattluchs*. Alſo in Wittemberg, where one ſet on a countreyman, who knocked him down with his bill. They feed on fleſh, eſpecially of wild Cats, whoſe fleſh is ſweeter. They love alſo beaſts brains, and lurk on trees, and catch at beaſts as they paſſe by, faſtning their clawes on their necks, and hold them till they tear them, and eat their brains. Some ſay they wound not, but only ſuck the blood out. In Scandinia are few beaſts that they prey not on. They engender as dogs and bitches, and as Hares admit of ſuperfaotation. They bring at birth two, three or four. No beaſt is ſo ſharp-ſighted; whence it is fabled that they can ſee through a ſolid body. They are ſo ſwift of foot,they run headlong. Pliny ſaith their piſſe congeals into gems like carbuncles, ſparkling like fire,called *Lyncurium*,like a kind of amber. They themſelves know it, and as out of envy, bury their urine, which hardens it the ſooner. Some ſay it, and ſome deny it: Some grant it to be an Amber, and that it will draw and take up fethers; but count the other relations frivolous. They are ſo forgetfull, that if they ſpy another prey, they forget what is afore them; but that is rather their overgreedines. In ſummer they caſt their hair, but are ſhaggy in winter; which Odonus affirmes of all ſhaggy beaſts. *Lucan* ſaith that their bowells are as venemous as the fome of a mad Dog. They are of ſome reaſonable uſe in Phyſick. *Evonymus* mingles Saxifradge with the blood againſt the ſtone. *Wekerus* makes an oyntment of the fat for the ſame grief. *Crollius* makes ſalt of the ſtone, and crabs eyes. The claw of the greater toe of the right foot, ſhut in ſilver, and worn, helps convulſions. In the Iſle Carpathus, the claws, and hide, and drinke the aſhes againſt running of the reins; and ſprinkle them on the body to cure itch; and their piſſe is good againſt Bear-piſſing, and ſore throats. A skin was ſold at Bononia for 120. pound, ſome are greater, and ſome leſſer. In Italy they ſhew two kinds of skins; a larger, and inclining to white, thought to belong to the Deer-Wolfe; and a leſſer, yellowiſh, which ſome think to be the Cat-pards.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the Tyger.

Name.
Deſcript.
Place.
Food.

THe name of this beaſt is impoſed by the Medes from his ſwiftneſſe, they calling an Arrow Tigris. Some ſay he is of the bigneſſe of a Dog; Nearchus, of a Horſe. There hath been a skin ſeen five foot long. He hath fiery gliſtering eyes, a ſhort neck, as other beaſts that feed not on graſſe; his clawes crooked,teeth keen, feet cloven. There is great ſtore of them in the Eaſt, and South, in India within Ganges, and Hyphaſis; on mount Caucaſus, by the Beſingi near the Peninulei; in Java, where the fear of them makes leſſe Gum Benjuin; alſo in Bengala, and the hill of Peru, and ever in Taprobana. They prey on, and devour all kind of living creatures; they are oft too hard for Elephants; they draw Mules away by the legs, as alſo Sheep, Oxen, Dogs,.&c. which they tare; not ſparing men, but they love kids-fleſh beſt. So greedy they are, that if they ſee but blood, they devour the whole body.

Statius l.8.

Becauſe no males are ever taken, ſome fancy they are all female, and engender by the wind, becauſe of their fleetneſſe. They couple averſe, and whelp many at a birth. They luſt alſo after Bitches, which men ty in woods which they haunt; theſe they either tare, or couple with.

Gendring. Ælian.

The firſt and ſecond brood from this commixture, the Indians think too fierce; the third they bring up. *Linſchot* relates, that in Weſt-Indies they do the Spaniards no hurt, but infeſt the Natives; that in Bamba they will not touch white men, but aſſault the blacks;

Ariſt.

yea, if they find a black and white man ſleep together, they ſpare the one, and faſten on the other.

Plin.

They are enraged at the ſight of an Elephant; the ſent of Ox-dung drives them away; the noyſe of a Drum mads them, ſo that they wound themſelves.

Sympathy, and Antipathy. Balbus c.34. Pieri. Hierogl. l.2. Plin.

Their voyce is called *rancatus*, a kind of roaring; they change it, and gnaſh the teeth when enraged. They are of an admirable fleetneſſe; the young ones are taken, and freſh Horſes are layd to carry them away, becauſe the Dam finding her Den empty, her Welps gone, haſtens headlong by the ſent after them, (for the Hee regards not the brood.) He that ſeazed the young upon the approach of the Dam, caſts away one of them, (for they bring many at one whelping) that ſhe ſnatches up in her mouth, and hids back with it to her Den; then haſtens in chaſe after the reſt, and they being ſhiped, ſhe raves, and complains on the ſhore. This is the opinion of the Ancients, but the Modern report the contrary;

Bontius.

that the Tiger is heavy-paced, that a man (much more other wild) can out-runne them; that the Boor, wild Bull, Deer, ſenting them, run away, and eſcape their clutches; wherefore the Tigers lurk in ſedgy places, among reeds, and with a ſide-leap ſurpriſe beaſts, as a Cat Mice and Dor-mice: So alſo they ſeaze on men; and if with over-greedy haſt they miſſe their prey, and leap wrong, they retire ſoftly, roaring; and finding themſelves detected, they go away. This I have out of *Bontius*, who being dead, it is ſad to think how many exotick rarities about Plants, and Beaſts died with him. The Tigreſſe is very fond of her Whelps;

Manners.

wherefore upon ſight of a man, ſhe forthwith removes them; and if they be taken away, ſhe cruelly rages at whatever comes in her way, and dies mad. Now, though they are for the moſt part untameable, yet they have been tamed, and obeyed a whip, & their keepers have dared to kiſſe them.

Ovid. Seneca. Plin. Iul. Capit.

Auguſtus, *Q. Tubero*, and *Fabius Maximus* being Conſuls, firſt ſhewed a tame Tiger in a Cage at Rome at the Dedication of *Marcellus* his Theater. *Claudius* alſo ſhewed four: Under *Gordian* ten were ſeen at Rome: At *Aurelians* triumph four. *Heliogabalus* yoakd them together in a Chariot. Yet they never lay their fierceneſſe ſo aſide, but that they ſtart out, and ſhew their ſavageneſſe, when we leaſt think of it. When they have been led to be ſeen, men have ſurrounded them with bells, to warn the beholders from being ſurprized by them.

Abdias Babilo.l.6. Hiſt.

Sometimes chains cannot hold them. Men muſt ſtupify them with juice of Mandragora, and Opium to prevent doing harm, when led along the ſtreets. The Indians ate their hind-parts, and conſecrated their fore-parts to *Phœbus*, holding them up toward the riſing-Sun, but ate them not.

Petr. Victor. Var. Lec. 4. c.3. Vſe. Philos. Apol. l.2. Pet. Mart.

The Congitani ate all, but the parts under the arm-pits, or muſtachio, becauſe whoſoever did eat them ran mad; wherefore it was ordered by Edict that none ſhould be allowed to ſell the skins without thoſe parts. *Ledeſina* the Spaniard thinks the fleſh ſo good as Beef; the Cerebrarians wear the teeth into Garlands, and think the wearing makes them couragious.

Some count the Manticora a Tiger, that hath three rowes of teeth, and hairs in his tail as ſharp as darts.

Linſchot. Kinds. Pauſan.

Among the Praſy are ſaid to be Tigers twice as big as Lyons; they differ in fierceneſſe, and ſhape, and bulk. The leſſer ſort the Indians call Ttlaco-ocelotl, or little Tigers, marked with black, and dusky ſpots, and not pale, and bright as others commonly are.

Strabo. Geogr. l.15. Nierem. Hiſt. l.9.c.15.

The Perunians call them Ururuncu, as Bears Aboronocus: they are fiercer then Lyons, and are greedy after Indians, ſeeking them in their houſes, and cottages; and if they keep not their doors ſhut, then ſlink in, and ſnatch an Indian away in their mouth, as a Cat would a Mouſe. Nor can men take ſanctuary in trees, for they climb them, and fetch men down, and rend them to pieces. In the expedition of *Fedreman*, a Tiger aſſaulted a troop of Souldiers, and in the midſt of them tare a Spaniard, and three Indians, and eſcaped away unhurt: Yet ſwadle them about the reins with a ſtick, you cool their courage, and maſter them; there is no other way. The Indians dread no beaſt more, and even worſhip it.

The Devil very oft confers with them in the ſhape of a Tiger: their claws are thought venemous, and the wound they make incurable. The Barbarians reverence, nay dread this beaſt leſſe, ſince the Goſpel came amongſt them. They are taken in nets, and in ſome places in traps. In Bengala are the fierceſt found, and implacably revengeful. One hath followed along the ſhore-ſide thirty mile a Ship, wherein any have been embarqued who wronged her. Cruel to all they meet, man or beaſt: Nature yeilds ſome prevention to this miſchief. A little beaſt ever accompanies the Tiger, and by conſtant barking diſcovers where he is; and both men and beaſts take the warning, and hide themſelves, or run away. They are moſt greedy after mans-fleſh, eſpecially the black-Moors, and know their ſhips, chaſing them twenty leagues together, watching if any come aſhore, to devour him. By night they leap into ſhips, and ſurprize, and deſtroy the Mariners. To give a memorable example of what hapened to one of our men, while we were trading in Bengala. A certain Moor, a ſervant dreamed that a Tiger ſnatched him away; the night after he hid himſelf in the prow of the ſhip; being asked the cauſe, he told his dream, which the ſome night was verified; for all being aſleep, a Tiger leaps aboard, touches not any elſe, though thirty lay aſleep in the ſhip, but ſeazes the wretched Moor.

The lot of another was Luckier, as divine providence ordered it; hee being aſhore, not far from the ſhip, a Tiger aſſaults him behinde, and a Crocodile out of a river afore; the Tiger, to prevent his foe, and bear away his prey, for overhaſt, runs quite beyond the man, and running againſt the ſhips-ſide, falls into the Crocodiles jaws, and ſo the man eſcaped. It cannot be ſaid how thoſe of Bengala, dread the Tigers rage; whence they call him by ſundry names, fearing, that, if they ſhould call him by his owne name, they might be torne in pieces. In Braſil there are multitudes of them, and thoſe hungry, ravenous, dreadfull, and ſwift, and very ſtrong. But once full fed, they are ſaid to be ſo ſluggiſh, that common curres can drive them away. Gluttony deſtroy not mankind alone. In new Spain they lurke in trees by rivers-ſides, watching the Crocodiles, and leap down, and ſurprize, and kill them. Time was, when Darien was as much peſtered by Tigers, as Nemæa with Lions, and Calidonia with wilde Boares. In ſix month there paſſed not one night free; wherein a heyſer, horſe, dog, or hog, was not devoured in the town-wayes; their herds, and flocks were waſted, not a man could with ſafety ſtep forth a doores; eſpecially when the Tigreſſes had whelps, when hunger forced them to ſeaſe man, and beaſt. At length neceſſity put the natives on this invention, to revenge, and ſave the blood of them, and theirs; they obſerved ſtrictly the Tigers track from their dens, and digged a ditch, caſt up light earth, covered it with hurdles, faſtened ſharp ſtakes at the bottome; there came a hee-Tiger, hee fell in, ſtuck faſt on the ſtakes; the Indians threw down great ſtones on him, and diſpatched him in the pit, they caſt many darts at him, which with his right paw hee ſhattered into a thouſand pieces, and chips. If when half dead, and bloodleſſe, hee bred ſuch a terrour in the beholders, how dreadfull, think wee, was hee when looſe? One John Ledeſina a Spanjard, who was preſent at the buſines, reports, that hee ate his ſhare of that Tiger, and that it taſted as well as beef. Ask them, who never ſaw a Tiger, how they know one, they tell you, by the ſpots, fierceneſſe, nimbleneſſe. When many have ſeen Leopards, Panthers, Ounces ſo marked alſo; the male-Tiger dead, they traced his footſteps to his den, where female alſo dwelt; ſhee abſent, they tooke away two ſucking whelps; changing their mind, and that they might ſend them to Spain, when bigger, they fitted iron-chains carefully to their necks, and left them there to the dames nurſery. A few dayes after returning to the den, they found them not, ſuppoſing that the dame in a rage had torne them in pieces, and taken them away, that no man might have them; for they affirme, that they could not poſſibly be tame, alive out of the chains. The skin of the male was ſtuffed with dry herbs, and ſent to Admirantus, and the Governers of Hiſpaniola. See more of this ſubject in Nieremberg, and Marckg. H. B. l. 6. c. 10.

Pet. Mart.

CHAP. V.

Of the Beare.

THe Latines call this beaſt *Urſus*, from *urgeo*, to force, or drive, or urge, as they doe their prey, till it fall afore them; or from *Orſus*, becauſe they lick their cubs into ſhape, &c. The Greeks *Arktos*, from *Arkoo*, to drive, or *Arkeomai*, becauſe hee paſſeſt the winter without eating. His *body* is groſſe, and unwieldy, and (ſome ſay) ever waxing; ſome have been found five cubits long, and as broad, beyond any ox-hide; and ſuch a one was preſented to Maximilian the Emperour, at the Baths of Baden. The *skin* is thick, and ſhaggy, the *teeth* hidden: the *mouth* long, *eyes* quick, the *feet* like hands, his chief ſtrength lies in his arms, and loyns; ſometimes they ſtand on their hindfeet, their tayl is ſhort, having foure *paps*, a large *ſtomack*, and gut; when taken in their dens in winter, ſleeping, and being unbowdled, their ſtomack is empty, and clinged together. Galen obſerves ſinews in them, ſo turning, as in any other beaſts are hardly ſeen. Their *heads* ſeemes weake, eſpecially afore, (which in a Lion is ſtrongeſt) therefore falling down in any precipice, they tumble down with their arms, covering their head. While they keep in their coverts, ſmall drops of *blood* are onely about their heart, the reſt of their body is bloodles. Greaſe, and fat they have, but no marrow, ſaith Pliny. They are found almoſt all the world over; moſt are in Poland, Germany, Lithuania, Norwey, and other Northern parts, eſpecially in Nova-Zembla. In England are now none; nor in Candy.

Name.
ἄρκτος.
ἀρκῶ.
ἀρκέομαι.
Deſcription.
Solin. Polyb.
Ariſt. H. A. l. 8. c. 17.
Scalig. l. 8. c. 21.
Plin. H. N. l. 8. c. 36.
Theoph. de anim.
Place.
Plin. 8. cap. 58.
Herod.
Solin. c. 29.

It is a miſtake that there are none in Africa, for the Moores weare the skins. They delight more in hilly then plain land; whence it is that the Alpes ſo ſwarm with them, and thoſe ſtout ones. In the mountains of Peru are many black ones; and Pernes an Attick hill is famous for Bear-hunting. The Beare eats all kind of things; among plants, they fancy a red, and ſweet berry growing on a bramble; and the herb Cuculus, a kind of Trifoyl, and a root that provokes ſleep. A Cow-herd on the Helvetian Alps having ſpied afar of a Bear eating that root, after the Beare was gone taſting it, was ſo ſleepy thereupon, that he drop'd down where he ſtood. When they come out of their holes they

Strabo. Geog. l. ult.
Pauſan.
Feed.
Albert.
Geſner.
Ariſt. H. A. l. 8. c. 17.

they feed firſt on the herb Arum. About Trent grows a thorny ſhrub with a white flower, and red berries, called Bears-bread. They climb trees, and eat the fruit, and pulſe, and hony, crabs, ants, and fleſh freſh, or rotten, eſpecially hony-combs. Jovius tells a merry ſtory of a Boore in Muſcovy who ſlipping into a hollow tree up to the neck in hony, and living there two dayes with no other ſuſtenance, a Bear came gently down into the ſame tree to eat hony, on whoſe rugged hide the poor man catching hold was drawn out. In Iſland, and the frozen ſeas they live on fiſh. They drink water, but neither ſipping, as the ſharp-toothed, nor gulping in, as the beaſts, that have a continued rew of teeth, but champing it. They are very venereous, ſince, becauſe wild beaſts, (excepting the Lizard and Hare) when big uſe not to couple, theſe are thought to haſten to bring forth their cubs the ſooner by ſome force on themſelves, that they may engender a new. It is reported that the males luſt after young virgins, and that one tooke a mayd away of the Allobroge, and lay with her, and fed her with wild apples, which Philip Coſſerus, Biſhop of Conſtance, related to Geſner. Saxo tells that a race of Daniſh Kings is derived from a Bear; and ſome ſay the ſame of Gothiſh Kings. They couple in February, or in the beginning of winter, not as other fourfooted beaſts, but as mankind. Being with young, they hide themſelves, and the males ſeemed to hold them in great regard. They goe 30 dayes, and bring one, two, ſometimes five cubs together: They breed and bring forth in haſt, which makes their cubs ſo ugly, and mis-ſhapen; litle lumps of white fleſh, without eyes, or hair, only clawed after a faſhion, which they are ſaid to lick into ſhape, and to lay to their breaſts to cheriſh with their warmth, to bring life, and breath into them. But of late experience ſhews the contrary; and that is but a fancy, that Urſus comes from Orſus, begun, or unfiniſhed. Above Trent one was taken in a vally, and ripped up, and all her cubs were found full ſhaped within her. In a library of the Senate-houſe in Bononia a young cub cut out of the Dams belly, exact at all parts, is kept in a glas-caſe. Camerarius his gueſſe is not unlikely, that the bed wherein the cub is wrapped is ſo thick, that the dame is many daies licking it off, which occaſioned the vulgar errour. They hate mortally the Sea-ox, Horſe, Boor, the Dead, and a Table-cloath. They abhor the Sea-calfe moſt of all. The Horſe can ſmell them, that never ſaw a Bear, and fortwith prepares to combate, and kicks him on the head with his hinder feet, maſtring him more by ſleight then ſtrength. They are thought to hate the dead, becauſe they will not touch a man layed at length with his face downward. Seneca ſaith, a Table-cloath incenſeth them. Hemlock kills them, and the Bear called *Marcillium*, or Conſiligo. There is alſo a black fiſh in Armenia, the meal whereof ſprinckled on figs if they eat, it is their bane. Experience ſhews that they delight in muſick. Their voyce is roaring or rather grumbling. Having taſted Mandragora apples, they lick ants. When they are qualmiſh, they go to Myrmeſia, or Myre-hools, and ſitting they loll out the tongue dropping with that ſweet juice, lightly holding it ſo long, till they ſet it ſwarme with Pis-mires. Being wounded, they heal themſelves with dry herbs. The Shee-bears after their helping in to whelp, comming into the light, are ſo dazeled, that you would thinke they were ſtark blind. Becauſe they are often hevy ſighted, they hunt ſo after hony, and that having ſtung their mouth with bees, they may be rid of that blood that oppreſſeth them. They tumble into their dens, that their footſteps may not be tracked, where they ly quiet, and at eaſe fourty dayes, and for fourteen dayes ſtir not, ſuſtaining themſelves only by licking their right foot, ſo that through faſting, their guts are klinged together and even ſhriveled up. The males ly hid fourty dayes, the females four months. They furniſh their dens with heaps of bows, and ſhrubs, or ſoft leaves, making them weather proof, and then lay themſelves along, and ſleep the firſt ſeven dayes ſo ſoundly, that wounds cannot wake them, which ſtrangely fattens them, after they live by ſucking their forefeet; ſtrange to ſay. Theophraſtus thinks, that for that time Bears fleſh boyled and kept might increaſe, there is no ſhew in them that they have eaten, but onely a little moyſture found in the paunch, and a few drops of blood about the heart, and none in the reſt of the body. In the Spring they come forward, and the males grows ſo fat, that they hardly ſtirre; the Shee-beare is leaner, becauſe they breed. They hold their lodgings in their dens ſeverally, divided by trenches. Comming abroad, they eat greedily the herb Arum, to looſen their guts, that are ſo ſhriveled up; and when they breed teeth, they champ on ſlips thereof. If they aſſault Bulls, they make at the horns to tire them out, and at the muſſle, becauſe they know it to be tender. Their very breath is ſo contagious, that no wilde beaſt will touch what they have blowen on. In Myſia, they ſay, are a kind of white bears, that being hunted, ſend forth ſuch a breath, that the ſteame that rots the fleſh of the doggs. Although their fleſh be cold, rank, hard of diſgeſtion, and ill for the ſpleen, and liver; yet thoſe about the Alps, and the Helvetians count it a delicate. And Bruerius ſaith, that hee at ſupper ate of it, well ſeaſoned, at Symphorianus Campejus his table; but it was of a young one, killed in winter, which indeed they uſe to eat. For though they are fatter in July, yet for their rammiſh ſent, they are baniſht the table uſually; onely the forefeet are held the beſt food, and affected by ſome great men. Some ſay, that ſalted, and hung in the chimny to be ſmoaked, they are a delicate, and that they wonder not, that in winter they ſuck their owne feet. Savanorola ſaith, the brain is poyſon. Divers parts of the Beare, are of great uſe in Phiſick.

Plin. l.10. cap.73. Ariſt. H. A. l.8. c.5.
Martyr. Decad. 3.6. Gabot.
Ariſt.
Gendring.
Oppian.
Saxo. Gram. H. Dan. l.10.
Magnus l.8. c.2.
Plin. l.8. c.36.
Ariſt.
Solin. c.39.
Ambro. Hiſt. Quadr.
Antipathy.
Oppian.
Ælian.
Geſner.

Voyce.
Nature.
Solin. c.39.
Plutar.
Plin.
Ælian.
Plin.
Solin.
Vſe.
Galen. in aliment. l.3. c.2.
Bruier. de cibis. l.13. c.41.
Barthol.
Æli.
Mich. Herus.
Geſner.

The *eye* dried, and hung about childrens neck, is ſaid to free them from feare in the night, and bound on the left ſhoulder, allays a quartan ague. The *blood* diſſolves waxen kernells, and impoſtumes, and helps againſt hairs bred in the eyes, and kills fleas. The *fat* takes out ſpots, and with Lilly-roots, is good againſt a burne; ſome ſudar it on againſt S. Anthonies fire; mixt with red oker, it heals ulcers on the ſkins, and thighs; with Allom, it cloſes chaps in the feet, it helps againſt baldnes; they uſe it alſo in the weapon-ſalve. Men ſpread the *ſkin* under thoſe that are bitten by a mad dog. The powder of the *lungs*, keeps feet, pinched by ſhoes from inflammation. The *gall* helps againſt the aches in the joynts, and is commended againſt the falling-ſicknes; and with hony is good for a cough, but is wrongly uſed to helpe conception. The hairs with Venus-hair, and roots of reeds burned, make hair come.

Arnol. Villano.

To omit Pliny his fable about the eaſening of child-bearing, by laying the ſtone whereon a Bear is killed, in the chamber. The Samodides, and Laplanders, wear Bears-ſkins; ſome uſe them for coverleds; of old they covered their bucklers with them, to appeare more dreadfull. Some daubed the fat on their iron-worke of plows, and harrows, to fence them from hail, and froſt. Some ſmear it on their Vine-barkes, to defend them againſt vermine, worms, and froſt. Some ſhewed them in their ſights, and uſed them in their puniſhments, Domitius Ænobarbus October 14. The Piſods, and M. Meſſala, being Counſulls, preſented in the Cirke an hundred Numidian Bears, and as many Ethiopian hunts-men. There are ſome greater, ſome ſmaller, black, and white ones. They troubled the Hollanders in their paſſage, through the frozen Sea to Catay. Some are of a ſtupendious bignes; ſkins have been ſeen thirteen foot long. On a promontory, in the utmoſt confines of Arabia, are Bears gold-yellow; Some are dusky-coloured. The Helvetians call the ſmall Rock-bears, the great Capitals. In the new world are ſome ſlugs, that live on ants, dogs can maſter them, and a ſtaf drive them away, having no tayls, called Myrmeciphagi.

Palladius.

Plin.

Differences.

Purchas. Navig. T.3.l.4. c.5.
Strabo. Geogr. l.16.
Maiol. Col.7.

The greateſt are found in the Province of Vera-Pax, or True-peace, having of black hair, or wooll upon them; their tayls a palm long, flat-noſed they are like the blacks, their muzzles round, hairleſſe, and wrinkled. In Virginia they eat them. They are there timerous, avoid men take trees, and are with darts driven thence. The Province Beach, is ſaid to have harmeleſſe Bears. Suidrigellius Prince of Lituania, had a Beare, which comming a mornings out of the wood, neare the Court, would with his forefeet paw on the doores; and having meat given him, returned to the wood. Among the Turks, a ſect of Hermites, uſed to lead a Hart, or a Beare with a bell about the neck, through the cities and villages.

Nieremb. H. E. l.9. c.28.
Paul. Ven.

CHAPTER VI.

Of the VVolf.

ARTICLE I.

Of the VVolf in generall.

THe Wolf the Latines call *Lupus*, or *Leopus*, or Lion-footed. The Greeks *Lukos*, from his ravenouſneſſe, or *Apo Tees Lukees*, from the morning, either from his colour, or becauſe at day-break he comes forth to his prey. Or becauſe their eyes are bright in the dark: they are like Maſtives, and of divers colours.

Aldrov. l.1. c.6.
Name.
λύκος.
ἀπὸ τῆς λύκης.

Their eyes gliſter, and dart forth beams, and ruſſet: their teeth like an ſow, ſharp, and uneven, and round: He hath a wide gape; His neck ſo ſtrait, that he cannot turn it about, but muſt turn his whole body to look behind him, as if he had no joynts; though *Philes*, and other Anatomiſts ſay he hath turning-joynts. In his temples he hath great ſinewy-muſcles; His brain are ſaid to wax and wain with the Moon; his heart dried, hath a good ſent; his liver is like a Horſe-hoof; his genital bony; his fore-feet have five toes, his hinder four; his bones thick. In his reins, when old, breed worms, or ſerpents, which *Clamorgon* ſaith he hath obſerved in three or four carcaſſes. In his bladder is a ſtone called Syrites. In Sardinia, Creet, and Olympus in Macedon are ſaid to be none. England now breeds none, under *Edgar* they were wholly rooted out, both in Wales and elſewhere. They abound in the North-countreys, eſpecially in Muſcovy, where how they ly in wait for cattel, and men. *Olearius* in his Eaſtern Itinerary, p. 119. declares. *Cadamuſtus*, c. 29. tells, how they ſwarm in the Kingdome of Senega: In Anguſia a Provence of Scotland, and in the vally of Glamore they are, and live by preying on wild beaſts. They devour fleſh; but love mutton beſt, and takes them out of the folds; they ly in wait alſo for Horſes, Oxen, Geeſe. Having once taſted a Mans-carcaſſe; Mans-fleſh ſavours beſt with them. If they ſmell Women with child, they watch for them; Nor ſpare they their own kinde, if they be hungry. They go out by troops, and if any one of them chance to faint and fall, the reſt tare him. They feed their ſucklings with fleſh they have newly ſwallowed, vomiting it up again; but growen up, they feed them with Lambs and Geeſe. They deſire alſo the Scythian herb Boſametz. In Congo they ſwallow Palmoyl. They eat alſo potters-earth. Whence it may be the ſtone, is the ſtone called Lithargilus, full of turnings and folds, weighing eleven ounces, found in the ſtomack, ſpoken of by *Schenkius*. *Albertus* thinks he doth it not for hunger, but by naturall inſtinct, to make himſelf heavier, the better to oppreſſe his prey. Being full he can faſt long, then is

Deſcription.
Ælian.

Clamor.

Galen.

Plin.

Albertus.
Gal. de uſu par.

Plin.

Place.

Boethius.
Feed.

Olaus de gent.

Porta Phyſiog.

Linſch. Navig.
Schenk. Hiſt. Monſt.

his belly widened, and his tongue ſwells, his mouth is ſtopped, and he becomes tame; when his tongue is leſſened, he turns Wolf again. Whether they bury, and dig up their food, and equally divide it, and by houling call others to the orts, as *Albertus* relates, I leave to hunts-men to determine.

Gendring. Ariſt. They couple as Dogs doe, and quarrelling, twelve dayes in a year; beginning, as ſome reckon from Chriſtmaſſe; and at that time are fiercer againſt others, though not among themſelves. Geſner. They carry their burdens two months, and bring as many as dogges puppy, and thoſe blind; the Helvetians ſpeak of nine whelpes at once; and one of the Rhætian Alps in May found ſeven or nine in a covert that came of on litter, and the ſame man reported, that it is commonly ſaid that at firſt draught they bring but one Whelp, and that blind; at the ſecond, two, and ſo onward, every time more, till they come to ten, and then bear no more. Plutar. That in twelve dayes they litter after gendring, as *Latona* under that ſhape in *Delos*, is a fable. *Antipater* affirmes, that they caſt their belly when the Acorn-bearing-trees caſt their flowers, which they taſting, their womb opens; when there are none, their whelps dy within them, and they cannot bring forth; and that Wolves do no harme where is not plenty of Acorns. They drink very little. Antipathy. Solin. Polyb. Pliny. l. 20. c. 14. [Poët *Pliny*, and others report many things more ſtrange then true, more fitted for a Poëm, then a Hiſtory.] As that he is firſt ſtruk mute, whom the Wolfe ſees firſt, &c. That the Wolves eye plucked out, affrights four-footed tame beaſts; that ſhe that haps to water on Wolves warm piſſe, ſhall not conceive with child. That the tail hanged by a manger, keeps beaſts from eating; Of the charming of Horſes that treads in a Wolfes foot-ſteps. Ælian. l. 1. cap. 6. That mutton that he hath feed on taſtes ſweet, but the wool breeds lice, and itch. A skin put on a Wolfes skin, ſheds the hair. The dung hid in ſtalls, holds cattel in quiet. All harmony is marred, if you mingle in muſick ſtrings of Sheeps and of Wolves guts: Fopperies! If he touch Sea-onion, he is ſtraight ſhrivelled together. He fears ſtones, becauſe worms breed in that part that is ſtruck with a ſtone. Sparks ſtruck out of a flint frights him ſo, that he dare not approach, be he never ſo hungry. Opian. A Drum made of his hide, drives other beaſts away. Geſner. A Pipe, or any muſick, or a Drum frights them away, when flinging of ſtones cannot. They are ſaid to love Parrats; Diſeaſes. they run mad ſometimes; they get the Gout, and are troubled with the Squincy; Wolf-bane, or Lycoctonum kills them. When wounded, they ſtench the blood by wallowing in the myre. They live long; and when old, they are troubled with the tooth-ach, and caſt all their teeth.

Nature. Having weake-inwards they eat herbs, eſpecially Dracontium to ſharpen their teeth. The loweſt are thought bouldeſt. Falne into a pit, and ſeeing themſelves incloſed, they are ſtupied, and harmeleſſe. Geſner. Q. p. 721. They obſerve who ſtrikes them, and watch to be revenged. They love their young, Plin. l. 8. c. 22. the females ſtay by them, and the males cater for them. Flying they take their young with them. They are ſooneſt taken in cloudy weather, then they hide themſelves moſt. Walking among leaves they lick their feet, that they may not be heard. Being to paſſe a river, that the ſtream carry them not away, they hold one the other by the tayl with their teeth; and ſo hanging on another; they Suidas. will drag an Ox out of a marſh. While they eat they are angry with lookers on, Ælian. H. A. l. 8. c. 14. meeting with a man, and a beaſt together, they ever ſpare the man, ſaith Albertus: Geſner. p. 7-3. One related to Geſner, that he ſaw a Wolfe in a wood bite off a piece of wood of thirty, or fourty pound weight, and practiſed to go to and fro upon it, as it lay, and then hide it, when he was perfect; and a wilde Sow comming thether with her Hogs of ſeverall ages, becauſe oats were ſowed there, he brake in, and tooke a Hog away about the weight of that block, and leaping took the wood back, and devoured the Hog. Sometimes they grow familiar with dogs, and ſo enter the folds without reſiſtance, and worry all the ſheep to death, afore they fall to eat any one. They dare not make at the face of a Bull, Ælian. l. 5. c. 19. becauſe they feare his hornes, but they firſt ſeeme to threaten him afore, and then ſuddenly take advantage of him behind. Like Horſes, and Dogs, they wax gray through age. When hungry, they can ſent their prey by night half a mile againſt the wind: Ambro. de Digit. l. 1. c. 47. One will houle, and call many more, and ſet together on a troop of Horſes, which happens oft in Bononia. At midnight they will go by troupes to a village, and ſtay at the entrance; one ſhall enter, and awake the dogs, and ſo entice them forth, and devoure them. Albert. de Animal. l. 2. They will hold willow boughs forth to goats to enveagle them within their reach.

Voyce. Uſe. Their voyce is houling. Faſhionable people admit not the fleſh to their table, it being a dry, groſſe, rank food, yet in Savoy ſome eat it. They are very uſefull in Phyſick. Boyled alive with oyl, and wax, it is commended againſt the gout. The Hide binds, and helps the colick. Rhaſis. The fleſh eaſes child-bearing eaten by the teeming woman, or any that are by. The fat is mixt with ſalves againſt the gout; the blood with oyl of nuts helpes the deafiſh; the Head layed under your pillow provokes ſleep; the right Ey ſalted, and tied on, helps agues; the tooth takes away the ſwelling of the gums, making way for the teeth to come with eaſe; he who drinks through a Wolfs throat, eſcapes the danger of a Squinſy. Agricola confeſſes he learnt that experiment of Adolphus Occo. Geſner. The heart, a dram of it mixt with an ounce of the gum of an oke, and another of that of the Pear-tree, and two drams of Harts-horne helps the falling ſickneſſe. Galen. Marcellus. The Liver is good againſt a furred mouth; the ſame in warm wine helps the cough, and Tiſick; the gall bound with Elaterium on the navell makes laxative. The dung gathered up among ſhrubs and briars, hath helped the colick, drunk, or hanged on; nay the bones found in the excrements, if they have not touched the ground, tied to the arme. The bones dried to powder remove the pain between the ribs; the head hanged up in a Dove-coot drives away weeſels, and cats. I omit the uſe, or abuſe rather about venery, and witchcraft, and the heathens ſacrifices with Plutar. them, when they invoked Divells. The newly married among the Romans ſmeared their poſts with Wolſs-fat; the tayl hanged over mangers, keeps away the Wolf. The Differences follow.

ARTICLE II.

Of the wolf in ſpeciall, and of the Gulo.

Ambroſ. H. Digeſt. l. 1. c. 7. Olaus de gent. AMong Wolves, ſome are wild, as on the Doffrinian mountains, that part Norwey from Sweden, & in Sardinia. They are more ſhaggy then others, yellow, and their tayl ſtanding up. In Media they uſed them in their ſports, armed men fighting with them. Some are called from their elegant colour, *Golden-ones*, leſſe then ordinary Wolves, but as greedy. They go in troops, hurting neither men, nor herds. They ſeeme to barke like dogs. They are ſeen in Turky and Bellon. Cilicia. They viſite the Turks cottages by night, and eat what is eatable, that comes in their way; if they meet with nothing elſe, they carry away caps, cloathes, ſhooes, and what ever is of leather. Men make garments of their skins. There are alſo Scythian wolves in Ambroſ. the utmoſt borders of Scandinavia, behind Norwey, and Gothland. It is a beaſt as big as a wolf, and very angry; the Germans call them *Grimmeklaw*, becauſe the edges of the nayl make them teachy. There is alſo the Sea-wolfe, a mungrell, as big as a Bear, ſo hardskind, as a Bellon. ſword can ſcarce pearce it. He hath a wondrous great head; his eyes are ſhadowed with very many hairs, noſed, and toothed like a Lop. Hiſt. dog, ſharp-ſhagged on his skin; black ſpotted, his tayl long, thick, and ſhaggy. Small ſtones are found in his ſtomack, very fat he is, found Bitterus. on the Britiſh coaſts. In the Iſle of Angra a thouſand of them have been ſeen in a troop. They are alſo ſeen in an Iſle behind the Port of S. Crux, and in the Sea-tract of Peru. The Birds called Buitri kill them ſometimes; they have wings fifteen foot broad. If they ſpy a wolfe, one takes him by the legs, another with the beake blinds him. The old ones roar like Lions, the young have a kids voyce; the liver is eatable. Thoſe of Angra eating their fleſh freſh, and ſalted, live long. The skins are worn.

The Gulo, or Gorbelly hath the name from Glutton. greedineſſe. Scaliger calls him a fourfooted Boophagon. vultur; Crollius an Ox-eater; the Germans Miech. in deſc. Sarmat. Vielfraſe. Found they are in Lituania, Moſcovy, and other Northern Regions. They feed on carcaſſes, and ſo cram themſelves, that they ſtrut like a drum. They ſqueeze out their excrements between two trees by force, and then returne to their carcaſſe, and cram themſelves again. Akin to this is the wilde beaſt, that the Arabs call Dabuh, the Africans Seſef, ſhaped Leo Af. l. 9. like a wolf, and as big, he digs up carcaſes alſo; Olaus 13. c. 6. Geſner takes him for that ancients, called Hyæna; his blood hunts-men uſe for drinke. Seaſoned with the fineſt hony they drinke it at wedding-feaſts. They annoint ulcers with the fat. They make ſtrings of the guts. The hoofs newly pluckt off from it, while living, ſhewed to dogs, and cats, drive them away; and hanged on remove the tinckling of the eares. The skins make handſome cloaths, and the moſt honoured gueſts are entertained with ſuch carpets. Therefore they ſuffer them not to be tranſported to other lands. It is ſaid, that they that ſleep under coverlids made of the Guloes skin dream of gourmandizing.

TITLE II.

Of the half wilde Toed-beaſts.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Fox.

ARTICLE I.

Of the Fox in generall.

VVEe call the Semiferæ, or half Ambroſ. wilde, thoſe beaſts that though wilde, yet being of ſmall bulk, are eaſily maſtered, and tamed by man. I begin with the Fox, called in Latine Name. Iſidor. *Vulpes*, or *volpes*, either from *volupes*, becauſe he is ſo full of doubles in his goings; or from *vol pes*, he being ſo ſwift of foot, or from *valipes*, becauſe he is ſtrong-footed. The Greeks give him many names, as *Aloopeez*, from *Aloo*, and *Oph*, deluding the eyes, and ſundry others taken from its craft, and tayl. He is ſo well knowne, that I need not ſtand long on deſcribing him. The *genital* is bony as the Wolves, Deſcription. and Wezels. The tayl buſhy, ears ſhort, he loves to eat Hens, Geeſe, and other foule, and hayrs, wild Mice, Cats, litle Dogs, that he can gripe, and locuſts. At Marſellis a Fox hunt- Feed. ing in a fiſher-boat for Buopes, among great Lobſters, was taken in a Lobſters claw; they refrain not ripe grapes, nor pears, ſaith the Place. proverb. Solinus ſaith, there are none in Creet, or Candy. But in Ruſſia, and the Helvetian Alps they abound. Whence Merchants buy the skins, and ſell them in all parts. They couple in divers poſtures. They mix with other crea- Gendring. Pliny. Ariſt. tures, as with dogs, whence come the Alopecides, or dog-foxes; they bear blinde whelps, foure at moſt at once, and then retire, ſo that few are taken great with young. They lick, and carefully foſter their brood. They love Sympathy, and Antipathy. ſerpents, and live in the ſame cave with them. They hate rue, which if you bind under Hens-wings, the Fox will not touch them. They hate the kite and eagle, becauſe ſometimes they ſnatch up their young, and Hauks, becauſe they pluck of their hair. Avicen ſaw a fight in a cage, between crows, and a Fox, he wounded their heads; but they bound up his lips, ſo that he could not queach. They have many combates with badgers, and with the ſent of their dung, drive them away. Hares haunt thoſe Iſles moſt, where are feweſt Foxes. They barke like dogs, when vexed, or in pain, when Voyce. they deſire any thing, if tame, they uſe a fawning murmur. They are very crafty. In Thrace, being to paſſe over frozen rivers, or lakes, by laying their eare to the ice, they gueſſe whether Manners. it be thick enough to beare, or no. In his hole he makes many outlets to ſcape traps, and gins. Becauſe the Wolf by the touch of the Scilla is Albert. l.2. de anim. vexed, they lay it in their holes; when troubled with fleas, they take a lock of hay, or hair in their mouth, and dip it in the water, and drown them. When Hedge-hogs roul themſelves up, they piſſe in their mouths, and choke them. Ælian. He will play with a Hare, and then ſnap him. He will roule himſelf in red clay, to ſeeme bloudy, and then ly down, and ſtretch himſelf out, as if he were dead, and loll out his toung, and ſo he catches birds. So in Pontus, they delude Buzzards, lying with the face another way, and ſprauling, with the tayl ſtretch forth, as a birds neck. Taken in a ſnare, to get looſe, he will bite off his leg, or fain himſelf dead, holding in his breath. He worries Hens at rooſt ſo with his tayl, that he caſts them down, and eats them; and hath tricks to catch fiſh, and waſps with his tayl. On a tall tree he will ſhew himſelf ſportive, and ſtand on his guard as in a caſtle; he fears not fire, unleſſe very neare him; he will rather be thruſt through, then come down to become a pray to the dog, Geſner. and if he muſt come, hee falls like lightning on the beſt noſed dogs, and dies not unrevenged. Uſe. Neate tables admit not Fox-fleſh, Bruyer. de recibar. l.13.c.26. yet the Sarmatians, Vandalls, and Ruſtique, French, eat it boyled, or roaſted, as the Boeotians of old. Thoſe Iſlanders of S. Crux eat of it, raw, or a litle hardned in the ſmoake. Galen. Some decry it for a ſavage food; but Galen ſaith, it is like Hares-fleſh. The brains given to children, preſerve them from the falling-ſicknes. The Tongue-worm in an bracelet, is good againſt thick ſightedneſſe, and dried, and hung about the neck, againſt white in the eyes; Dioſcor. Sixtus. the Lungs is commended againſt Ptiſick, wheeſings, ſhort-breath, and liver-grown: the *gall* with hony, helps dim-cloudy-ſight; and ſome put it in ſuppoſitories, to have male-children; the *reins* with fat, helpe knee-gout; and ſome rub the throat with them, to take down the ſwelling of the jaws. The genital, teſticles, and the other ſecrets, ſome uſe to help conception, and months, and head-ach; the blood help the ſtone, the fat melted, and dropped into the eares, removes old griefs thence, and helps the ſinews, and the ſtone, and is good againſt ſhedding of hair, and the froſt in hands, and feet, if you annoint them afore they be ſwoln: the *dung* with muſtard, cures ſore-heads; the *ſkin* is good for the hair, and ſhoos made thereof, eaſes the Gout, and Sciatica. The tayl alſo hath its medicinall uſe: Fox-oyl is very effectuall for all diſeaſes in the Galen. joints. Fox-skins make coſtly furres, eſpecially if black. Foxes are of diverſe colours, ſizes, and natures. They are leſſe in Egypt then in Differences. Greece. In Peru very litle, and of a noyſome ſent, and the ſtink of the piſſe is not to be waſhed out. In the Northerne-woods are black, white, gliſtering Foxes, and ſome with Scalig. exer. 217. croſſes; and thoſe called Iſatides, and ſome black, with ſome white hair ſticking in order: Of reddiſh, are two kinds, one with black, and white throats, as if beſprinkled with aſhes. The other white-throated, which is rarer. There is plenty of white ones in Swethland, and Norwey, eſpecially about Nova-Zembla, ſeen moſt, when the Sun dis-appears. Hollanders ſay, they taſte like rabbets. Some are croſſed from the mouth by the head, back and tayl with a ſtraight black ſtreake, and another thwart by the ſhoulder to the forefeet; which two ſtreaks make the croſſe. By the Caſpian- Ælian. l.7.c.30. Sea they are as familiar as little dogs, and as harmles.

ARTICLE II.

Of the Indian Foxes.

These are of ſundry kinds, diſtinguiſhed by name. The *Cototl* hath a wolfs-head, great, pale, but lively-eyes, ſhort, Nieremberg. H. Exotic. l.9.c.10. ſharp-ears, black, long, thick-muzl'd; ſinewy, hoocked-thighs, thick-claws, buſhy-tail, dusky, long, and bright-hair, and bites ſhrewdly. For bulk, between a wolf and a Fox; frequent in new Spain, in places leſſe cold; He lives by preying on weaker beaſts, and on Sugar-canes, and Mazium. He ſometimes ſets on Deer, and Men; He is cunning in avoiding hunts-men; of the wolfs nature, revengefull, and mindfull of the loſſe of his prey, long after hunts him that took it; and with others falls on him, kills him, watches his houſe, kills all the tame cattel about it. But is ſo grateful to his benefactors, that he leaves part of his prey to them. His pizzle rubbed on the teeth, is ſaid to give preſent eaſe to the touth-ach. The Cuit-lax-caiotl, is of the like nature and ſhape, but of another hair; thick, and ſhag-necked, the hair ſo long on the breaſt and face, that it is hideous to behold. The Azcacoiotle ſits on Ants holes, and by night houles in ſeveral voices. The Ilpemaxtla is of a hair white, black, and gold-yellow, ſmall-headed, and joynted, ſlender-bodied, and ſhort, but long-muzzled, and thin; He is found every-where moſtwhat in hot places. The Oztoa is a kind of ſhape and bulk like a Fox, about thirty inches long, white and black-haired, and a little yellow, haunting ditches, and feeding in fenny-places; They nurſe up their young in hidden holes, and bite ſhrewdly,and fain themſelves dead, if they have no other way to avoid the hunter; He breaks moſt ſtinking wind,yet they eat him. The Izquiepatl is coloured like toſted Maiz, he is eighteen inches long, low, ſmall-muzzled, ſmall-eared, hairy, and black-bodied, eſpecially near the tail, ſhort-thighed, black and crooked-claw; he lives in rocky-dens, and there their young are nurſed up. They feed on Horſe-flies,and worms, and they kill fatted-fowles, and eat their heads only; Reduced to extream hazard, he darts his piſſe and dung eight paces off, and ſpoyles the cloathes of the hunts-men with indelible ſpots, and a ſtink never to be gotten out. They that have the Spaniſh-ſcab, find good by eating the fleſh, and dung. There are two other ſmall Foxes, the Izquiepatl, and the Conepatl, one with two bright gards, the other with one drawn along the tail. The Brachiræ are like Foxes, but rounder, and of ſweeter fleſh; The Annæ are ſomewhat leſſe then our Cats, and of a peſtilent ſmell, haunting towns by night; their ſent betrayes them an hundred paces off, nor doors or windows can keep them out.

ARTICLE III.

Of the Beaſts akin to Foxes.

POINT I.

Of the Cary-gueja, and Tajibi.

Marckg. H. Braſil. l.6. c.2.

IN Braſil are five ſorts of Beaſts akin to Foxes; the Cary-gueja firſt,or the Jupatuma,or Sarigoy, or Tlaquatzin, about the bigneſſe of a Cat, having a Foxes head, a pointed mouth, ſhorter below then above, a long tongue, that he withdrawes threatning to bite; teeth as a Cat, or a Fox, ſmall ones afore, then four long Dog-teeth,then ſix other, and then the grinders,which are ſixteen,twelve middle-teeth,four Dog-teeth, and leſſer,eight in the lower, ten in the upper-jaw, and two greater middle ones, like the Hare. He is wide-noſtrild; hath fair, round, black-eyes; wide, long, Fox-ears, ſtarting up, proportionable to his bulke; thin-ſkinned, ſmooth, tranſparent, a little dusky; bearded like a Cat; the hairs longer above, ſome on the eyes and cheeks; the head a little more then three fingers long; each ear two fingers long, and a finger and half broad; the neck but a fingers length; the reſt of the body ſeven fingers to the dock; the tail crooked, a foot long, whereby he hangs on trees like an Ape; broad-breaſted; the two fore-thighs ſhorter then the hinder; the fore-feet five toed, as a hand, nailes white, as a birds claws with tufts; the hinder-legges longeſt, as a Baboons; the hair in ſome parts longer, in ſome ſhorter, thoſe of the head,and part of the neck, and tail yellow; along the head runs a large black-ſtreak; the back, ſides and tail moſt what black, but other coloured hairs mixt; the tail part hairy, part ſkinny,half black, half white, ſome hair dusky. Round bodied, inſenſibly ſlenderer in ſome parts. Male and Female alike; under the belly is a double skin, cloven like a purſe, big enough to hold an Orange, hairy within, where are eight nipples, the purſe cloſed, ſcarce diſcernable; herein are the welps conceived; ſix at a time are brought alive forth, and perfectly ſhaped, but hairleſſe,there they move too and fro,each two fingers long, and ſtay there till they can feed themſelves, and ſometimes go forth, and come in again.The teſticles ly under the dock; It is eaſie to be flead, as the Cony, or Hare, if you begin at the belly. It ſtinks as a Fox, or Martin. He bites hard. Feeds gladly on Hens; climbs trees to goe a birding, *Markgrave* fed on in his chamber a month with Sugar-canes; at laſt he tangled himſelf in his ſtring,and died.

He is found in Dariene in Braſil, and in Florida, and new Spain. The Braſilians call him Cerigona; His tail is Medicinable ſteep in water, and take a dram of it, cleanſes the Ureteres, helps the Stone, and Colick, breeds milk, eaſens Child-bearing. Champed in the mouth, and laid on, it drawes out a thorn. The *Tajibi*, in Portugees, *Rachorro do Mato*, is round and long; white gliſtering-haired, the tips black; headed like a Fox, ſharp-mouthed, Cat-bearded; the eyes clear, black, bolting out, goggle; the ears round, ſoft, thin, white, tender as ſoft paper; the tail five fingers long, hair white, tiped with black; the end of the tail is a thin hide, bright, ſcaly, like a Snakes ſlough. The fleſh is ſtinking, yet eaten. The hair ſticks in a thin skin, and may be plucked out without defacing the hide.

Marckg.

POINT II.

Of the Tamandua-guacu, the Tamanduai, and the Coati.

De Laet Ind. Occi. p.151. & 618.

THe former is as big as a Butchers Dog, (*Abbevillanus* ſaith,as a Horſe,) round headed, long ſnouted, ſharp mouth'd, toothleſſe, round tonged, ſeven and twenty fingers long, two feet, and half of it like an Owl, lying double in the mouth; eyes little and black; ears roundiſh; the tail like a fly-flap of Horſe-briſtles, almoſt a foot broad, wherewith he can cover himſelf all over; the thighs round; on the fore-feet four crooked-claws, the two greateſt in the midſt, two foot and a half long; the hollow of the foot round; the hair of the head and neck ſhort, and dry, turning forward; he is white afore; he is ſlow of foot, and eats Piſmires.

The *Tamanduai* is of the bigneſſe of an American little Fox, round, copped-headed, bowing ſomewhat downward; the mouth black, very narrow,toothleſſe; eyes ſmall, and black; ears pricking up, about two fingers long; the hair hard, bright-yellow; the tongue long, round,

round; like an awl, lying as a pipe between the cheeks; on the forefeet are four turning claws; fierce he is, but cannot bite; touch him with a ſtaff, and he ſtands as a Bear on his hind-legs; he ſleeps all day, hiding his head with his neck and forefeet; romes about by night. Drinking, part guſhes out of his noſtrils; *Markgrave* ſaith, that after he had killed and flead one, a great part ſtirred after, though he had been kept faſting 8 dayes afore. In the left rein, (ſaith he) I found above a three corner'd paſſage, faſtened to the ſide by a double thin skin; in the bowels, many long round wormes; the lappings that folded in the hair, fair ones; the gall-bag great; the hide thick; the fleſh ſmells like a Fox; none eat it.

Marckg. H. l. 6. c. 6.

The *Coati* is a Braſile-Fox, as big as a Cat, with ſhort thighs, and hands like a Baboon; coped-headed, Fox-eared; the mouth ſhorter below then above; long and ſharp muzzled; noſtrills wide, and cloven; eyes black; the tail longer then the body, which he ſets up, and crooked; with ringlets on it, raried with ſhadow and oker. Eating, he holds his meat in his forefeet. He can climb the tops of trees. The *Laet* ſaith, he kept one tame, that would take meat out of his mouth; but when he began once to gnaw his tail, he could not be kept from it, till he had eaten it all up, and ſo died.

CHAP. II.

Of the Ape.

Name. Anglic. de rer. propr.

πίθηκος.

THe Ape, in Latine *Simiæ*, or *Simius*, from the flat noſe, or from imitating, or his reſembling of us. Feſtus calls them Clunas: The Greeks *Pithekos*, from being eaſily perſwaded to imitate man; *Emimoo*, from the geſtures, *Arimos*, in the old tongue of the Hetruſcis, *Bates*, from climing-trees, *Kalliar*, by the Laconians. Hairy it is above, and below, back and belly; the hair is thick; noſed, eared, toothed like a man, two paps on the breaſt, armes like a man, but hairy, which he can uſe, and turne as wee, fingered, toed, nayl like man, but thoſe ruder, he ſteps like us, but treads more backward, arms ſhort, and thighs anſwerable; he hath ſomething hard like a navell, ſlenderer in the lower parts, they want a tayl, as being two-legged creatures, the heart is Pyramide-wiſe, ſome found with two tops, veins, arteries like ours, the vein that goes into the right-lappet of the heart, and then into the right breaſt, is in them above the heart; thoſe that are joyned to the reins, are wideſt, and paſſe to the ſtones: the ſubſtance of the eare is unmoveable. In many parts he is like a man, and in many unlike, as in the breaſt, and arme-muſcles, and thoſe that move the elbow, and thigh, thoſe within the hands, and feet, in the mid-rif, lungs, as alſo in the bones; for in the loins are ſix turning-joynts, the ſhoulder-joynt is far from the breaſt, the thighs tend not ſtreight toward the back-bone, thence it is, that going on the hind-feet, hee waggles, his feet are hollow, the toes much cloven. Bred they are in the eaſtern, and other warm parts, as in Lybia, Mauritania, in that part of Mount Caucaſus, that looks toward the Red-Sea, in the Kingdome of Basman, in the tract between Egypt, Ethiopia, and Lybia. In the Indian-hills were ſo many, that they ſcared Alexanders army often. In Basman they kill them, pluck off the hair, all but from the chin, dry them, and embalm them, and ſell them to merchants for mermen. They like hilly better then low-land; therefore they frequent the hils of Eniſa. They love herbs, and barley, they go by troops to the ripe eares. They eat lice alſo, from men, and worms, and ſpiders, apples, nuts; but if the paring, or ſhell be bitter, they caſt all away; they love fleſh alſo, after eating, whereof they ſhed their hair. They drink wine too. They gender in Spring, when day and night is of a length, and beare a couple about the ſummers ſolſtice. The hee is reported to huge one for love, and to leave another with the ſhee, and never to looke after it. Being led through towns, they run a madding after women. They hold friendſhip with daws, and conies; but dis-agree with cocks, tortoyſes, ſnails, &c. A noble man in England kept one, that kept his Rabbits from Weeſels. When a Parricide was ſewd in a ſack, they uſed to put in with him a Cock, an Ape, and Viper, that the Ape might fall on the Cock, and the Viper avoiding the Cock, might ſeaze the man. At Rome one of them, ſpying an Ape on a boys head, was ſo ſcared, that he piſt, and ſhit. He dares not touch a Snayl. They are troubled with the hernia, or burſting, having a heavy kall, and with the falling-ſickneſſe, and inflammation of the liver, ſpleen, bladder, &c. Ill diſgeſtion, &c. Galen anatomiſed a leane one, and found in the skin about the heart a præternaturall ſwelling with moyſture in it, ſuch as Hydatides writs, did uſe to ſend forth. I ſay nothing of their biting, it is ſaid to be venemous. Avicen, to prevent rancling, preſcribes a playſter of aſhes with hony, and bitter almonds. They hide their meat in their cheeks, whence by degrees they fetch it to chew. They are extreame luſtfull, and will gender with Lions. They remember a wrong long; ſome ſay they ſoon forget, when tamed they ſhew their young to every one. They ſeverally affected at diverſe ſeaſons of the yeare, jolly, and gameſome at new Moon, very lumpiſh and dogged afore. So ſoon as they find approaching death, or any infections diſeaſed, you may heare from them an unuſuall ſnuffling in the noce. Whence Crollius thinks Phyſitians learn the pulſes of arteries; they go awray, or ſideling. Some can guide a cart, and play at cheſſe. One ſeeing a nurſe waſh, and winded a child, when ſhee was abſent, undreſt it, waſht it in ſcalding water, and killed it.

ἠμιμω.
ἄριμος.
βάτης.
καλλίας.
Deſcript. Ariſt. H. A. l. 2. c. 8.

Gal. com. in Hip. & part. l. 16. c. 6.

Veſal. de Febri.

Aquapen. l. 2. c. 8.

Leo Af. l. 3.

Feed.

Natal. Comes. Ælian.

Ambr. l. 2. c. 5. Porta Phyſiog. l. 7. c. 8.

Galen. l. 5. c. 2.

Their nature.

Albert.

Ælian. H. A. l. 7. c. 27. Plin. l. 8. c. 34.

They are taken by imitating what they ſee hunters do. They never are ſo tame, but that they quickly go wild again. They love to play with children, and dogs, but, if you look not to

Ambroſin.

them, they ſhall choak them, or breake their necks. They will make themſelves drunk.

Uſe. Herodot. Porta Phyſ. l.1. c.17. Ariſt.

The Zabeces, and Zygantes of Africa eat them. Rhaſis judgeth it but cold, and harſh fleſh. The heart roaſted, and boyled with hony-comb is ſaid to ſharpen memory. They differ in ſhape, colour, neck, hair, and bulk. Some have tayls, ſome none, ſome are gray-headed. Some among the Orſei in India are white: Polus ſaith, ſome go upright.

Plin.

To theſe may be refered the Orang-outang brought out of Angola, preſented to *Frederick Henry*, Prince of Orange.

Tulp. obſer. l.3. c.56.

Tulp calls it a *Wild-man*, long as a child of three years old, thick as one of ſix, ſquare bodied, nor fat, nor ſlender, but very active and nimble; having ſuch well truſt limbs, and great muſcles, that he durſt attempt any thing, and do what not all ſmooth afore, and ſhaggy black behind, faced as a man, flat, and crooked-noſed, eared like a man, two fair ſwelling paps were on the breaſt, like a womans, (for it was a female) the navell deep, and limmed ſo like a man, that an egge is ſcarſely liker an egge, reſembling man in elbows, fingers, thumbs, thighs, calves, heels. Shee walked oft upright, and with eaſe could hoyſt up, and beare a burden. Being to drinke, ſhee with one hand took the can by the eare, and put the other under; and wiped her lips handſomly after. Going to ly down, ſhe would lay her head orderly on the pillow, and cover herſelf cloſe with the coverlids. The Sambacenſian King reported, that they are ſo valiant, that they adventure on armed men. So given to women, that they oft raviſh them.

P. Iarricus. Nierem. H. E.

In Guinee ſome of them will bray any thing in a morter, and carry pitchers of water on their heads, and empty them at their doors, to prevent ſpilling. Theſe are called **Baris**. Strong they are, and brawny thick ſet. In India there is alſo cried up to the skies; Zeilan keeps his reliques, namely a tooth, which Conſtantine the Portugal Viceroy took amongſt the prey from a Barbarian Prince; ſo honoured and adored was that Ape by the cheefe Kings there, that yearly Embaſſadors were ſent loaden with rich preſents, only to be permitted to take his print in piece of clay perfumed, and incloſed in gold, to ſolace themſelves, forſooth, with his ſhadow only. After the King of Pegu being conſcious to himſelf of an oath he had paſſed to the Portugees, ſent Embaſſadors to the Viceroy with ſhips loaden with wares, and 300000 pieces ef gold to redeeme the tooth. Many Portugals were of opinion to ſend it, but to demand a greater ſumme, even a million, but the Viceroy (though he knew the King would have given it, and himſelf wanting mony, yet) prefered piety to gain, and that it might appeare to all, he cauſed the tooth to be brought amidſt an aſſembly openly, and to be taken out of the rich caſe, beſet with jewels, and gold, and with his own hand caſt it into a brazen morter, and commanded it to be pounced to pouder, which was caſt into a fire, and ſo vaniſhed into ſmoake.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Baboon, or Bavian.

Names. κέρκος. πίθηκος. κῆπος. κῆβος. Ἀβράνας.

HE takes the name of Cercopithecus from his tayl, for *Kerkos* ſignifies tayl, and *Pithekos* Monky, or Ape. The Greeks call him alſo *Kepos*, which ſome fetch from *Kebos*, Nimble. Albert calls him Mamonet; the Italians Spinga; the Celtæ *Abranas*. We ſhall deſcribe him anone under the kindes of Aurelius delineates his Genitalls.

Ambroſin. lib.2. c.6. Place. Strabo. Geog. Plin.

They are found in Æthiopia with black heads, and Aſſes hair, and in the woods of Iava, and the kingdome of Congo; and in India on the Emoden hills, and on that lofty mountain near Aden a city of Arabia, and all about the Indian Continent. In Malabar they are very cheape, becauſe they hurt the Indians Nut, that is the gain of the natures. They eat any thing, and gnaw their own tayl when they are luſtfull. They abhor Crocodiles ſo, that they are almoſt ſtrooke dead with the ſight. In Eaſt-Indies, under the Portugals, they eat them, and uſe them in Phyſick. What ſport they make is well knowen. Their bones brayed, and drunk by provoking ſweat, eaſe the French pox.

Nature. Nierem. H.L.l.9. c.44.

They dote on their young, and hugge them hard; they feed on fruit, and birds egs. Many of them eats and drink their own excrements. Sometimes, if they ſee a man alone, they come down, and play with him. They are full of crafty tricks. It is ſtrange to ſee how they caſt ſtumps of trees at paſſengers; they paſſe rivers holding by each others tayls, and get over by bows, and a chain by wondrous arts. Above all, if one of them be wounded by an arrow, or dart, no men can help one another better then they, knowing how to ſtanch the blood with leaves, and moſſe, and ſave, if poſſible, the life. They bring but one at a birth, and embrace their young, and carry them to the craggy tops of hills, where the huntſmen raiſe a heape, and compaſſe it with maiz, and lay there the ſtone Cacakoatl, the nature whereof is, when heated through with fire to crack, and fly aſunder, the Baboone run to it, and to eat of that ſtone, but terrified with the crack, forget their young, and run away, leaving them a prey to hunters. They carry alſo their young on their back, till they can ſafely diſpoſe of them. The young hang with the hands about the dames neck, and with the legs cling about her back. Some are nimble as a bird in climbling trees, and ſcipping from tree to tree. One hath been ſeen to leap a river. The captains of them perceiving a troup of men paſſe by, (for men dare not paſſe by them alone, nor a few) they call their fellows of divers ſhapes together, out-face the men, and with hideous noyſe skip from tree to tree, and follow the men, mocking them with a thouſand Apes tricks, moppings, mowings, waggings of the tayl, and make as if they would aſſault them; but coming down, and ſee the arrows, and guns, (which they have had occaſion afore to be acquainted with,) aimed at them, they fly ſwifter then the wind to the tree-tops, where they complain, chatter, and threaten. It is ſaid, they are ſo dexterous, that they can decline, and avoid arrows-ſhot, and catch them flying, as if they were reached to them; but the bullets put the younger beſide their skill. When they ſee any of their fellows fall, and taken up by the ſhooters, they thunder above, filling the skies with hideous noyſes; as if you heard the roarings, and yellings of a thouſand Lions, and Tigers. But one thing is worth hearing; each Ape, when they take a tree, carry up ſtones in one hand, and ſome in their mouths, and pelt the paſſengers, when they have done ſhooting. One levelling at a great, long-tayld Monkey with a gun, hee made as if hee would ſtand it; but when the man winking with one eye, was taking aime, he threw a ſtone in his face, and brake it, and daſhed out ſome of his teeth. But ſince he periſhed by a new ſtratagen, and was ſhot, juſt as the ſtone fell, and was eaten for a dainty with mirth. Some would have eaten then toads, or worſe, ſo hungry they were. Such tricks perſwaded the old world, that theſe were a humane race, which occaſioned in fables, mention of the Baboons birth-day. I thought once that they were happily a kind of Pigmees. It is ſtrange how they can handle merchandiſe. They play Ioh. Ardenois. with the ſavages for mony, and winning, invite to the Tavern, and pay the ſhot. Among the ſouldiers of Havana, a Baboon marked that one won apace, and ſate cloſe to him, to have his ſhare, according to the manners; if he denied, he would fight for it; if he received it, hee ran ſtrait to the Taverne, and tooke a Ioſ. Acoſta. pot, holding it to the vintner, to poure wine; the pot being brimfull, he drank it up, payed his winnings; if it came to more, he expected more wine to the value, which he did twice, or thrice.

Another being ſent to the Taverne, and not uſing to pay till hee had his bottle full, would gather ſtones to defend it againſt the boyes; and though he loved wine well, he carried it ſafe and entire to his Maſter. He could not P. Martyr abide painted women, but tore their hair and cloathes. One great Baboon, with an extreme long tail hanging by it, on an Oke, turning and ſwing himſelf three or four times, caught hold, skipped from bough to bough, and from tree to tree, as if he had flowen. An Archer ſhot one, who being wounded, in a fury ſet on him who hurt him; he drawing his ſword, cut off the Baboons arme, and took him, but ſtrongly reſiſting; but being brought to the Navy, he grew tamer, being chained: and the huntſmen bringing a Boar home, he and the Baboon were ever fighting; this with his tail tangled the Boar, flew at his throat, and throatled him. Another ſeeing ſome hunt after him to ſhoot him, got into a window, ſnatched up Ælian. l.7. c.20. an Infant, ran to the houſe top, and held the child for a buckler between him and the Archer, to make him hold from ſhooting. Baboons differ in bigneſſe, colour, tail, and otherwiſe, ſome in Praſſiana an Indian Region, are as big as the greateſt Dogs, having tails five cubits long. Some are black, ſome aſh-coloured, Scaliger. ſome gray, ſome party-coloured, ſome ſpotted, ſome yellowiſh, ſome dusky, &c. Some longer tailed then others. Some bearded; ſome go upright; ſome Lyon-like; ſome moſtaccioed; ſome of a mixt kind. The bearded, Marckgrave. H. N. Braſil. l.6. c.5. the Braſilians call them Guariba, are manifold, having a round goats-beard, they are as big as our Foxes, high-browed, with black ſparkling-eyes, ears ſhort and roundiſh; tail long, bare at the end, which they are ever ſwinging about; the hair black, long, ſleek, and ſhining. There are ſwarms of them in the Woods there, and make a hideous noyſe. They meet daily again, Marckgrav. and again afore and after mid-day. One of the leſſer ſits higher then the reſt in the midſt, and begins a ſinging note, giving a ſigne with the hand openly, the reſt follow his note, holding on till the firſt makes a ſigne, then the reſt are huſht in a twinkling, and the firſt concludes aloud. They carry their young on their back, friſking from bough to bough. It is a biting and untamed beaſt. Some of them are great, and black, having a long, black, ſhaggy beard. If they find a Moor woman alone, they force her. Cluſius deſcribes a kind, long tayled, with a tuft at the end, like a Lion. The Guinee *Exquina* in Congo hath dark hair, as it were burnt, ſprinkled with white tops. The beard very white, the hair two fingers long, as it were kemed. Anger him, he gapes wide and chatters. Another ſort is as great, or each cheek ſtone of hair white, and yellow, bearded like a Goat, reaching to either eare; black leged: Toyiſh, and clamorous as the other. Ambroſine repreſents three prints of them; one he conceives to be the Callitriche (or fair-haired) living only in Æthiopia. A ſecond a kin to that. The third faced like an old man (a Marmoſet) Geſner. with a long black tayl. He walks upright, very nearly reſembling a man. He loves boys, and women everywhere, and if he get looſe, endeavors to ly with them. Induſtrious they are, and wittier then ſome men. Of the Lion-kind are firſt the Cagui, as the Braſilians, or the Pongi, as the Congians call him; one is greater, like Marckg. the Baboon, called Cay, round, and Lion-faced, black and bald-eared, Lion-mouthed, black-eyed, the tayl a foot, and four fingers long, and reddiſh. There is a leſſer, a like faced, but with a leſſe head, like a ſmall apple, a little noſe, ſharp teeth, roundiſh eares, the tayl ten fingers long, with white, and dusdiſh ringlets, fed with bread, and mandos meat. The whole body ſix fingers long. Another ſort is called the Sagovin; Lion-like afore, but ſo tender, that he Nierem. brooks not the toſſing of a ſhip at ſea, and ſo proud withall, that never ſo little troubled, he in ſullenneſſe ſtarves himſelf. That that Rod. Nierembeg. Lincius brought over was leſſe then a ſquirell, and ſo dainty that it muſt be kept in furre. The ſnout, and forepart of the head was Lion-like,

dark-k-coloured, mixt with red; the ears ſhaggy, and bright, and reddiſh; the throat, and breaſt ſhaggy, duſh, and white; the other hair of the body black, and white, and ſparkling, and party-coloured from back to belly; the tayl long, and ſo coloured; the belly black-haired, the thighs white, and red; on each foot five toes, not very long; the nayls white, ſcarce a handſomer to be ſeen.

Marckg. H. Braſ. p.227.

The Moſchatus the Braſilians call *Caitaja*, long-haired, white, and yellow; roundiſh headed, low fore-headed, noſe little and flat; tayl-bending, ſhrill voyced, and pettiſh. I ſaw one at Generall Wardenburgs at Amſterdam. There is another of the kind darker-haired, like the Zobellines. Of a doubtfull kind are the *Macaquo* in Congo; of a wolfs colour; the noſe high and parted, the head like a bears, buttocks bald, the tayl bowed; a foot and ſomewhat more long from head to tayl; a foot and nine fingers thick. Hee cries Hah, hah:

Lerius. H. Americ. c.10.

the Braſil *Cay* in Toupinambuti is common, little and black, living moſt in the woods, and ſitting on certain trees, where on a thick maſt grows, like our greateſt beans, whereon they feed. There is alſo another Guinee Baboon, griſly, dusk-ſhadowed with yellow, almoſt like a hares back, ſmall-headed, and long-tailed.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the Cynocephalus, (or Dogs-head) the Papio, and the wild Upalim.

Name. Geſner. κυνος κεφαλὴ. Χοιροπιθηκος. Append. Quadru. Ælian. Ariſt.

The firſt hath the name from a Dogs-head. It is called alſo the Tartarian; becauſe it comes thence. Alſo *Kunoproſapon*, or Dogs-face: And *Choiropithekos*, or Hog-ape.

Deſcription.

Almoſt of the ſhape of a long tayled Monkey, but thicker ſet, ſtronger, fiercer, and faced like a dog, or a Satyre, as Strabo makes him. Open arſed he is.

Place. Solinus. Strabo. Herod. Ælian.

Found in Æthiopia, and in Arabia from Dira to the Southern corner; and eſpecially in the utmoſt promontory; alſo above Dachinabades, and in the South of Lybia.

Feed.

He feeds as other Apes, eating ſtone-fruit, he caſt away the ſhells, and parings. They eat alſo fleſh boyled, and roaſted, eſpecially the delicateſt. They can drink wine alſo.

Voyce. Ælian. l.6. c.43.

They have many voyces, and thoſe rude; ſometimes ſhreeking, then houling. Orus ſaith they barke;

Nature.

they are ſoon moved to fury, effeminate, luſtfull, petulant, fiercer then Apes. By naturall inſtinct, when dayes and nights are of a length, on ſet hours, night and day, they piſſe, and make a noyſe. The Hee in times twixt moon and moon, not eats, nor looks any way, but moping looks downward.

Plin.

They are ſaid to congratulate the moon riſing, wherefore the Egyptians in their religious rites made much of them, to learn from them the heavenly conjunctions.

Strabo. Geog. l.15. Bellon. obſer. l.2. c.52.

Of a ſingular wit they are, comming neareſt man, except the Elephant. In Egypt they write letters, and receive mony of the ſpectators for their maſters. Akin to theſe is that Alvarez in his Ethiopian journy writes of, and another in Cluſius. That's as big as a Bel-wether, and ſhaggy as a Lion, going by herds near Calote. This ſhaged, and aſh-coloured, not ſo long tailed as a Baboon, long ſnowted and blunt at the end, bal'd buttocked, blood-coloured, as if flead.

Ambr. H. Digit.

The Papio (in Dutch *Paphon*) is great rugged, ugly headed, ſhort thighed, almoſt Fox-tailed, but ſhort, and commonly lifted up, footed like a man, no way anſwering his height, doting on women.

Geſner.

He feeds on apples, pears, and other fruit. The Shee brings two at a birth, a male, and a female.

Ambroſin. l.9. c.9.

The wild Upalim is as big as an Ethiopian Baboon, the skin red as ſcarlet, ſpotted in ſome places, the head round as a ball, the feet round, and broad, the claws harmleſſe. The Moors beat the fleſh with planks to make it tender, and eat it. What it feeds on is unknown.

CHAPTER V.

Of the Ignavus, or Slug.

Marckg. H. Braſil. p.221. Cluſius.

They are of two kinds; one the Portugees call *Perillo Ligero*, the little ſwift dog by contraries; and Friguiza. Of the bignes of one of our midling Foxes, ſhort-necked, two fingers long at moſt, ſmall, and ſomwhat round-headed; narrow mouthed, toothed as a Lamb, blunt, ſmooth, high, black-noſed. The eyes ſmall, black, drowſy, having no eares; the tayl blunt, like a ſugar-loof, on each foot are three nayls, white and yellow, crooked, bending, and hollowed. The hair about two fingers long, aſh-coloured, badger-like, but ſofter, and whiter. The moſt ſluggiſh, and ſlow-paced of beaſts. He creeps up trees, and eats leaves, never drinks. Seldome ſend forth any voyce; holds faſt what he catcheſt, fears the ſmalleſt rain. The heart taken out of the female, ſtirs half an houre after. The paunch red-ſtreaked like beans, into which the navel-veſſells in many ſprigs are faſtened. They bear young-haired, toothed and clawed.

Marckg.

The heart of the ſhee hath two plain ears, hollow. In the ſtomack the upper-mouth is two fingers croſſe from the gullet, and where the opening uſes to be, is a gut a ſpan long, but hath no paſſage. In the ſtomack is plainly ſeen green matter of leaves. Two paps are on the breaſt. Tough of hide. So lively, that, if all the guts be taken out, it ſtirs, and draws the feet together. *De Laet*, who ſaith, hee ſaw one alive, ſaith, the neck is longer, as we have made it. He clings ſo faſt, that he looſes hold, and life together.

Hier. l.9. c.15.

Hermaneus ſaith, he in a whole day cannot move fifty paces forward. By night he is heard, and the latter ſyllables ſtill lower then the former. He ſtays ſometimes in a tree twenty dayes without food, and is thick-ſighted.

Lerius.

Another of the kind, called Hag, hath an Apes face, a rough-ſhaged skin, hairy-thighs, claws, on each foot three, and thoſe ſharp, and long, is eaſily tamed, when taken.

CHAPTER VI.

Of the Badger.

Ambroſ. H. D. l.2. c.11. δασύς. Albert. Deſcript. Iſidor. Barthol. THe Greeks have no proper name for it; the Latines call it *Taxus*, perhaps from *Daſus*, hairy, and ſhaggy; and *Meles*, or *Melis*, *Melo*, and *Melotus*; from the roundnes of the members. It is greater then a cat, or fox, whoſe nature it comes neareſt, the skin being rough-hairy; it hath more white, then black hairs, the head black in the midſt, white on the ſides, brood-backed, ſharp-toothed, it is a miſtake, that the left legs are ſhorter. Place. They are found over all the hills of Italy, and Helvetia, and elſwhere. They live on hornets, and worms, apples, and Feed. grapes, being fatteſt in Autumne. They love Rabbits-fleſh, and Geeſe, chickens, and other Breeding. foules. They breed their young as foxes, and bring forth in three months, ſometime two, ſometime three in autumne. They hate foxes, for theſe watch when they are gone abroad, and ſo bedung their holes, that they muſt ſeeke another for the ſtinke. They are ſo thick-skind, that you can ſcarce hurt them, but their noſe is ſo tender, then there you may kill them. Their skin is ſo puſd, that dogs cannot faſten Nature. on it. He turnes on his back, and with teeth, and feet, reſiſts the beaſts that vex him. Knowing himſelf to be ſhort-legged, he goes not far Plin. H. N. l.8. c.28. from his hole. When cold weather preſſes him, he skulks, and fattens by-ſleep. Bring him in winter by the fire, he caſts himſelf among the coals. The Moone waxing, he fattens, in the wain he grows leaner; men ſay, but it is Carol. Stephan. uncertain. His bite is mortall, becauſe hee feeds on hornets, and venomous things. Olaus Olaus M. l.18. c.18. ſhews their ingenuity in digging, and voyding their houſe of the earth, and ſtrewing themſelves a bed therein with chaff, and leaves, bringing ſo much on their heads, and with their feet at once, as a man can carry under his arme. They ever have two doores to their houſe. When the South-wind blows, they open the North-doore; and when the North-winde, the South-doore. They lay up winters-proviſions; and the male keep the female from eating too much, leaſt they ſhould want afore Spring. When they grow blind for age, they keep houſe, feeding one another at home. When they are ſpied, and hunted on hills, they lay their forelegs over their head, and ly round like a globe, and as Bears tumbled down. In Uſe. Bruyer. l.13. c.3. Italy, Germany, and elſewhere, their fleſh is counted a dainty, if taken in Autumne. They ſeeth it with pears in Switzerland. Savanarola likens it to wilde porke; Platina to Porcupines-fleſh. In *Phiſick*, they put the fat into gliſters to helpe back-each; it helps chapped nipples, and gouts, and ſhrunk-members. The blood Wecker. antid. Spec.2. dried, heals leproſie. It is given with ſalt, and beaſts-horn againſt the plague. Lonicerus deſtills it onely in the dog-dayes, and preſcribes two drams. *Geſner* ſaith, that the ſame blood in a compoſition with Armeniack-earth, Saffran, and Tormentil, is a receit in the moſt raging Peſt. The Albert. aſhes ſtench blood. To ſay nothing of the brain, tooth, or left foot, which tied under the arme, is ſaid to help memory. Of old they wore Badgers skins. Dog-collars are made thereof.

Some are tame, you may play with them; Differences. Olaus. Bruierin. ſome are wild, and rough-briſtled; ſome are Dog, and ſome Hog, Badgers or Grays, both taken in the Matiſconenſian Territory. The Dog-Badgers have a Dogs grin, and dig their holes in gravelly places; they have not many borroughs; feeding on carcaſes, and Dogs-meat. They are whitiſh, and biger then Dogs; with their ſnout they dig a ſmall hole near their houſe door, where they hide their dung. They eat roots, and fruits, and what ſwine love to feed Geſner. on. The Heygrat, (or hony-devourer) in America, of a Cheſnut-colour, as big as a Cat, is a kind of Badger. They ever hunt after Bee-hives, or the trees where wild hony is, of the Nierem. l.9. c.43. like kind is the Quanpecotli about eighteen inches long, long ſnouted, ſlender, writheld upwards, long tailed, and haired, ſhining about the belly; the reſt dusk, or black, and gliſtering; the back blackeſt; black-footed, and crooked-nailed; eaſily tamed; ravenous; ſpares nothing eatable; gameſome a thouſand wayes; harmful to ſtrangers; found in New-Spain among the hills, where he delights to be. Akin to this is the Tacuintecuani, or Cynodaticus in bulk, ſnout, qualities, and feet. It is white, but hath large black ſpots; having the name from biting. Lives not far from the South-ſea: Like to theſe is the Tlalcoyotl, hairy, two ſpans long, Badger-clawed, ſhort-legged, and black, ſhort-tailed; having a ſmall head, a ſlender, and very long ſnout, teeth ſticking out; his body of a yellowiſh white, but on the back, and upper-parts of the neck black, and bright ſtreaked, and feeds as the Quanpecotli.

CHAPTER VII.

Of the Caſtor, or Bever.

CAlled by the Greeks *Kaſtoor*, from *Caſteros*, the belly, becauſe he is almoſt Name. Ambroſ. l.2. c.13. κάστωρ. γαστήρ. belly; not from caſtrating himſelf, when purſued for his ſtones, as ſome ridiculouſly derive it, for they are ſo ſmall, and cleave ſo cloſe to the ridge of his back, that he cannot come at them, nor while he lives, can they be plucked from him. He is called Fiber, not from frequenting the brinks of Rivers, that of old were called Fibri, but from *Fibros*, ſoft, φιβρός. Salmaſius in Solin. becauſe his hair is ſo. Some have miſtaken him for the Otter. Nor is it the Latax in Ariſt. nor ſhall I decide it, whether it is the Orchia, or no: Some have counted him an Amphibium, or half a fiſh, becauſe he lives both on land, and in the water. He is of a bright aſh-colour, but blackiſh-backed; finer haired then Deſcription. the Badger, & the blacker the skin, the coſtlier.

His teeth are very ſharp, wherewith he can cut wood; the foreteeth are red: The forefeet like Dogs-feet, the hinder skinned like Gooſ-feet, each five-toed. Tailed like a fiſh.

Plin. l. 8. c. 30. Bellon. H. Aqua.

In the greater, a foot and half broad, and ſix fingers, two thick; ſometimes weighing four pound; thin at the edges, a thin skin, and ſmooth, and pale, ſtreaked with admirable artifice. In the privy parts he hath two ſwellings as big as a Gooſe mouth, on each ſide one; theſe are lappets covered with a thin skin, in the midſt a paſſage, whence ſweats out a fat, clammy-moyſture, wherewith, after wiping his mouth, he annoints all the parts he can come by; as ſome Birds that have in the ſame place a ſmall bag with a moyſture in it, fetch it thence with their bill, and annoint their feathers, to keep them moyſt, while they remain in the open aire. In tongue, heart, ſtomack, guts, and liver divided into five laps, or ſtrings, he reſembles a Hog moſt. His gall lurks under the leſſer laps of the liver. His ſpleen is but ſmall for a beaſt of his bigneſſe. His reins as great as a yearling-calves, and fat. The bladder like a Sowes. The teſticles ſmall, and cleaving to his back-bone.

Matthiolus.

The femal hath but one paſſage for all natural uſes; the necks of the womb, and bladder meeting there. *Geſner* in diſſecting a Bever, found in a bag a yellow matter, ſolid, waxy, ſharp, not earthy, of a pound weight; and the genital to conſiſt of one bone, and in each knob another ſmall bag with a honied-kind of ſubſtance in it, ſmelling like mouldy rotten cheeſe. The like is in the femals, but weighing hardly an ounce. Wherein *Bellonius* found ſtones as big as an egge, but without doubt it was counterfait.

Place.
Scal. ex. 215.
Brayer. Rei. Cibariæ l. 13. c. 4.

Bevers are found in Burgundy, about the River Matrona; and by the Sein in Cabillon, and in Lorain. Auſtria, about the Danow, where they are called Biſeri; in Helvetia, about Arula, Ruſa, and the River Lomagus; in Poland alſo, Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and Italia; eſpecially where the Po diſburthens himſelf into the Sea; Finally, the beſt are about the Rivers of Pontus, and in Spain.

Olaus M.

They haunt rather the Northern-waters, then the Rhine, or Danube, or other Rivers troubled with Navigation. But where ever he lives, he lives partly in the water, and partly on the land. Therefore they make their holes by River-ſides.

Food.

They feed on tree-leaves, as the Poplar, &c. but they covet moſt the broad-leaved Willows, becauſe bitter. Not on fiſh, as *Albert* miſtakes; for *Pelicerius*, Biſhop of Montpellier, laid often afore them fiſh alive, and dead, but they would not ſo much as ſmell to them.

Engendring.

In the beginning of Summer, under the conſtellation of the Dolphin with Sagittarius declining, they couple. They bring forth at the fall of the leaf. The voice of the Beaver is like the crying of a child. They never leave their hold in biting, till they hear the bones crack;

Iul. Pompon. Nature.

when you keep them tame, they are ſo modeſt, that they never foul the houſe with their ordure, and they cry, and whine, if they cannot get abroad. They love their young ſo, that they will break through doors, and grates, and caſt themſelves down headlong for their ſakes, as the forenamed Biſhop relates. They feed themſelves with their forefeet, as with hands. They wet their hinder-parts often, becauſe the barks of trees bind their bodies, or for that but little gaul flows to their guttes.

Ælian. l. 13. c. 47.

That opinion of his biting off his teſticles, when hunted, is falſe, riſing from his craft in hiding them. He is obſerved to be very cunning. As appears by the wiſe building, and preparing of their houſe, in carrying of the materialls on the old ones lying on their backs, and packing the wood handſomely between their thighs, and dragging them by the tail to the appointed place, which makes the old ones backs ſo ſleek. Thoſe that the Scythians call *Drudges*, gather apples, cut barke; others lay them on the backs of two yoaked, having framed a hurdle of ſticks to that end. The ſame by the black ones, which are called *Maſters*, direct by their gate, and poſture the reſt; being to cut wood, they ever hold the ſame track from the river to the tree; never leaving a tree, till they have gnawed it almoſt aſunder; and when it is near falling, they take care that it may not fall on that ſide where they ſtand. In a word, they build their houſes higher, or lower, as the river runs, and ſhift lodging the day afore it overflows.

Uſe.

The fleſh is not unſavoury, if in dreſſing the venome be removed. The foreparts are hot, the hinder ſo cold, that, like Tortoyſes, they eat them onely on faſting-dayes.

Matthiol.

The Loranois count the tayl a delicate, it comming near the taſt of a Lamprey. Some ſprinkle it with Ginger, and roaſt it. Geſner ſaith it taſts like eel. In *Phiſick* the Bevers-gall, piſſe, tayl and skin is uſefull.

Dioſcor.

Bever compaſt with many naturall skins, with a waxy moyſture within it, of a tart taſt, and a ſtrong ſent, is ſaid to be the choyſeſt; which is to be plucked from the beaſt in his ripe vigorous age, and to be dried with the Hony liquor in it; it will hold the vertue ſeven years, it helps the falling-ſicknes, and lethargie, if boyled with rue in keen vineger, and the ſwimming in the head, if the crown be annointed with it, and vine-ſeed, and oyl of roſes; and it helps loſſe of memory after chronicall tedious diſeaſes, and againſt ſhort-breath with Ammoniack, and honied vineger; alſo againſt hickok after much eating. Eaſens collick, in juice of vine, and boyled in vineger, applied as a cataplaſme on the breaſt, and ſecrets, is good againſt running of the reins. A perfume of it, furthers conception. Eaſes womens griefs, riſing from cold cauſes. Purges a woman in child-bed.

Rondeletius.

Opium corrects it beſt. Finally it is an ingredient into many medicines, as waters, extracts, oyls, ointments, waxes. The *curd* helps the falling-ſickneſſe. The *piſſe* poyſon; the *tayl* wounds in the guts. The aſhes of the *skin* burnt with ſoft pitch, and leek juice ſtanches blood. It is a good wearing for the palſied. The teeth are worn for Amulets. The *fat* is a good bait to catch fiſh. The ſofteſt hair makes hats, and breeches. The Geloni make of the ſkins furred coats. We finde no differences of the kinds; onely the Scythians diſtinguiſh them into black, and reddiſh, or yellowiſh, and party-coloured, calling thoſe maſters, theſe ſervants.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the Otter.

CAlled Lutra from *Luein*, either looſning-trees at the roots, ſtanding by the river-ſides; or from often waſhing it ſelf. In Greeke *Enudris*, from living in the water. Suidas miſtakes the Ictis for it. Sylvaticus miſcalls it Hydria. Gaza calls it Lytria: Ætius, a river-dog. He is ſlenderer, and longer then the Bever; toothed, and headed like a waterſpaniell; ſquare-mouthed, eared like the Beaver; the tayl long, round, and pointed at the end; the legs like a foxes, but ſomewhat thicker, the hinder-feet flat, and ſkinny, he is not ſo thick-ſkin'd as a Caſtor, hair thick, and ſhort, almoſt cheſt-nut colour. They are found everywhere in Europe. They ſwarme in America, eſpecially in Canada, moſt about ſtreams, and lakes, reckoned among thoſe that live both in water, and on land. They abound in the Napleſhy territories. They feed on fiſh, whereof they carry ſo much into their holes, that they infect the air. They eat alſo the ſoft tops of herbs, and fruits, and bark of trees. In winter he forrages for his proviſion. In diving they draw air by degrees into their noſtrills, to prevent drowning. In their hole they frame a table-worke of bows, and rods to hold them dry, as they ly. They can out of a river ſmell a fiſh-pond ſome miles off. They draw breath eaſieſt with the ſtream. When hungry, they ſwim againſt, when full, with ſtreame. Entring a fiſh-pond, they ſeaſe the beſt fiſh with a ſtrange nimblenes, and fright them all. They are eaſily tamed, and are taught by ſignes to dive, and catch fiſh. In Swethland, at a Cooks-beck they fetch fiſh out of the pond into the Kitchen. In Germany, and France, Peſants eat the fleſh, but it is groſſe, and flegmatique, Carthuſians are allowed to eat it. In Phiſick the *fat* helps the joints. The *blood* mixt with water and vineger, takes down the ſwelling of the nerves. The *teſticles* are approved againſt the falling-ſicknes, but fall ſhort of the Bevers. The *liver* baked, is good againſt the Dyſentery; a cuſhion of the *ſkin*, eaſeth the Emrods; the ſkins help the palſie, giddineſſe, and head-each. Shoes thereof eaſe the pain in the feet. We in cold climates make gloves, and halfe ſleeves of the whole ſkinne, tayl, and all. The American beaſts, the *Saricoujeme*, and the *Carygueibeju*, ſeeme to be a kin to them. The *former* is as big as a cat, ſoft-haired, whitiſh, ſkinne-footed. In Amphibia they are. The *latter*, called alſo the Jiya, is as big as a reaſonable dog, roundiſh-head as a cats, but more coped; eares round, and ſtanding lower; footed like the Baboone, each hath five toes, the inner moſt ſhorter then the reſt, ſoft-haired, not long; black all over, except the head, which is duſky. Hee hath a yellow ſpot on the throat. He lives on lobſters, fiſh, and mandow meal, moyſtened in water. Of the Su elſwhere.

Name
λύειν.
Ambroſin.
Hiſt. Digi.
l.12. c.13.
ἔνυδρις.
Suidas
l.37.
κύων ποτάμιος.
Deſcript.
Place.
Braſav.
Food.
Bellon.
Aquat. l.2.
Nature.
Scal.
Exer. 215.
Uſe.
Bruin. de
cib. l.13.
c.31.
Geſner.
Holler.
Ælian.
Ambroſin.
l.2. c.13.
Marckg.
Braſil.
l.6. c.9.

CHAPTER IX.

Of the Ichneumon.

HE hath his name from *Ichneuein*, from ſearching; he being able to diſtinguiſh between foyſon and poyſon. Called alſo a *ſwine*, from his hair being ſo like. Miſcalled Ibis, and Anſchycamus. Called alſo Thyamon, and Alcaſis. In Greek *Ullos*, little hog, becauſe with his ſnowt he is ever rooting. At this day ſtiled the Mouſe of Pharoh, or Otter of Egypt. Of the bigneſſe of a Cat, but longer, hair hard, as a Wolfs, bright, and yellowiſh by ſpaces, and ruſſet; black-ſnowted, and like a hog; ſhort, and round-eared, legs black; on the hinder-feet five toes, the laſt inner one very ſhort, the tail long, and thick; the teeth, tongue, teſticles, like a Cats; having, beſide the paſſage of the excrement another wide one without, which in hote weather he uſes to open; whence writers have thought them all double ſexed. Some thinke that Egypt only produces them; but they are found on the other ſide of Atlas, near the heads of the Nile. It is an Amphibium. They feed on Mice, Snakes, Snails, Lizards, the Chamæleon, Frogs, and the like: They love fowles, eſpecially hens, and the Crocodiles liver; and therefore, as it is thought, they creepe into their bellies, while they ſleep, whence there is great enmity betwixt the two creatures; ſo that if one finds the others egges, he breaks them, which is well for the Egyptians, ſince it prevents the increaſe of the Crocodiles. He is alſo at enmity with the Aſp, and all kinds of ſerpents. He hates the wind moſt, ſo that it begins to riſe, hee haſtens to his hole. They are tamed eaſily in Egypt; they deſtroy rats, like cats, or weeſells; they love to be plaid with; they ſhun cold, hide their heads between their legs, rouling themſelves up like a Hedge-hog in a ball round; ſet up their briſtles when they ſpy any beaſt; dare encounter one great dog, and choke a cat at three bites; venter on horſes and camells, and any ſort of beaſts. They whelp as many at a time as bitches doe. The relations about their changing of ſex are fabulous. Their wit is ſeene herein, that they ſtand on their hind-legs to prey, and creep ſlily till it be within reach, and then furiouſly faſten. Hee never venters on his foe, till hee call his fellows. Being to fight with the Aſp, hee wallows in mire, and then drives it on in the ſun, till it ſerve him for an armour of proofe. If there be no mud near, he wets himſelf, and roules, and tumbles in the duſt; knowing his noſtrills tender, in fight hee ſaves them with his tayl. In Phyſick his piſſe ſome drinke with

ἰχνεύειν.
Ambroſin.
Dig. l.2.
c.14.
Name.
Albert.
ὕλλος.
Manardus.
Bellon.
obſer. l.22.
c.22.
Deſcript.
Place.
Ariſt. H.
Vitruv.
Food.
Oppian.
Cyneget.
l.3.
Oppian.
Cyn. l.3.
Antipathy.
Ælian.
l.9. c.1.
Nature,
and manners.
Ariſt. H.
H. l.6.
c.35. &
9.6.

Uſe.

with a black cows milk againſt the collick. The aſhes of the skin burnt in vineger, cures a ſting of a Serpent, ſmeared on.

Ægineta. l.4. c.58.

A fume of the hair is good againſt wormes.

CHAPTER X.

Of VVeeſels.

ARTICLE I.

Of the common VVeeſel, or Ferret.

Ambroſin. H. Digit. l.2. c.15. Name.

ALmoſt all Dictionary-writers fetch the name *Muſtela*, (Weeſel) from *Mus*, and *Telum*, a Mouſe, and a Weapon, becauſe of his length: ſome from *Teele*, longe; at length, or from far; or from *Mus*, and *Stelloo*, mouſe-ſtealing, becauſe they draw them out of their holes. Of old *Galeæ*, from the milky whitenes. Some *Kedroo*, from his fox-craft. Of late *Numphitza*.

τῆλε. μῦς, στέλλω. γαλέη. κερδῶ. νυμφίτζα.

Deſcription.

It is reddiſh on the ſides, and back; ſometimes yellowiſh, ever white about the thraot: Slender-bodied, ſhort-tayled.

Albert.

The teeth leſſe then the mouſes; the heart ſmall, yet in compariſon with that of other beaſts, great enough.

Place.

They are found everywhere; but the white moſt in Northern Regions. The great ones are in Mauritania, the greateſt, in the Tarteſian territory without Hercules his pillars, by Cales. In Java woods they are.

Suidas.

In the Iſle Pordeſelene they paſſe not their bounds. Bring them into Bæotia, they dy, or fly. They dwell in holes, clefts of rocks, haymows, and ſtables.

Food. Plin. H. N. l.29. c.4. Ælian.

He eats all things; moſtwhat mice, and moles; he abſtain not from ſerpents: he lies in wait for bats; he ſucks Pigeon-egges, and the blood of birds killed, picks out dead mens eyes, catches hares; he hath been ſeen with one in his mouth.

Gendring.

That they bring forth at the mouth, is a tale forged out of the fained turning Galanthis Alkmenas Mayd, by Iuno into a Weeſel. That they have a womb, is certain.

Antipathy. Ariſt. H.

The Raven, and crow hate them for ſucking their egs: their voyce frights hens; they fight with Cats. They fight with ſerpents, armed only with a ſprig of run, or with ſowthiſtles; if they want theſe, they are worſted. Their dung, if they live in fields, and woods, ſmells like muſk.

Nature.

With their age they change colour. They recover their whelps ſight with an herb; are eaſily tamed, if you rub their teeth with garlick. They dare ſet on greater beaſts. They build their holes with two doors, one North, the other South. They tranſport their young thence for a dayes ſpace. Their bite is mortall, and makes mad; if it but touch a Cows udder, it is inflamed. Oyl wherein the Weeſel hath rotted is a remedy, or rubbing the place with the skin dry. Ariſtides of Locris died of the bite of a Weeſel.

Uſe.

The Mexicans eat them. Galen ſaith that corned with ſalt, and dried the fleſh taſts like Hare.

Galen. de Ther. c.9.

The brain dried helps not a little againſt ſwounding fits. The ſtomack ſtuf'd with Coriander-ſeed cures ſerpent bites. The lungs are good for the lungs.

Dioſcor. M. M. l.2. c.24. Glycas l.1.

The liver helps giddineſſe, and ſwounding, becauſe it increaſes, and decreaſes with the moon. Pliny commends the gall againſt all venome, Matthiolus uſed it with Fennell-water againſt dimneſſe of ſight, and skin ſpots. The yard dried is ſoverain againſt the ſtrangury. The ſtones, and womb, like the Eagle-ſtone, prevents a womans miſcarrying. Lonicerus cries up the blood with juice of Plantan againſt the gout, Galen, againſt catarhs. Mathiolus magnifies the dung taken in hony, with pulſe-meal, and feny-greek againſt ſwellings, and wens. The Weeſel whole is of uſe. Dioſcorides commends it unbowelled, and long pickled againſt ſting.

Gal. l.3. c.2.

Galen uſed the duſt dried againſt the falling-ſickneſſe. Matthiolus the aſhes of it burnt made with water into a dow, againſt head-ache, dimneſſe of ſight, and blood-ſhot, ſmeared on. Marcellus burned it to aſhes in an old pot, and mixt them with hony on a thirſday, in the wane of the moon againſt ſwellings of the jaws. See Ambroſine about the divers uſes of it.

Porta. Phytogn. l.6. c.4. Galen.

A Weeſels foot hung with roſe, and muſtard-ſeed on the branches of a barren tree make it beare. Farriers with a piece of the skin have cured Horſes of the parlous diſeaſe, called *Tach*. Some ſprinkle ſeeds with the aſhes on their ground to drive away field-mice; others ſeeth them in much water to that purpoſe.

Differences. Plin. Galen.

Some make the Weeſel, and Ictis herein to differ, that the one is kept tame, the other goes wild. Others call the white one Hermellani; that that is white only on the breaſt Viſela. The Roſola, or Guiſela, his dung ſmells ſweet.

Figuli. dial. de Muſtela.

One is called a *Salamander*, for his many colours. The Auſtrian *Girella*, is of the bigneſſe of a Weezel. The Italian Curriers ſhew a skinne black, and gliſtring brought out of the cold Coaſts, called the Roſoleus, or Romulus. Some count the Chiurca a Ferret. The Vormela mentioned by Agricola, is another; and Cardan adds the *Lardironi*, and the *Genetta*.

Scaliger writes that the *Chiurca* hath a ferrets face, and bulk, a foxes head, lives under ground, is very fruitfull, bringing at a birth twelve at once. The tayl ſmall, and almoſt bald; It ſelf is black-haired, carrying her young under her belly in a bag. The *African Ferret* is as big as a great Mouſe, reſembling a Ferret,

Hier. H. E. l.9. c.32. Cluſius.

and a Squirrell, lifting up the tayl, but not over the head as the Squirrell; but high, and ſpreading it abroad, and ſitting eating on the breech, holding his food with the fore-feet ſquirrell-like, and toſſing it. In either jaw were two longer fore-teeth, the ears roundiſh, the haire party-coloured from head to tayl, ſandy, dusk, and white with ſtreaks. The tayl very handſome, he could diſplay it like a Pea-cock; five toes on each foot; foure forwards, the middlemoſt longeſt; the fifth like a ſpur behinde. He refuſed no food, but liked bread beſt; he was tame, and went looſe. On ſhipboard they come into the marriners laps, and ſtockins, ſo tame they are. Nieremberg calls it a Lybia Weezel.

ARTICLE II.

Of the wilde Ferret, or Fitcher.

Ambroſin. H. Digit. l.2. c.16.
Name.
ἰκτίς.
Grapald.
Deſcript.
Place.
Geſner.
Strabo.
Food.
Gendring.
Diffe-rences.
Agrico. de ani. ſubter.
Ambr. H. Digit. l.2.c.17.
Albert.

SOme call it *Putorius*; ſome *Furo*, either from his theeving by night, or his darke colour, from his digging, and myning in burrows; ſome *Viverra* or *Ferret* from *verrunco*, ferriting, and driving beaſts out of burrows. Alſo *Iktis*, from a bird of that colour; and *Pholita*, or *Pholenta*, Coloured betweene white, and box, white-bellied, reddiſh-eyed; greater then a tame Weeſel. Ariſtotle makes it of the bulk of a Malta-whelp; but in hair, ſhape, colour (white below) very unlike the common-Ferret. In Italy, France, and Germany, they are not, but onely in Africa, and in England. He *lives* on hony, fiſh, pigeons, and Conies, which he likes beſt of all. The females dy with heat, if they couple not, when luſt is on them. They mix as cats, and bring ſeven or eight in a lutter, they carry them fourty dayes; the young after for thirty dayes are blinde; and the fourtieth day after ſight comes, they go a hunting. Provoke them, and their dung ſents well; when time in boxes, they ſleep away moſt of their time. In Narbon, France, they hunt Rabbets with them; and elswhere they fetch with them dirds out the high neſts, that men cannot come by. There is a peculiar kind in Zeilan, foe to the crowned Serpent, he bites on the roote of ſnake-wood, when he goes to combate with him. The *Hameſter* is of this kinde, bigger then a tame Ferret; the back is Hare-coloured, the belly black, the ſides ſhining, feet ſhort. He is a great gatherer of grain into his burrow. Thuringia is full of them, called Putorius from his ſtinking breath; and Icktis, becauſe he loves fiſh. Scaliger calls him a ſtinking cat. Bodied like a Mattern, but bigger; narrower necked, broader bellied, blacker on the tayl and thighs; the ſides yellower. It hath a double ranke of hair, ſome ſhorter, and yellow; other longer, and black, the left legs are not ſhorter, as ſome think. They *inhabite* garners, ſtables, woods, and bank-ſides. They *feed* on Mice, Hens, and other fowles (whoſe heads they ſtrait pull off) fiſh, frogs. In Spring their skin ſmell ſtrongly, in Winter not. There alſo the *Noërza*, as big as a Pole-cat, of an Otters-colour, is a ſtinking beaſt, lurking in wood-corners.

CHAPTER XI.

Of the Mattern, or Pole-Cat; and of the Zibelline-Ferret, or Musk-Cat.

Ambroſin. H. Digit. l.2. c.18.
Zootom. Democr. p.317.

THe *Martes*, or *Mattern*, hath the name from his fiercenes; called alſo *Martia*, *Marta*, *Marrus*, and *Foina*, *Gainus*, *Sciſmus*. His teeth pure white, even ſet, and keen. The dog-teeth in either jaw hang out, ſix ſmaller of diverſe length are between, in ſtead of cutters, and are very ſmall in the lower jaw. The grinders are eight, and like ſaws, ſome ſingle. The utmoſt above ſtand more inward then the reſt by much. Under the skin are ſinewy ſmall veins, ſtretched out, anſwering all the ribs in number, and order; the ribs are fourteen. No membrane fleſhly. The *muſcles* of the paunch are between the two tunicles of the rim, which makes it ſeeme thicker, and groſſer, as the horny-film of an Ox-ey; fleſhy in length by that line, that anſwers the navell, but not abroad, and onely below. The *kell* faſtened to the ſtomack, entralls, and milt; the milt very ſmall, hanging on the left ſide of the ſtomack, and a part of the kell faſtened to it. The *ſtomack* bigger then ordinary for ſuch a ſmall body, conſiſting of a doubled coat, the outmoſt whiter; the inmoſt ſmoother, both thin. The *guts* faſtened behind to the back-bone by a thin skin. No blind gut, all uniforme. The *bladder* very long, thin, but inclining more to the ſtomack. The *liver* of ſeven films, the weakeſt three-parted, like a chicken-foot, the middle three-cornerd, annexed to the hollow vein, a litle way by a thin skin. The right *Rein* is higher. The left *Emulgens* longer then the right; both ſprouting from the great artery, not from the hollow-vein. Yet I doubt of it. By the hollow-vain are here and there reddiſh, and yellow *kernells*; the uppermoſt on the right ſide joyns to the liver by ſmall veins. The *hollow vein* ſends many ſprigs through the loyn-ſpace of muſcles to the back-bone; and the great artery lies under the hollow. The ſeed-veſſels deſcend from the midſt of the reins, but are parted in two on either ſide below, one branch joyned to the ſtone, reaching without the paunch. The *yard* ariſing from ſtrings of *os ſacrum*, is griſtly, and hard as a bone, writhed at top like an wimble-skind, cloſe, ſharp as a needle. The right uritory ſit higher into the bladder, then the left; a fine ſinew comes ſtrait down, tied to the right ſide, ſit into the beginning of the hollow vein. Alſo a ſmall ſinew on the left-ſide, deſcends to the ſtomacks-mouth. The hollow-vein is ſet into the right ventricle of the heart, neare the right lappet, which is black, and full of blood, and greater then the left; this is white, and bloodles, hollow, ſpreading on the right ſide into the lungs. The great artery is ſet into the hearts left ventricle, bending downward. The hollow vain on the right, paſſing a little above the lungs-branches it ſelf, into ſix ſprings, riſing to the lower jaw. On the right-ſide the lungs, conſiſt of foure leſſer veins, on the left of two greater. They are moſt in the North, and in the German-Alps, Southward, and toward Italy. They inhabite the roofs of greater houſes, and beech, and firre-woods. A Boor told Geſner, that in a very high firre-tree, he tooke a Mattern, and foure welps. France hath no ſuch. Out of Poland are ſome brought of a ſlight dusk-colour.

Renod. l.3. Pharmacop.

Beſide other Weezels-food, they are ſaid to eat ſhrubs, their dung ſmels like Musk; they are eaſily tamed. Geſner had one that loved his dog, that went about with him; let looſe, ſhee would come to the chaine again, and play with him like a cat, lying on the back. But there is no truſting them; therefore ſome adviſe, to take out their dog-teeth. The skin is of uſe; that under the throat, makes caps good and wholſome for the head. In Canada the women ſhew their babes in them.

Differences.

There are two kinds; one *tamer* of a dark yellow, except a white part of the throat, which curriers and skinners call Faina. Bodies like a cat, a litle longer, and ſhorter legged. It rooms about the country, kills Hens, and ſucks their egs. The other is *wilde*, of a brighter, and ſofter hair, and a clay-coloured throat. Some inhabite Beech, and Oake, and Holm-woods, ſome pitch, and firre-woods. About the Bregantine Lake, they ſhine by night.

Ambroſin. H. Dig. l.2. c.19. Ariſt. Niphus. Alciate. Agricola.

The *Zibelline Weezel*, or *Satherius*, or *Sebalus*, or the *Sarmatick*, and *Scythian-Mouſe*, is ſomewhat leſſe then the Mattern, of a dark yellow all over, except the throat, which is aſh-coloured. Found in the North, in the utmoſt woods of Moſcovia, in Lithuania, white-Ruſſia, and neare the Cronion-Sea, and in Lauceruſa, a wood of Scandinavia. The Tartars, and Laplanders ſend the beſt skins. The Guinee ſtory tells of ſtore, in a Province of Congo; they lurke in ſhady Forreſts, and catch birds. They are very nimble, and reſtles. It is ſaid, that, if you lay the skin under other cloathes in a cheſt-bottome, in three dayes it ſhall be found uppermoſt; Handle them, yet they remain even. The long-haired, and inclining to black, are the beſt skins. You ſpoyl them, if you lay them in the Sun. To keep them from the moth, ſhake them oft, and lay them up wrapped in wormwood; they are very coſtly. Agricola ſaw fourty ſold for a thouſand crowns. Ambroſine, a halfe ſleeve trim'd therewith, worth foure hundred pound of Bonony-money. They of Obdoria, offer this Mus-cats-skins to their Idol, called Zlata Baba. The great Cham of Tartary, his Tents are ſaid to be lined with them.

M. Paul. Venet.

CHAPTER XII.

Of the Genetta, and the Zibethus, or Civet-Cat.

Ambroſin. H. Digit. l.12. c.21.

Some conceive that *Genetta*, being a Spaniſh name, borrows the name from ſome place there. Others call it a *Spaniſh*, or *Genet-Cat*. Some a *leſſer Panther*. The Oppians ſuppoſe it to be a leſſer Wolf. The whole body is handſomely, marked with black ſpots.

The whole skin is of a ſoft and thick hair, and downy, breathing forth a not unacceptable ſent. It is found in Spain in wateriſh places, where it ſeeks the food. A winter halfe-ſleeve furred therewith is ſold for 25, nay 30 pound Bononian mony.

Ib. c.22. Scalig. Ex.211. Ludov. Rom. Gyllius. Bellonius.

The *Zibet*, unknown perhaps to the ancients, is by the Greeks called *Zapetion*; by others a *Zibet-cat*; or a *Civet-cat*, a kind of Panther, which the ancients thought the only well-ſented beaſt; this is thought the ſame with the Hyena of old. It is armed with ſharp teeth and hair. An arme long from head to dock; the legs to the feet, a third part of an armes length. Hee is about the bignes of a fox, coloured like a wolf, but black-ſpotted. Hee carries a bag about his privities, wherein lies the Civet, that is ſo fragrant.

Rondelet. Pharmac. l.3. c.16.

Hee hath a wide mouth like the Badger, the tongue not quite ſo rough as a cats.

Leo Af. Cardan.

They are found in Pegu, Congo, China, Cambaja, and in the Ethiopian woods. Brought alſo out of Egypt, where they breed plentifully, and out of Spain into Italy. Hee loves raw fleſh, and field-mice. Cardinal Galeotto feeds them at Rome with chicken-fleſh. In China hee eats ſweet-meats, and rice, and egs, and the ſweet wood called Camaron; if that be the beaſt Pigafetta, mentions in his journall. Scaliger hath ſeen them ſo tame at Rome and Mantua, that men carry them harmleſly on their ſhoulders.

Bellon. obſer. l.2. c.20.

A Florentine Conſul at Alexandria had one ſo gentle, that hee played with men, taking them by the noſe, ear, lips, teeth, and did them no harm. Ever fed from the firſt it was with womans breaſt-milk.

Fallopius.

The ſweet excrement lurking as afore, is firſt white, after of a clayiſh colour, at length waxes black. It ſmells ſtrong at firſt to wonder men; being layd in the open ayr, and hardened, it obtains that moſt gratefull fragrancy. Some will have it to be his ſeed. It is gathered in a ſilver ſpoon, or one of braſſe, or horn, every day a dram. If you vex him with a ſmall rod, hee yeelds more at a time. Some are ſaid to piſſe civet at a ſet time of the year. Civet is beſt kept in horn. There are ſome nobles of Ulyſſipone that gaine thence yearly fifteen hundred pounds. It is of uſe in Phiſick, and otherwiſe.

Maiol. Coll.7.

A grain put on hot bread, applied to the navell eaſes the collique. It is one good ingredient againſt giddineſſe, and apoplexy, ſmeared on the noſtrills, temples, and crown of the head. It opens the mother. Some adulterate it with ox-gall, ſtorax, and hony.

Ambroſin.

It is uſed in preparing Cypres-pouder, ſope-balls, ſtrong-waters, oyls, ſpirits, and perfumes.

CHAPTER XIII.

Of the Hare.

Iſidor. Origin. l.12.

Name.

He is called Lepus, and Levipes, light-foot from his fleetneſſe, or his ſoft going by reaſon of his ſhaggy feet. Derived from the old Æolick *Lepori*; or from his uncertain footing *Leioos*, that it is hard to trace him. In Greeke *Liporis*, *Lagoos*; by the Athenians, by the Ionians *Lagos*. And *Daſypous*, from his ſhaged feet; and from his ſwiftneſſe doubtleſſe, *Dromalos*, *Ptox*, *Tachines*. In Candy *Kekenas*; by Ariſtotle *Trochos*. His head

λέπορι. λείως. λίπορις. λαγὼς. λαγὸς. δασύπους. δρομαλὸς, πτὼξ. ταχίνης. κεκῆνας. τροχὸς.

Varro de I. D. l. 3. c. 12.
Scalig.
Albert.
Zootom.
Democ. 309.
Ariſt. l. 3. c. 9.
Place.
Pauzan.
Lopez.
Ovid. art. am. l. 2.
Ariſt.
Food.
Gendring.
Xenophon.
Pollux.
Athenæus l. 9.
Sex.
Archel.
Albert.
Philomel. autor.
Nature.

head is ſhort, and round; neck narrow, round, ſoft, long, prick-eared, legs ſtrait & light, breaſt not fleſhy, back-bone round, breaſt ſinking; thighs light; thoſe afore near one another, behind ſtradling; the whole body pliable; heart very great. About Briletum, Therne, the Cherſoneſus, the Propontis they ſeeme double livered. The griſtle under the fore corner of the ey is broad; there lies ſomewhat near the brain like a worme; the body round like a vault, not found in other beaſts. The ear-tip thin, and tranſparant as a cats. Among the toothed, and ſingle-bellied beaſts this alone hath cur'd. They are everywhere, both in hote, and colder climates. White ones are brought out of Africa. In the Indian Iſle Mazzua they abound ſo, the natives everywhere kill them. Their plenty on mount Athos is grown to a proverb. They frequent uninhabited places moſt, where huntſmen leaſt trouble them. In Ithaca are none, nor live they, if brought thether. Of their food Bargeus hath compoſed nine queint Verſes. The ſumme is: They nibble on rank graſſe, and corn-ſtalks, and ſtrings of herbs in the earth, and ſoft barks of trees, and moyſt books, apples, acorns, fitches, milt, elms-leaves; eſpecially wild mint, water-creſſes, and betony, and pennyroyall. They gender averſe, as all other beaſts that piſſe backward. They couple all the year, eſpecially in ſpring. They admit of ſuperfætation. Ælian ſpeaks of pregnant leverets found in a Hare cut up. In the time of Antiochus Gonata two Hares in Aſtypalæa in a ſhort time bred above ſix thouſand. And all Geron an Iſle of the Scarian ſea was within a while peſtered from one Hare big with young. They breed in forreſts in the moſt ſolitary places, two, three, ſometimes four at once; you may know the female by the long head, thick body, longer ears, and griſly hair inclining to black on the back, and by her many doubles when hunted. The male hath red ſhoulders, and long hairs in the midſt, the head ſhorter, and blunter; the beard, and brow hairs longer, the ears ſhorter, and broader. Afore the hounds he will run ſtrait on ten miles together. They hate Eagles, crows, Weeſels, Foxes, and Dogs. They live ſeven years. Their age may be gueſ'd by the clefts of their dung by the mouth of their forme. Their voyce is ſqueaking or mourning. They are well-ſighted, and ſleep with their eyes open, and are quick of hearing. The noyſe of ſhaken leaves makes them run, and uſe their ears to guide them in their courſe, when they go to ſleep, that their forme may not be found, they run too and fro with doubles, and then take a leap into their hole, where they lies with their forelegs together, and their ears layd ſquat on their ſhoulders. They love to ſit abroad in the Sun in fair weather. They love the place beſt where they were bred. Are eaſily tamed; but dy, if too fat, yet, on the leaſt ſcope given, they run away to their old liberty, and fall to their firſt wildneſſe. They ſeldome grow fat in the woods, becauſe perhaps they live in fear. Againſt winter they provide their houſe in Sunny places, in ſummer Northward. They run far for food, on purpoſe to keep themſelves long winded by dayly breathing, and to uſe their feet. To amuſe the hunters they run through windy wayes, ſhunning ſhrubs, leaſt their hair ſhould ſtick thereon, and ſo yeeld ſent to the dogs. They know how to proportion their courſe, as the dogs are ſlower, or fleeter; and they lurk, when hunted, among clods, becauſe they are of their colour. Jews may not eat them; but among the Gentiles, after Attalicus the Cydonian had made Hare a diſh at his feaſts, it became a dainty ever after, and was thought to make the face fair. For certain Alexander Severus ate it dayly; and Martiall writes ſomething, that ſounds that way. As for the temper of Hares fleſh, thoſe of two, or three months old, leverets, of ſix at moſt are moſt juicy, and of eaſieſt digeſtion; if older, as above a year old, it breeds groſſe blood, yet there are jolly huntſmen that eat it every day.

But that Cato Cenſorinus preſcribes it, and pot-herbs to the ſick, it muſt be meant of young Leverets. But thoſe that live on hills, or heaths, feeding on Pennyroyall, &c. are much better then thoſe that frequent wateriſh places. They taſte beſt as cold weather comes in. See ***Ambroſin*** about the dreſſing of them. In Phiſick no part almoſt of the Hare that is not uſefull, even the very excrements. The Head burnt with Bears-greaſe, or vineger, helps ſhedding the hair; the Brain helps children in breeding teeth, if oft rubbed on the gum; drunk in wine, it helps thoſe that cannot hold their water; the Heart is tied on thoſe that are troubled with Quartains; the powder of it dried with a third part of Manna, Frankincenſe in white wine, men drink ſeven dayes againſt the Falling-ſickneſſe; the Lungs helps ſore eyes; the Liver with ſowr wine, the Collick; the Gall in ſugar, pearls, and dimneſſe of the eyes; the curd of one that hath eaten nothing but milk, dried in the Sun, or ſmoke, is ſovereign againſt bloody-fluxes; It draws out a thorn, mixt with flower of Frankincenſe, and Oke-gum. Some uſe it againſt the ſting of Serpents; and to help conception: But it is ſaid to kill what is conceived, if drunk in; the Reins boyled, are miniſtred for the Stone; ſtale, and tied to the feet, eaſes the Gout; From the Mother, ſome make medicines for the griefs of the bladder; the Fleſh fried in oyl, is miniſtred gliſter-wiſe againſt Dyſenteries, and Ulcers in the bowels, to the ſame purpoſe is the blood roaſted good; ſome mingle it with Barly-meal; The Milk makes women fruitful; the Fat with Bean-flower, helps to draw out ſtings; the Tooth hang'd on, eaſes tooth-ach; the Ancle-bone tied on with a ſtring of Hares hair, mitigates the Collick; and diſtilled with Pennyroyal, and drunk, it allayes ſharp child-bearing-labour, and is preſcribed with Oke-lime, Pearl, Coral, and Pæony-ſeed againſt the Falling-ſickneſſe, and provokes Urine; the Skin in ſere-cloth, is good againſt

Wit.
Lamprid.
Mar. Epig. 30.
Brui. l. 13.
Galen. l. 11. de Simpl. med. facul.
Sextus.
Dioſcor.
Idem.
Matthiol.
Olam.
Quercetan.
Albert.
Dioſc.
Marcellus.
Tragus.

Matthio-lus.
Montag. l.2.

againſt burſtings; the Feet cut off while he lives, eaſens the Gout; the Piſſe with Spiknard is a wholſome drink againſt Dropſie; the dung born by a woman, hinders conception, but put under, helps the months, and dries, burn the whole Hare, the aſhes taken in warm wine, helps the Stone; whereof alſo is compounded an electuary, whereto Jews-ſtone, and ſpunges found among ſmall ſtones are added.

Diffe-rences.
Plin. l.18. c.55.
Manard.
Ambroſin. de Digit. l.2. c.23.
Varro.
Nieremb. H. exot. l.9. c.8.
Am it. Luſitan.

Hares differ in colour, bigneſſe, fatneſſe. Some are blew, others in a black-ſoyls, duskiſh, others on red-ſoyls, gliſtering. In America are found ſome with the black Hare coloured, the ſides white and black, the reſt white. There are white ones on the Alps, and on the hill tops by the vally of Anania. *Geſner* ſaw one milk-white, with black hair on the ear-tips, and found the fleſh tenderer in taſte then other; the Elymæan are as big as a Fox. In Macedon, and Tranſalpin-Gual are great ones; in Italy, and Spain, leſſe. In lower Hungary they are obſerved to be fatter then in Italy. One kind is ſaid to ſent ſo of Musk, that they make the hounds mad that hunt them. Some are called mountain, ſome field, ſome mariſh, ſome Italian, French, Spaniſh, Indian Hares. The Italian are low-footed afore, black-backed, and white-bellied. The Mountaneers differ from others in their black-hew, bulk, wildneſſe, and thick hair; the French are moſt what bright. The Spaniſh comprehend Rabbits, there is one in New-Spain called by the Natives Citli, ſhaped as ours, and feeds ſo, but with ears very long, and broad for ſuch a body: The Indians weave the hair into clothes and ſheets, which they wear for cloaks. The Braſilians have their Cotias of the bigneſſe, ſhape, and taſte of the Hare; yellowiſh, little eared, and almoſt no tail. There is a greater kind called Pacæ, round mouthed, Cat-faced, dusk, with white ſpots; tender of fleſh, and skin alſo, therefore ſought after as a dainty. There is alſo a kind that the Indians cudgell to death; then flea it, and work the blew beaten-fleſh into a Paſte, which they wrap in the skin, and call Musk.

CHAPTER XIV.

Of the Cony.

Name.
σύναξ, δασύπους.
λιβηρίδας.
Strabo. Geogra. l.3.
ἀδάπανος.
Hemol. in Dioſcor.
λιμοποιὸς.
Zoorom. Democ. p.327.
Place.
Scaliger.

Hath the name from myning, and burrowing under ground, and dwelling there; called by *Ælian* a little Hare, or Leveret; by the Greeks *Sunax*, *Daſupous*; which yet *Pliny* ſeems to diſtinguiſh from both Cony, and Hare. *Strabo* calls them digging Hares, and *Leberidas*, perhaps from the Serpents-ſlough; whence a young one newly kindled, and hairleſſe, is termed *liberis*, *laberis*, and *laurix*, or glib. Alſo *Adapis*, perhaps from *Adapanos*, that cannot be ſpent; ſo fruitfull, and numerous they are. By *Erotianus*, *Limopoios*, dearth-bringer. All the Belly-muſcles cleave faſt between the two skins of the Peritonæum. The ſtrait gut ſmall; the heart little, the liver great, and the reins, the milt long like a Swallows, or Cocks; the Parepar, or Byliver, ſhaped like a ſhoe-makers broad handled knif, lying in the midſt between the broad liver ſtrings; the ſtomack not unlike a Hogs, very like a Mouſes, or Dormouſes; the Cyſtis ſmall faſtened to the liver; the blind-gut more then a palm great, celled, and hath an appendix of three fingers; the turning-joynts of the loyns long, between which ly fair muſcles. *Pliny* denies there are any bred in the Iſle Ebuſus; but they ſwarm in France, Italy, Mauritania, Muſcovy, Poland, England, &c. About Moſaiſcus, a Muſcovy-town, they are numberleſſe; but they abound moſt in Spain. In the Baleares, Majorca, and Minorca, they devour their harveſt. In Zeland by the Sea-ſide there are many, enough to furniſh all Brabant in Winter.

Food.
Gendring.
Niphus.
Nature, and Wit.
M. Varro.
Uſe.
Marcel. Ambroſin. Diffe-rences.
Nieremb. H. E. l.9. c.8.

They feed on graſſe, three-leaved graſſe, cabbage, lettuce, cicory, turneps, and apple-parings, and eſpecially bay-berries. Mans-blood fattens them apace; they cannot away with moyſture; they couple every ſix, or rather twelf moneths, and *kindle* monethly in hot-countries. One that kept Conies, relates that ſome have brought three young at once; and after a fortnight as many more. But in Germany, and Italy, they ſeldome breed in winter, they bring five or nine at moſt; that of their double-ſex is a fiction; they ſuck oneantwenty dayes; if any handle them, the dames are angry, and either forſake, or hurt, or kill their yong: And the males doe the ſame, if the females are buſie about their young, and neglect them. By leaping Rabbits, ſcape taking; they forſake places, where they are in danger; and one going, all the reſt follow. It is known that they chew the cud; through envy they will bite one anothers ears, and legs off, yet are eaſily tamed. Cardan knew one of it ſelf follow the dogs; they dig them burrows with many outlets. In Spain they in a ſandy ſoyl undermined, and ſubverted a fair town, ſo that the natives muſt ſeeke other dwellings; they come not abroad, but mornings, or evenings; and go not far from burrows, and ſtop up the entrance, to prevent diſcovery by the paſſengers; their fleſh, eſpecially of the young ones, is tenderer then Hare. A Spanjard was the firſt who made it a diſh on his table; they care not in Spain for tame Conies, they taſt too much of their food, but wild are a dainty. They parboyl them, and ſtuf them with ſweet herbs; and lard them with pork. In *Phiſick*, the fat refreſhes the ſinews, and helps watering: Burned, it cures the inward ague; they differ in *colour*, *bigneſſe*, *inwards*, *and places*: there are white, black, yellow, aſh-coloured, pied, bright, ſtated with black, and glittering ſpots. Valerian ſaw at Verona with a Jugler one fouretimes as bigge as ours, and ſtrangly fat. Pliny thinks that the Betick-Conies have double inwards. Some called *Utiæ* in India, are no bigger then Rats. I leave to the reader to judge, whether they are Conies that Scaliger deſcribes, of Hare-colour, ſhort-eares, thick-body, and well ſet, long tails like the Squirrels. Some call them Pharohs-Mice, ſome Indian-Hares; there thoſe they call Indian-Pigs, of the bignes of our Conies, but ſhorter-legged, on the fore ſix toes, on the hinder-feet five; they have Mice-teeth, no tayl, a ſharp Muzzle; Ears little, and round, rather briſtled then hairy; they gruntle like Pigs, they eat all herbs, fruit, bread, oats, living many month without water. One male is enough for ſeven, or nine females; admitting of ſuperfetation like Conies. In winter they kindle, in 60 dayes all ſeeing. The males fight afore the female. We have added the picture of another Indian-Cony. Some make

Nierem. H. E. l. 9. c. 7.

nine ſorts of Indian-Conies. 1. The *Pactli*, as dainty as thoſe in Spain, if it live where good graſſe grows. 2. The *Elztactotli*, or white-breaſt. 3. The *Cuitlatepotli*, or ſhort tayl. 4. The *Tocantoctli* of Peru, ſhaped like the Mexican Mole, called Tuca. 5. The *Quauhtoctli*. 6. *Metochtli*. 7. *Cacotochtli*. 8. Another *Cuitlatepotli*. All differing in ſhape, and name, not ſo ſavoury, and delicate of taſt as ours. All this I had out of D. Franc. Hornandus his manuſcripts. Out of another, that there are ſome ſomewhat leſſe then the Caſtellani tayl like a fiſh, well-taſted; living on hills, and graſſie places, and not in burrows.

Id. Ib. c. 9.

There are foure ſorts of them. 1. *Quemi*, greater, and harder. 2. *Utiæ*. 3. *Mohlas*. 4, *Cuties*, litle, daintier, and wholeſomer. There are *Viſcachæ*, long-tailed like Cats. They love ſnow, and batten on it. The Hair of old hath been valued, and of uſe.

CHAPTER XV.

Of the Squirrell.

Ambroſin. Dig.
Name.
σκιά.
οὐρά.
καμψίουρος.
κάμπτειν.
ἐλειοί.

THe firſt who called this ſmall beaſt *Sciurus* was Oppianus, who lived in the time of Antonine C. ſo called from the ſhadow of his tail; and *Kampſiouros*, from *Kamptein*, becauſe hee bends, and turnes up his tail ever on his back; and *Eleion*, a Dor-mouſe; and *Nitela*, from climing; and *Pirolus*; and *Spiriolus*; and *Scurulus* from running. A kind of Mouſe he is.

Belluacen.
Deſcript.

His lower-teeth are longeſt; and the blinde-gut, anſwering the ſtomack. They are found almoſt everywhere; eſpecially Northward, where their colour is faireſt.

Place.
Food.
Gendring.

They feed on apples, cheſſe-nuts, and other nuts, beech, and pine-apples, and acorns; and in Summer they hoard up againſt Winter. In Spring they gender, and build neſts of ſticks, and leaves, on the higheſt boughs of trees. They bring three, or foure young at once; that are ſaid to leave their neſt after they are three or foure dayes old.

Nature.
Wit.

They can uſe their fore-feet like hands, are eaſily tamed, and chatter: going, they drag their tail after; ſitting they turn it up on their back, in leaping it is in ſtead of wings; in ſchorching weather it yeelds them ſhadow, paſſing waters it ſerves for a ſail, they make a bark of a tree their ſhip; in their holes they have many outlets, which they ſtop, or open as the wind ſtands, or foreſeeing a ſtorme.

Uſe.
Bruyer. l. 13. de recib. c. 29.
Diffe-rences.
Cromerus.
Ariſt.
Pliny.
Amb.

Some dreſſe them to eat, the Velleians hold them for a delicate. The fat mollifies. Galen commends it highly againſt ear-ache. Iuglers abuſe the teeth to fortune telling; they differ in colour, and according to their place. In Germany they are in the firſt year black, when bigger, red. In Poland gray, and flame-coloured. In Ruſſia all aſh-coloured. In Podolia ſpotted. Some are called Pontick mice; the Getulian, and Indian are pied. The Pontick lives about Pontus, and uſed there for weare, called alſo the Laffican-mouſe, and the Venetian, and by the Pole, Popieliza. He is aſh-coloured in bright, the tail not ſo buſhy as others, but natured as the common ſquirrell. He is buried all winter in a deep ſleep, ſome on the back are more aſh, ſome more fier red. The Getulian is party-coloured red, and black, ſtreaked handſome with white, and dusk from the ſhoulders to the tail through back, and ſides, leſſe then the common one, with hanging ears, almoſt as big as his head, round, fetched through the ſurface of the skin, long headed like a frog. Of the Indian are five, or ſix kinds.

Hier. H. E. l. 9. c. 34.

1. The Quauhtechallotl, the Tliltik, or Tlilocotequillin, ſo called from the black colour, and the pine tree, where he dwells. He eats the pine-apples, in the hollow there he layes up his winters proviſion, there they keep their brood, and gnaw all round. They are ſubtile, chirp like ſparrows, the tail is woolly, and can cover the whole body. They are eaſily tamed, and brought to eat any thing. Eating, he ſtands on his hind feet, and holds his meat with the fore-feet, lifting up his tail, but running he ſtretches it out at length. Anger him he raiſes his hair. They make winter-furres of the skins, which are warme, and handſome.

2. The Quauhtechallotl, Quapachtli, or Corticolotequilin, ſo called from the clay-colour of the belly, twice as big as others; and except the belly is white, black, and dusk; the tail long and buſhy, that can cover him all over. They live with their young in burrows, eat Indian wheat, which they take out of the fields, and lay up for winter, they are ſubtile, and never tamed.

3. The Tlechallotl, with a tail half bald, and ſhorter, not about nine inches, is never tamed, bites cruelly, gnaw all things, is bright, and dusk, eats as ſquirrells, and moſt maiz, hath great eyes, digs himſelf a burrow, ſtrews it with wool, cotten, or any ſoft thing, lives there, and chirps like a ſparrow.

4. The Thalmototli, of a ſpan long, great-headed, and eyed for ſuch a ſmall body; the tail long, buſhy, with white, dark, and black ſtreaks, and can cover himſelf therewith, the body is pied, ſometimes inclining to yellow.

5. The Quiniichpatlan, or flying mouſe, black, ſhaped like a ſmall bird, long near the arms, and thighs; he goes from tree to tree, as if he flew; leſſe he is then the reſt mouſe-headed, great eared, feed as the other. The aſhes

of the tail burnt, are ſaid to eaſen child-bearing.

6. The Yztactechalotl, like the reſt, only the head, neck, and buttocks at top, yellow, and the tail hath blew ſpaces, and whitiſh, and yellow ſtreaks; the reſt of the body is whitiſh, whence it hath the name.

CHAPTER XVI.

Of the Dormouſe.

Amb. Dig. Vi. l.2. c.29. Name. ἔλειος. γέλαιος. Iſidor. λαγόνειρον. μυοζόν. ἔλη, εἱλέω. Deſcribed. Place. Food. Nature. Wit. Ariſt. Epiphan. Uſe. Plin. Differences. Bruyer. Nierem. H. E. l.9. c.75.

CAlled Glis from gliſcere to wax, or grow fat, reſting, and batning all winter in its hole. In Greek *Eleios*, of old *Gelaios*, (whence happily Glis,) ſo called from living abroad, in woods, or in winter in hollow trees ſleeping; ſome call him *Lagoneiron*, the ſleepy Hare. Some *Muozon*, from the ſharp Muzzle, for ſuch it is, and long; the Ears very ſharp, the tayl not ſo buſhy; the belly ſtrutting out more then the Squirrells; ſides and back aſh-coloured, ſome yellowiſh on the belly are taken. They are not onely in woods, but alſo about country-houſes. It is a miſtake, that there are none in Yreland, nor where Yriſh wood is; I know the contrary. They ſwarm neare Goricia, and in the Alps of Carniola, Styria, and Carinthia. They eat beech, acorns, nuts, apples, &c. Some ſay, they open apples, onely for the kernels. In Winter they ly ſnorting, and fattening in hollow-trees, in ſo deep a ſleep, that fire can ſcarce wake them, nor cutting; till you caſt them into ſcalding water, they ſtir not. In Summer they couple, and bring forth at fall of the leafe. They are prouſly tender of their old ſires, and dames. Like Mice, they quit a ruinous houſe, three months afore it fall by a prophetique inſtinct; that winters-fatning by reſt, laſts not above ſix years. All that inhabite one wood, meet ſometime, and maintain a flight againſt thoſe of another hill, or river. All authours hold that there is poyſon in them about their tail, and that their piſſe ſprinkled on any part, makes it incurably, putrifie to the bone. Some write, that the Viper blinds, and foſters up their young, and thence the venome comes. Q. Scaurus was the firſt who ſet their fleſh afore his gueſts, at his ſumptious Feaſts: the Romans held them for delicates, whence their Gliraria, or Dormouſe pens. They are thought beſt, and fatteſt from October to January; and the younger the better meat. In Phiſick they have alſo place. Eating the fleſh frees from dog-hunger; the fat provokes ſleep, if you annoint the ſoles of the feet therewith: the dung drunke, breaks the ſtone; the ſame with vineger, and roſemary, cures ſhedding the hair; the aſhes cleare the eye-ſight. There are ſeverall *kinds* of them. There is among the Allobroges, the Savoyards, and the Tarantesians ſuch a beaſt, that ſleeps a great part of the year, and is of a delicate taſte. In Eaſt-India are ſome as big as Pigs, that overturne houſes, and digge through walls. There are ſome rediſh-haired, ſenting like Musk. In Chiapa is a litle beaſt, the bignes of a Cony, ſhaped like a Dor-mouſe; that, when ſhe ſeeks her food, carries her young on her back.

CHAP. XVII.

Of Mice.

ARTICLE I.

Of Houſe-Mice.

Ambr. l.2. c.30. Name. μῦς. ῥίσκος. ὕραξ. ἄρκλος. σμίνθος. λαμάς. Varin. Deſcribed. Ariſt. Plin. Sever. Zootom. p.323. Place. Hect. Boet. Food. Gendring.

MIce we divide into Houſe, Field, Nut, Spider, Alpine, and Water-mice. The firſt called in Latine *Catus*, and *Sorex*, and *Mus*, from the Greek, *Mus*; *Ratus* is the name of the greater, ſo called from ravening; now of late called *Riskos* in Greek. *Sorex* is from the noiſe in nibbling, like ſawing, or from the rotten matter, that breeds them: in the Æolick *Vrax*, from the muzzle like the Swines-ſnout; by the Thracians *Arklos*; by ſome *Sminthos*, and *Lamas*. No need of deſcribing the outward parts; as for the inner, the heart is very great; it is ſaid to have no gall. Onely in horned-beaſts, having teeth on one ſide; and in Hares, Bats, and Mice, that have teeth on either ſide; is there a womb, having a hollow, whereon the embrio hangs in the midſt. The *lappet* of their *heart* is far greater on the right then the left ſide, and that black, as gore blood. At the ſtomacks-mouth above is a certain round paſſage, turning back into it ſelfe, having the ſhape of a Bird turning, and hiding the neck and head in the breaſt. The *hollow vein*, riſing from the liver, wide in the beginning, then ſlenderer, but even all along. The blind-gut is like a Swines-ſtomack, though leſſe. *The ſtones* as big as a Chickens, and the skins hang lower as the teſticles; and the right is fuller of veins then the left. The right *rein* is nearer to the hollow vein then the left. The privy part is griſtly, with a threefold parting, and ſharp at end, the reſt conſiſts of two ſinews. The bladder-neck hath fair kennels afore: the *mid-rif* is tranſparant in the middle, long, and round. In a diſſected Mouſe, in the right horn of the womb were found foure young, in the left, two; each had it's cake of fleſh round, diſpoſed afore the navell, and covered. Some write, there are no Mice in the Iſle Parus; that about the Caſtle Slane in Scotland, if you bring a great Mouſe, he dies. That there are none in Peru, but thoſe that were brought out of Spain with the Merchants-Wares; they eat corne, bread, fleſh, and pulſe, oft onjons, and garlick; they nibble on many cheeſes, they ſup wine, and lick oyl. If hunger-ſtarved, they fall on each other. The females can fill themſelves with licking of ſalt; which made Pliny think that by licking they gendred: But it is certain, that they couple, and bring many at once,

Plin. l.10. c.65.
Ariſt. H.A. l.8. c.37.

once, hundred-and-twenty at a time. And ſome in Perſia have been found with young in the dames belly. They breed alſo out of filth in houſes, and ſhips.

Pauſanias.
Cardan.
ἐξολολίζειν.
Nature.
Plin. l.8. c.57.
Arnoldus.
Diffe-rences. Ariſt.
Ælian.
Plin. Herod. Ruell. H. Plaut. l.4.
σκάλοπες.
μυέξις.

As in India, Worms a finger thick, breed of a rotten ſtuf in reed, which after turn into Butter-flies, and Mice. In Jonia, through the overflowing of Mæander, Mice multiply ſo, that men are fain to ſhift their dwellings. Thoſe that breed of filth, gender not; or if they doe, their young doe not. Their noiſe is ſqueaking. They hold *antipathy* with *elaterium, Sea-Onion, coloquintida,* the Weeſel, Hauke, Cats, &c. but *ſympathy* with ſweet majoram, to the root whereof they betake themſelves, when they ail any thing; and they agree with Swine; for offer a mous-liver in a fig to a Sow, ſhe ſhall follow you without grunting; as Pierius Valerian at Padua hath experimented. They are quick of hearing, and hate light by night, becauſe it dazles them. In goldſmiths ſhops they eat filings of mettles, and doubtles diſgeſt them. In the Iſle Gyarus, they drove out the inhabitants, and nibled on iron, and ſteel, in the iron-mongers ſhops. Golden metalls, their bellies can cut through. Their piſſe ſprinkled thereon, eats through. If they ſlip to the water, they hold by each others tayls, ſo that if one ſcape all ſcape. Albert ſaw in the low-countries a Mouſe, hold the candle to his maſter at his nod, and bidding. They differ in bignes, colour, hair, ſmell, and place. In Arabia are Mice much greater then Rats. Vitriacus ſpeaks of ſome in the Eaſt, as big as Foxes. Americus found exceeding great ones in a certain Iſland, moſt are of the colour of the Aſſe, ſome black, ſome dusk, ſome aſh. Geſner ſaw one very white in Germany, taken in April, with reddiſh bolt-goggle-eyes, and a beard rough, and full of rough hairs. Scaliger ſaw another very bright, with flaming eyes. Albert writes of white, and very luſtfull; and white ſtones found in their excrements. Some are ſofter haired then others, and ſome as briſtled, and ſharp as Hedge-hogs in the region of Cyrene; and a kind of Mice are called *Echines*, Hedge-hogs. The dung of ſome is *ſweet*. In Italy is a kinde called Moſchardine, from their ſent. Bellonius ſaw one that lived on Hoſcyam-ſeed onely, white-bellied, aſh-coloured, backed, long-bodied, and tayled, and ſword-mouthed, called *Skalopes*, by the Scholiaſt on Ariſtophanes. In Cappadocia is a kind called *Muexis*.

ARTICLE II.

Of water-Mice, and other wilde Mice.

Ambroſin. Digit.
ἀρουραίους.
ἀγρίους.
Name.
Ælian. l.6. c.21.
Place.
Food.
Cardan. de rer. Variet.
Ariſt.
Kinds.
Olaus.

WIlde Mice live abroad, called Nitedulæ, they with their feet dig themſelves holes. The field-Mice are called *Arouraious*, the wood-Mice *Agrious*. They abound no where ſo as in Egypt. Neare Thebes, after the overflow of Nilus, in warm weather, they come numberles out of the clefts of the ground. Between Gazara, and Belba they ſwarm ſo, that, were they not devoured by the Perenopters (Birds) they would eat up all kinds of ſeeds; they devoure Hops, Parſnips, and the roots of all ſorts of Pulſe; they affect Artichokes moſt. In the year 1271. they deſtroyed all kind of Grain, ſo that a great dearth enſued. In the North they lurk under the ſnow, and feed on worms. They are in ſome places bred after ſudden rains, and floods. The forepart of a Mouſe hath the full ſhape, the hinder not. Sometimes they propagate of ſeed. It hath happened, that, when the mowers have intended to reape a field next day, the Mice have in one day prevented them, and devoured all in one night, at Calenum we have ſeene it done, ſaith Niphus. In Cantabria, men are hired to hunt them. The Æolians, and Trajans were ſo vexed with them, that they ſacrificed them to Smynthian Apollo. They entrap them, and knock them on the head with a Spade; when they are hurt, they betake them to ſuccoury, that is their nature. Not to ſpeak now of the Rats, with tails tufted at the end, and have a peculiar cry; nor of the *leem* that falls from the clouds in haſty rain, and lives till it taſte new graſſe; nor of the Napel-Mouſe.

Ambr. Dig. l.2. c.32.
Albert.
Avicen.
Sipontine.
Geſner.
μυογάλη.
Ætius.
Albert.
Matthiolus.
τυφλὴν.
Ambroſin.
Plin.
Matthiol.

There is the Filbert mouſe, of which kind there is a greater, and a leſſer. Geſner kept a great one ſome dayes alive, it was like a Rat and Mouſe-coloured on the back, the ſides yellow, and eſpecially the head, the ears great, and ſmooth, the belly white, feet reddiſh, the tail hairy, eyes broad, black, goggle, the beard white, and black, ſmelling like the houſe-mouſe. The leſſe is reddiſh, ſome, but few, have a ſweet ſent, called by the Italians Muſchardines, by ſome Lucioli from their bright gliſtring eyes; it is very like a Spider-mouſe. He neſtles among the bows of the Filbert-tree, or the Flax, and alſo under ground, and eats Nuts. Some of them ſleep from harveſt to ſpring, ſome ſay without waking; but thoſe that have kept them ſay they wake ſometimes. There alſo a Spider-mouſe that is ſo nimble and light, it can walke on thred and not bent it, or on a ſword edge, without taking harme. Others ſay it is venomous, and hath the name from a fiſh, called Aranæus, or a Spider, it is much leſſe then a Weeſel, inclining to aſh-colour, teeth ſmall, the tail ſhort, and ſlender, the muzzle long and ſharp. The eyes ſo ſmall for ſuch a body, that Pliny thought it pureblind, and others call it the blind mouſe. It is dusk, and yellow, the belly white, Swine-ſnowted, thick of hair, the tail twice as little, as of other mice. In either jaw are two foreteeth ſticking out. Between the cheek teeth is no hollow place, but they are all as one bone; in one part are three knags ſo ſmall, that you cannot ſee them. There are four other cheek teeth unequall, and knaged, in all twenty teeth. They are not beyond the Appenine hill, but everywhere in Italy, eſpecially about Trent, alſo in Germany. They

Matthiol. Barbarus.

Ambro. dig. vi. l.2. c.34.

Aurel. Sever. Zootom. Democ. p.325.

Stumpfius.

winter in ſtables, in ſummer they haunt gardens, and Cow-dunghills, feeding on roots, eſpeciall eatable thiſtles, to the Husbandmans great damage, alſo on carrion. Thoſe by Trent are not venomous. They hate the track of wheels. Their ſqueake is ſhriller then of other mice, but by reaſon of its dimme ſight, it is ſluggiſh. Their bite is venemous, for a Cat will catch, but not eat them. Their bite is worſe that are great with young to any other creature that is ſo. The Alpine Mouſe lives in the Alps, is called alſo Marmota, and beare mouſe, it being ſhaped like both. Albert refers the Empetra to theſe, a beaſt now unknown headed like a Hare, as big as a Cony, the ears ſo ſmall, ſcarce ſeen above the hair, like a badger long, and party-coloured haired, ſhort-tayled, ſharp nayled, and dig deep. In winter it grows monſtrous fat. The foreteeth like the Hares, and if cut off, will grow again in one night. Their ſtones ly high. The blind gut is large, like a ſtomack, rough within and net-like, there in a large womb. The liver hath ſeven lappets diſtinct, the greateſt towards the left ſide. The gall-bag is the fold to the duodenum, the ſpleen long like a large Swallows. The water-veſſels, or Uriteres not comming ſtrait down from the reines, but cleaving to the back, and ſmall. Moſt of them about Trent, and in the ſnowy cold parts of Germany. They feed on fruit, eſpecially milke, that they ſuck as pigs, therefore haunt they ſheep-coats. Being tamed they eat pulſe, bread, fiſh, &c. About Chriſtmaſſe dig, you find them aſleep in the ground, nothing wakes them, but the heat of the ſun, or fire. A little thing frights them, vex them, they ſqueak like a pipe, or againſt change of weather. They ſtink ſo, that in ſummer they are not to be endured; nor want they wit. Toward winter they convey hay, and chaff into their holes. They lay one flat, and load him with hay, and drag him by the tale into their hole, which hath two entrances; through the one they all paſſe too, and fro, out of the other they carry their dung. When winter begins they ſtop up the doore, and in the depth of winter they ſtop up the other ſo faſt, that a ſpade cannot pearce it. About the end of September they meet ſeven, or more in one hole, commonly the number is odd, and there on ſtraw they ly ſnorting till ſpring. One ſtill ſtands centinell, while the reſt go abroad; if he ſpy any thing, he ſqueaks aloud, and warns the reſt, whereupon they all come running, and he enters laſt. In fair weather they play together, and murmur, and bark like little dogs. When tame they will looke your head, like an Ape. About approach of winter they come, and eat with thoſe who live on the Alps. They roſt and boyl them in black pottage, and ſprinkle them with ſalt, and hang them in the ſmoake, and give them to women in child-bed. The fat ſoftens ſhriveled ſinews, and ſmeared on the navell provokes ſleep. The ſtomack eaſes the collick.

Ambr. ib. c.35. Bellon. aquat. l.1. Cluſius in Auct. Exot.

Holler. Ariſt. Plutar. Sympos 4.q.ult. Nierem. Exo. l.9. c.3.

Ariſtotle in his book of wonders, mentions the water-Mouſe. He hath three paſſages, one for his filth, one for his water, one for bearing young. Near the bignes of the Mole, of a dusk-colour, all but the belly, which is bright aſh-colour; it is thick, and ſoft-haired, the head ſmall for ſuch a body; the upper-part of the muſle hangs over; in each jaw two teeth, in the lower, leſſer, and blunt. Their eyes are hardly ſeene; the ſides of the mouth are of a long aſh coloured ſhagge; the tayl thin of hair, and a bony ſinew in the midſt; the hinder-legs are longeſt, and flat, and skind as a Ducks. They are common in Strymon, and Nile; they go abroad in faire nights. There are of them in ſmaller rivers, and in Luſæ an Arcadian-Spring. They feed on water-plants, fruit, and fiſh. The Magi that followed Zoroaſtres, thought theſe Mice divells, or Tortoyſes. In ſome parts of France they eate them. There is alſo the *Coyopillis*, it uſes the tayl for hands; the young, when frighted, embraces the dame. It reſembles the Tlacuatzis in tayl, eares, and muſſles. The tayl is thicker, and ſtronger then the Mouſes, the belly paliſh white, the ears ſo thin, you may ſee through them; the feet and thighs white. They are found in the Tepoplan-hills. The Crocodile alſo uſes the tail as hands, therewith catching beaſts, and men as a prey.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Of the Mole.

Ambroſin. de digit. vivip. l.2. c.36.

Name. Θάπτω. τυφλὸς. θαλπῆ. σπάλαξ. σπᾶν. σίφνευς.

Deſcrib. Scal.

Severin. Zoot. Democ. p.317.

THe name *Talpa*, the Latines have put on it, either from *Thaptoo*, to digge, or *Tophlos*, blind; or *Thalpæ*, nouriſhing it ſelf under ground; or from the Chaldee *Talaf*, to cleave the earth. The Greeks call it *Spalax*, from *Span*, ſcraping. Some *Siphneus*, from hollowing the earth; and Blacta. It is not unlike a Mouſe; the *body* broad, and flat, feet like a Bears; ſhort-thighed, toad-headed; having on the forefeet five toes, on the hinder foure, the fifth crooks ſo inward, it is hardly ſeene. The *palme* of the forefeet is flat like a hand, the *neck* very ſhort, or almoſt none, hair ſhort and thick, and gliſtring black; the teeth, as the Dogges, and Weſels, are all on the ſides, none afore, and ſticking up; the *lungs*, tied with many ſeverall ſtrings to the heart; the fore-thighs conſiſt of two bones, ſet into the ſhoulder-bone, whence he is ſtronger to digge: his hinder-thighs have a bone, that a litle below the knee-parts in two: All the bowells are as in other beaſts; Onely 1. they have no colon, no blind-gut. 2. The ſtones hid, on the bladder-ſide, and black. 3. The reins joyned to the next hollow vein. 4. The gall great for ſuch a body with faire Cholidochs. 5. The porter of the ſtomack, is as tied by a thwart line. 6. The water-conveying-veſſells, propt with uriteres. 7. The Larinx, as in a Land tortoyſe, for it is a mute beaſt. 8. The hammer, and anvill within the inner-eare are ſtrangely ſmall; the bone in the midſt like a pumice-ſtone full of pores. 9. Three paſſages are in the nether jaw. Pliny. 10. The eyes ſtand in the right place all black, covered with a skin, ſmall as a fleawort-ſeed; I could perceive no optick ſinews, nor know I whether they can ſee, or no, not onely, becauſe their eyes have a film over them, but they want many things, conducing to ſight. They ſeeme rather natures ſportive eſſays, to ſhew what ſhee can doe, then eyes. In a Mole found 1617, were obſerved a fleſhy filme, ſtrangely ſet into the skinne; the brain great, diſtinct, and faire; the ears lying inward, hide the bones extreame ſmall, the bowels ſmall as ſtrings. Place. Plin. l.8. c.28. In Theſſaly they with heaving, have overturned a whole Town. In Lebaica are none; if you bring any thither, they heave not, perhaps becauſe it is a hard ſoile. Food. They feed moſt on worms, and therefore haunt dunghills; and worms failing, they eat earth. They have been ſeen alſo to make at roots of hearbs, and fruits, and toads. They are commonly bred in ground, rotted by rain, long lying. Albert ſaith, they cannot live an houre above ground, but he is miſtaken. They have but dim ſight, but are very quick of hearing. Uſe. They are of uſe in Phiſick; a *Tooth* pluckt out of a live one, is thought to eaſe the tooth-ach. Pills of them with hony, wear away ſwellings. The *head* cut, and ſtamped with earth of his heaving, made up into balls, and kept in a tinne box, is given againſt all neck-griefs; the *blood* brings hair, and helps felons: the *fat* keeps hair from growing, as alſo batfat. Marinel. Mizaldus. The aſhes cures fiſtulaes. Some lay a Moles-heart, and Saladine, under a ſick mans pillow, to know if hee ſhall dy, or no; conceiving that he ſhall recover, if he ſing, or cry out; if he weep, he ſhall not laſt long.

Agricola. The water wherein a Mole hath been, and left hair, reſtores hair. Of the skins are caps made.

CHAPTER XIX.

Of the Land-Hedg-hog, or Urchin.

Ambroſin. l.2. c.37. ἀκανθοχοῖρος· ἀπὸ τοῦ μὴ ἔχεσθαι. Called Echinus, becauſe we cannot hold him for his prickles. In Greek *Akanthochoiros*, a prickled-hog. Lycophron calls him Naplium from his ſurpaſſing cunning. Plin. Some Herinaceus, and not improperly from his roughneſſe, or cleaving. It is as big as a rabbit, full of prickles, except the mouth, and feet below, where grows a thin down. Deſcribed. Severin. Democ. Zoot. p.319. It is obſerved in him, that the muſcles are knit together over all his body. The bowells all of a thickneſſe, and very long, like the Mouſes. The dung, and teſticles all of a bigneſſe, the riſe of the yard long, the ſeed like yellow ſnivell; the liver ſevenpointed. In the yard are whitiſh bits of fleſh, craggy like a rock, and reſembling ſomewhat the lungſtrings. The teſticles ly hid, and are faſtned to the loyns. The bones are ſome round, ſome flat, ſome ſharp, ſome blunt. They are found everywhere, except in Candy. Plin. l.9. c.12. Ariſtotle writes that they can laſt a year without food. Food. They live moſt on apples, and grapes, which they ſhake off, and ſtick on their prickles, and carry to their hole. They have been alſo obſerved to drinke milke, and wine in houſes; Ælian. l.16. c.69. they hold enmity with the Beare, Wolfe, Fox, the viper, and the herb water-graſſe. When he hears the barking of dogs, or ſmells the approach of wild beaſts, or hunters, he forthwith rouls himſelf up like a ball, and lies, as if he were ſtarke dead. He ſhifts his layer, as the North, and Southwind change, and from wall to wall, if you keep him in houſe, accordingly as the wind ſits. Ariſt. H. A. l.9. c.6. When you take him he piſſes, and that wet ſlackens, and opens his prickles. They meet, and ingender, as mankind doth. Uſe. Some eat them, but they breed the ſtrangury, unleſſe they be carefully dreſſed, that is killed at one blow, as ſome are of opinion, and waſhed in whole veſſells of urine. In Auguſt they are fatteſt, when they get plenty of food. Some ſpice, and bake them in cruſt. Geſner warmed them in vineger, and wine, and larded them, Durantes. and ſtuck them with cloves, and roſted them. They are very uſefull in Phiſick, the liver helps the reins, the gall dries up warts, the ſpleen roſted, and pulverized is good for the ſpleen; the fleſh prevents miſcarrying, and if killed at a blow, the ſtrangullion, if you hang it about you conveniently; dried it helps rumples in the skin. The Polonians uſe the fat to that end, it is alſo good for the ſtone; the blood is not unuſefull for the ſtone, the reins, and the ſcorching of the urine; the aſhes with Bears-greaſe ſleeks the hair; many uſe the ſame with oyly fat to prevent miſcarrying; it is uſed alſo in the pain of the reins, and againſt the water between the skin; the dung newly voided with the herb Sandarucha, vineger, and tarre hinders ſhedding of hair: with the hide and prickles men uſed of old to fetch ſpots out of cloaths. Kinds. They are diſtinguiſhed into the ſwine, and the dog urchine from their ſhape. A vile ſtinke vapours from them. Majolus. In Braſil is ſuch a beaſt reſembling the hedge-hog with very long briſtles, pale haired, black at the tops, and very ſharp, and prickly. Nature hath layed up a wonder in them, one prickle pluckt from them alive, but layed on any thing, eſpecially fleſh, pearcheth it, and in one night it hath been known to pearce through a very thick hide, as if hands hath pricked it in.

CHAPTER XX.

Of the Porcupine.

Ambr. Digit. l.2. c.38. ὕστριξ. ὗς, θρίξ. Some reckon this among the Hedgehogs, as Pliny, &c. The Greeks call it *Yſtrix*, from *Ys*, and *Thrix* no doubt; ſome think it to be the African mouſe in Plautus. Iſidore writes it without an aſpiration, and derives it from the noiſe he makes, Deſcribed. and ruſtling in ſhaking his briſtles. Claudian deſcribes him to be long ſnowted, like a Hog, his

Place. Solinus.

Food. Agric. de ani. ſubter.

Nature.

his briſtles like horns ſtif, his eyes fiery red; under his rough back are ſeen the prints of a ſmall whelp. But Agricola makes him to be Hare-mouthed, with four teeth, two above, two beneath, eared like a man, footed afore like a Badger, behind like a Beare; his briſtles, or prickles on his back, and ſides partly white, partly black, ſometimes two palmes long, which he can make to ſtart up as a Pea-cock his traine. They are common in Ethiopia, and are in all Africa, and India to be found; in Italy, and France now, and then, but ſeldome, alſo in Galicia, as the pilgrims of Compoſtella teſtify, who weare their prickly quills in their caps. They lurke in groves among the buſhes. They live on apples, turneps, peares, parſnips and crumbled bread, they drinke water, but if mixt with wine, moſt greedily. They can dart their quills at their enemy, and aime them like arrows; whence, it may be, the Archers art came. By night, they feed moſt, in winter they lurk in their holes. They carry their young as many dayes as the Beare.

Uſe.

Differences.

Gluttony hath not ſpared it neither, ſome have eaten it, and they cry it up for a dainty, you may ſee how to dreſſe it in Ambroſine out of Scapius. In Phiſick it ſeemes to conduce to the ſame maladies as the Hedge-hog doth. Pliny made tooth-picks of the prickles to faſten the teeth. And women uſe them for bodkins to part their hair. There is ſmall difference between them. Some diſtinguiſh them into ſea, and land Porcupines; but too confidently, no good Authour mentions the ſea one. Such a kind of beaſt Cardan ſaw at Papia fifteen hundred and fifty, as big as a Fox, mouthed like a Hare; the teeth ſticking like the ſquirrells, the eyes black, and ſerpent like; the hair like a Goats beard, hanging in the neck, the forefeet like the Badgers, the hinder like the Bears, eared like a man, beſet with almoſt an hundred pricklequils, ſome crooked at top, elſe faſt, but ruſtling as he went, Goos-tailed, the feathers ſpiny, the voyce grumbling like a dogs, he hated all dogs, probably it was ſome mungrill ſprung from the Porcupine, and ſome other beaſt.

CHAPTER XXI.

Of the Tatus, or the Braſil Hedge-hog.

Nierem. Hiſt. exot. l. 9. c. 6.

Geſner. Maphæus.

Anton. Herrera.

THere is a kind of an armed beaſt, called a Tate; by the Spaniards Armadillo; by the Portugeſe Sneubertado; by the Italians Barbato; by the Braſilians Tatau, by ſome Tatuſia, and Tatus; in new Spain Chirquincus, and Caſſamin elſewhere, by other Indians Ajatochtli, or a Gourdcony, for he as they lives in burrows. He can dig in one night fifty paces; if he be not tied, no place can hold him, he mines through all in houſes, and towns, and gets away. There are ſundry kinds of theſe armed beaſts, but the Ajatochtlus ſeemes to me the ſtrangeſt, rarely written, or found. He is armed with hard plates, as I my ſelf have ſeene; As big as a Malta dog, the feet ſmall as a ſwines, the ſnout long, and ſlender. He is all over armed as with male, or armour like a Cavalier, plated, the plates joyned cloſe, diſtinct, which he can move, and every way fence himſelf with. His belly is bright, and ſoft-ſhined as ours, having here, and there long ſlender hairs. He hunts after Ants, lies on his back, with his tail on his mouth, ſo that the pis-mires comming on fall ſtrait as a prey into his power, which he eats. It is ſaid alſo that he fills with his own water the hollow on his belly between the plates, and ſo the ants, the moyſture lying in their way, come directly into his mouth: when he flies, in all haſt he claps his head, and tail on his belly, and fences himſelf with his ſhell, rolling up himſelf round. If he be chaſed hard, he flies at the hunters breaſt, and oft ſtrikes almoſt the breath out of his body. He haunts mariſhes. Feeds on worms, fiſh, berries, and apples. The fleſh is very fat, and ſweet, but flegmatick, and breeds crudities. The ancients uſed the tail to fence thoſe they called their Zebratanæ, which were of frequent uſe among them. Their ſhell is many wayes uſefull both in warre, and peace. They ſay that a dram of the pouder thereof taken in, helps to ſweat out the French pox. He is found in hot boggy places.

There are among the Lucatanenſes two ſorts of them; ſome are as harmleſſe, and acceptable nouriſhment, others unwholeſome, and poyſonous, provoking to vomite, and filling the belly ſo with wind, that they bring ſwounding fits, and at length kill. The Antidote is oyl of olives, unleſſe the venome have too farre prevailed, then there is no remedy. If happily any recover, their hair falls off, the colour fades, and they pine away by degrees. Thoſe that beare eight ſhells or plates, are harmleſſe; thoſe with ſix venomous. The harmles alſo want a hip-bone, and have red ſpots about the belly: this beaſt is beloved of the Vipers, that have a voyce, that they can live together in the ſame hole, and never injure each other.

Conſalv. Ferdinan. Oviedus.

The former kinde is armed round to admiration, other gates then thoſe in Spain, or elſewhere in Europa. He is fourefooted, covered all over, tail and all with a hide like the ſlough of a Serpent, called the American-Crocodile, betwixt white, and aſh-colour, but inclining more to white, like a Barbed war-horſe, as big as an ordinary Dog, harmles, burrowing himſelf in the earth, like the Conies; they are taken in nets, and with Cros-bows, killed commonly in ſeed-time, when the ſtubble is burnt, or the ground tilled, or husbanded, to bring graſſe. Conſalvus writes, that he had often eat of them; and that it is better taſted then kid, and found wholeſome. He thinks that men might hence learne to Arme-horſes, completely capable. Others are otherwiſe opinioned about them. Some ſay, he was never ſeen to

Monardes. eat, but lives ever under, and on earth. Others ſay, ſome few have been brought into France, and been ſeen to eat ſeeds, and fruits. I refute neither; they may ſpeake of diverſe kindes. Platean, and Cluſius acknowleged three ſorts of them. One ſhort-tayled, one foot,and foure inches long, and fourteen inches about; covered with a dusky hard cruſt, ſo grown happily by age, and oft handling, after a manner checquered; from the neck to the midſt roundiſh, the ſhells party-coloured, the middle of the body ſet with three rows of diverſe coloures, foureſquare plates; the hinder-parts as the firſt; the head ſo plated to the noſe; the eares wide, and pointed; the tayl ſhort, not greater then a mans two fingers ends, round, and armed; the belly ſoft, and ſhaggy, as the picture preſented it; as alſo the hinder-part of the thighs, and the throat, and noſtrills; three toes on the hinder-feet, and ſpur'd, two on the forefeet, and a ſpur; the yard long,and ſtretched out. His chief ſtrength lies in the tail-bone, a pill whereof made of the duſt, as bigge as a birds-head, and put into the eare, aſſwages eare-paine, and takes away tingling, and thicknes of hearing, as it is ſaid; but it is knowen to give certain eaſe. I adde the craft of the Chirquinchus, they that have ſeene it and report, that when it raines, he lies on his back, gathers water on his ſoft belly, that lies between the plates, and remaines ſo, while the ſhewre laſts, though it rain the whole day, till ſome Deere thirſty, comes unawares to drink,then he cloſes his plates, and ſnaps the Deers ſlips, and noſe; and let not go the hold, till he ſtifle him. And, as the Hedge-hogge alſo, he craftily rouls up himſelf round, like a ball, and nothing but fire can looſen him. The Indians abuſe the ſhells to their witchcrafts, eſpecially to diſcover, and puniſh theeves; firſt touching the ground therewith, that the ſuſpected perſon had toucht, or any thing elſe; they fill his mouth with the drinke Chicha: then beat they drums; the ſhells the while skip, and daunce. Hereby is the theeves face marked with a whelk, that runs along his cheeks through either jaw; if the charm hold.

ARTICLE III.

Of tame foure-footed Beaſts.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Dog.

Ambroſ. Digit.vivi. l.3. c.1. The Name. κύων, κύω. Εκίλος. ὑλάκτωρ. ἀκάνθις.

SO much for the half wilde Beaſts; the tame follow, namely the Dog, and the Cat. Varro fetches the Dogs name *Canis*, from *Canorus*,ſhrils in his barke. The Greekes of old called him *Kuoon*, from *Kuoo* doubtles, to love, or luſt. Of late *Ekilos*,from his maſterfulnes, *Ulaktoor*, from barking, and *Akanthis*, from fawning with his tayl; not to inſiſt on the deſcription of ſo knowen a beaſt. In diſſection it is noted, that the belly within forked the neck in ſhortnes, and narrownes, anſwering the middle-finger, the corners are an handbreath, a palme long, of like thicknes, not wreathed like a Swines; the forkends reach to the reins, tied by veins, that come as far as the womb, the teſticles reſting thereon by a thin skin. At the firſt opening of the neck, the body ſhews it ſelf in bulk, ſhape, and colour, like a Snails-head thruſt forth out of the ſhell; you cannot thruſt a bodkin in, till you cut it up a litle. Diſſect a bitch,you find the puppies wrapt up in three beds called *chorion*, *allantoides*, and *amnion*; the former can ſcarce be parted, they are ſo thin. In the right corner ly uſually five whelps, in the left foure; each hath its bed, the chorion in the midſt, girdles ly thwart two fingers broad, ſtreaked with black from the end, and red in the middle; each as blood-ſpotted. The *kell* like a bag, covering the upper-guts; the top ſprouting out of the ſtomack-bottome, compaſſing the whole, the hinder-part is ſet into the Spleen, and the ſweetbreads; which latter ſhew themſelves preſently at the riſe of the *duodenum*,being faſtned thereto, and to the *porturine*, which ſends a trebble-branch to the neighbouring-parts, Meſeraick, Spleen-guts, the Paunch-branch runs beyond part of the ſtomack; the Spleen-branch runs up ſtrait to the mouth of the ſtomack. The *Spleen* is tied to the mid-rif by a film two fingers broad, and to the ſtomack by the kall; the *Spleen* is like a foot with a wide ſhoo on. *Colon-gut* it hath none; the *blind-gut* receives the end of the ſtrait one, which unfolded is as long as your middle-finger. At the end of the ſtreight-gut within, is one faire lappet, and another leſſe in the beginning of the blind-gut. The ſtreight-gut is much rumpled. There is a fold of arteries from the *aorta* wound, to the hollow of the liver, approaching the *pancreas*; pluck one, you draw the other, and the upper-bowells. Above the upper-mouth of the ſtomack are two kernels, both Spungy-moiſt, the right harder, and greater then the left. Dogs-blood is black, as burnt. At the tip of the *Tongue*, is ſet in a round muſcle, deſcending in a middle-line. The right lappet of the *heart*, is twice as big as the left. On the parts of the *pan*, that the temple-muscles cover, appears no thin skin, to enwrap them, beſides what is proper to the muſcles; but on the other parts of the brain-pan there is. At the tongue-root is a ſmall kernell on either ſide, drawne out ſideling. The ringlets of the ſharp artery lie thwart, but not awry as in the Swine. The *brain* is greater then a Swines. Turn the brain up, and certain mamillary-paſſages ſhew themſelves, and the beginning of the back-bone, if you cut deep, there you ſhall ſpy two ſmall paſſages, one comming from the paps in a ſtrait line, reaching to the end of the inner-brain; the other a litle on this ſide, lying upward thwart of that. On the fore-feet are five toes, on the hinder foure. The Bitches-belly hath

Suidas Deſcrib. Sever. Democ. Zootom. P.306.

two rows of paps on either ſide. Albert ſaith, that the noſtrils of a Dog of a good breed, are at the ends, round, firme, and blunt. The temple muſcles, are noted to be very ſtrong, Galen. as in the Wolf, and the Lion, which inables his jaws to break bones. There were no Dogs in Braſil, till Vilagagnon's voyage. Place. If any come by hap into the Arabian Iſland Sigaron, they wander, and die. They eat any thing, even fiſh, and carrion. Onely they refrain dogs- Lerius. Textor. Food. fleſh, and what is thunder-ſtrooke. They eat graſſe alſo, and it is their Phyſick. From Aſh-apples they abſtain, becauſe the turning-joints of their hips are thereby pained. Drinking wine, or ſtrong water, makes them run wild, till the vapour be ſpent. Gendring. Ariſt. H. A. l.5. c.14. They are ever given to gendring, ſeldomeſt in Autumne. They hold on ſo till twelf years old; ſometimes give over at nine. If they begin at foure, the breed is better; if at a year old, not. They are foureteen dayes hote; and the Bitch ſix months after Id. Ib. l.18. c.28. puppying, go to Dog again. They couple alſo promiſcuouſly with other beaſts; as with Wolves by Cyrene, whence ſpring, Crocutæ, with Lions, whence Leontomiges come; with Beavers whence Caſtorides; with Foxes, whence Fox-dogs. They carry their puppies ſixty dayes, ſome three-and-ſixty. They bring a litter of twelf, ſometimes ſixteen. A Harehound in Bononia, puppied ſeventeen at once. Albertus ſaw Maſtives, that brought in the firſt litter nineteen, at another eighteen, at a third Ariſt. l.5. c.14. Pliny. thirteen. Thoſe that women dandle, puppy one at once. Firſt they breed males, next females; then males again, if they couple in due time. The firſt reſembles the ſire; the reſt are, as it happens. They are all puppied-blind, and the more they ſuck, the longer they remain ſo, yet none longer then one-and-twenty dayes; nor do any ſee till ſeven dayes old ſome ſay, if but one be puppied, at nine dayes old he ſees; if two, the tenth day, and ſo on, but it is not certain. They have milke commonly five dayes ere they litter, ſome ſooner. Their milke is thicker then other beaſts, except the Sows, and Hares. They ſeldome live above fourteene yeares, ſome have laſted two-and- Age. Pliny. twenty. The Dogs of Laconia ten, the bitches twelf, other kinds fifteen. The whelps have white teeth, and a ſhrill bark; the elder, their teeth blunter ſaffran-coloured, the bark greater. Voyce. Which voyce we call barking, in Latine *latrare*, and *banbare*. In Greeke Whelps, are βαΰζειν. ὑλακτεῖν. ſaid, *Banzein*, older *Ylaktein*, to yelpe, &c. when they drink they lap; when they quarrell, or fawne, they grumble. We ſay, a ſalt-bitch προκυνεῖν. ἀραρίζειν. λάπτειν. κνυζᾶσθαι. σκυζᾶν. hot, go to dog, in hunting they open, (*Prokunein)* provoked, they ſnarl, (*Ararizein.*) They dread the Hyæna ſo, that the very ſhadow ſtrikes them dumb. In Nilus they give but a lap, and away, for feare of the Crocodile. A Antipathy. Plin. Wolf they hate. Porta ſaith, a Wolfs-skinne hanged on one, bitten with a mad dogge, removes fear of water. They dread the Buzzard for her ſlow, and low flying. Blondus his dog would not come neare Hens-fleſh. Some refuſe the bones of wilde-fowles. Of old they would not enter Hercules his temple, either by reaſon of his club; or they ſented ſomething buried under the threſhold that they hated. Some complain lamentably if you ſtrike a Harp; ſome houl, if they hear a Trumpet. The report of a Gun, makes them run. Well they agree with mankind, wee ſhall ſee anone. They are ſoon vexed, and will fight long about a bone. They are watchfull houſe-keepers; they are ſoon waked. They drive them in Nature. Sparta from their temples, for their luſt after women. They are skilfull in ſenting, and by ſmelling behind, diſtinguiſh of the diſpoſition of bodies. They are ever hunting with their noſe near the ground, and ſo ſoon infected. Quick of hearing they are. At foure moneths old they ſhed teeth, and hayr. If crop-ſick, they devour graſſe. They ſoon caſt puppy, if the dog be killed, they coupled with. They are very cunning, and have a good memory, Wit. and are very teacheable. That in Plutarch caſt ſo many ſtones into the oyl-cruyze, till the oyl ſwelled high enough, that he could lick it. They forget not a way once gone. Man onely exceeds them in remembring. One in Venice knew his maſter after three years. Uliſſes his dog after twenty years abſence. On Veſpaſians Theater was ſhewn a dog, that was taught all kinds of daunces, and fained himſelf ſick, and dead; ſuffered himſelf to be draged about by the tayl, then ſtarted up as out of a deepe ſleep. Francis Marqueſſe of Mantua, becomming dumb in a ſickneſſe, taught a Dog by ſignes, to call any courtier to him. Another in the preſence of Juſtinian the Emperor, and the people having rings from the ſpectators, which his maſter jumbled together, returned each his own ring. Being asked which of the company was poore, or rich, a whore, or a widow, he ſhewed each, taking their cloaths in his mouth. They are very faithfull to their maſters. We have heard of one that fought Plin. l.8. c.40. with theeves for his maſter, and would not leave his dead body, but drive birds, and beaſts of prey from the carcaſſe. Of another in Epire, that diſcovered one that killed his maſter, and never left rending and barking, till he confeſt the deed. Two hundred dogs reſcued the Garamant King from baniſhment, withſtanding all reſiſtance. Thoſe of Colophon, and the Caſtabalenſes, made uſe of ſquadrons of Dogs in warre; they ſet them in the front; neither would they give ground; they were the moſt faithfull forces they had, and asked no pay. When the Cimbrians were ſlain, their Dogs defended their houſes, lying on Carts.

Jaſon the Lycian his dog would not eat when his maſter was ſlain, but ſtarved himſelf to death. Another called Hircanus, leaped into King Lyſimachus his funerall flame, the like is ſaid of King Hierons dog. Pyrrhus King Gelons dog alſo is famous, and that of Nico- Duris. Philiſtis. medes the Bithinian King, his Queen Conſinga being torn wantonizing with her husband. With you a dog defended Volcatius a

Gentleman, a Civilian, from a rouge who aſſailed him returning out of the ſuburbs homeward. And Cælius alſo a Senator of Placentia, who was ſickly, and oppreſt with armed men, nor was he ſlain, till his dog was firſt killed. But above all that ſurpaſſes any inſtance in our age, that the Roman Chronicle teſtifies, that when Appius Junius, and Publius Silius were conſuls, T. Sabinus, who was condemned for Nero Germanicus ſons ſake, to be caſt down the Gemonies, had a dog that hould piteouſly for his maſter there, many Romans ſtanding about, and being offered meat, he put it to his dead Lords mouth, and the carcaſſe being caſt into Tiber, the dog ſwam to it, and endevoured to keep it from ſinking, all the people ran to beholds the dum beaſts faithfulneſſe. Another diſcovered and killed the murderer of his maſter. That of Corſica, that would not ſuffer the neareſt friends to take away his maſters body frozen to death, till they killed him. I mention not yet thoſe that would be burnt, or buried with their maſters, as that of Polus the Tragedian, that of Pyrrhus, and Theodorus Athen. H. A.l.7. c.33. his dog. Eupolis the Poëts dog would never eat after his maſters death, nor Jaſons the Lycian. Darius the laſt Perſian Monarch had no companion at his death but his dog. Xantippus his dog ſwam after him, and was drowned. Few, or civilized people will eat dogs fleſh, Uſe. unleſſe need compell them. Yet thoſe of Senega eat them, and thoſe of Guinee. Some Cadamuſtus. Galen. Alim. l.3.2. nations gueld and eat them. But in medicine they are of ſpeciall uſe. The brain-pan pouder takes down the ſwelling of the cods; a playſter of the brain ſets bones; the greateſt tooth if you ſcarifie the jaw-bone, eaſes tooth-ache; ſome hang a black dogs longeſt tooth on thoſe that have a quartan ague; the dogtooth of a mad dog hung in raw leather allays frenzy; the congeal ſtuffe diſſolved in wine eaſes collick, & in vineger is taken in againſt dropſy; Sextus layes it on their belly, and by vomit draws out the hydroptique humour; the liver of a mad-dog roaſted is ſouverain againſt madneſſe; the gall with hony cures inward ulcers. Marcellus applies the milt when freſh to the ſpleen; the blood helps parts hurt by a mad dog, the fat eaſes the gout; a Puppies fat removes ſkars, and Æſculap. Plin. Sextus. face freckles; the milke is good for ſore eyes, and to rub infants gums with all; and drunk, brings away a dead child. The piſſe fetches off hair, and warts, and mixt with ſalpeter cleanſes leproſy. The pouder of their dung is excellent againſt ſquincies, ey-ſentery, and old ſores, if the dog be kept up, and fed three dayes with bones. Marcellus prepares it dried in the Sun and ſifted, with red wax, by bits, and a little oyl for the ſciatica. Pliny thinks, that the bones found in their dung tied on helps the Siriaſis in children. The skin helps rheums, if drawn on the fingers, and thongs of it tied thrice about the neck helps the ſquincy. The hair laid on the bite of a mad dog draws out the venome, Mizaldus. Centur. 6. and ſtanches blood. Some cure a quartane, or remove it by making a cake of meal kneaded with the water the ſick perſon makes in one fit, at once, and giving it to a hungry dog. See the reſt in Geſner. Some take two puppies newly Wecker. Antidot. puppied, and four pound of oyl of violets, and a pound of earthwormes prepared, and make an ointment for wounds made by gunſhot. Andrew Furnerius cries up the deſtilled water out of whelps to prevent growing of hair. Dogs differ in many reſpects. Horned ones are ſaid to be found in the Helleſpont. In Hiſpa- Differences. Ovid. Cluſius. niola are ſome that bark not. In Guinee ſome ſtrive to bark, and cannot. Some (in regard of their qualities) are Wind-hounds, ſome courſers, running-dogs, ſome tumblers, ſome houſe, ſome gate-dogs, ſome hunting, ſome ſetting dogs, ſome blood-hounds, ſome ſhoks. If we regard place, there Engliſh, Scotch, Epire, Cyrenaick, Arcadian, Indian, &c. dogs. We ſhall in order treat of the ſeverall ſorts, and firſt of mad dogs, which become ſuch by eating rotten, and worm-eaten meats, and fleſh, chiefly in Ambr. l.3. c.2. Quad. Digit. the dog-daies. Then they hate to eat, and drink dread water, rome up and down, bark hoarſly, fome extremely at mouth, and ears, look fearcely, their tail hangs down, they bite men without barking. Many uſed manifold remedies, as Ætius. white hellebore with barly boyled to make them ſpew; Hen-dung mixt with their meat, Myſaldus. Biondus. blooding them after the third day in the ſwelling veins on the thighs, caſting them in a pond where many hors-leeches are to ſuck their bad blood away, annointing them over with oyl of poplar, waſhing them in a decoction of fumitory, ſorell, and Elicampane root. To prevent Plin. Colum. it ſome preſcribe giving them while puppies breaſt-milk of one hath lien in of a ſon; ſome cut off whelps tails, when fourty dayes old. Some pinch it off with their fingers the utmoſt joynt of the tail. There are Malta dogs, bred Ambr. ib. l.3 c.3. in that Iſle over againſt Pachynus a promontory of Sicily; ſome of them ſhort, ſome long haired, with ſhagnecks. Blondus prayſes the black, and white ones, now the red, and white are cried up. As big as a wild weaſle. They keep and feed them in baskets to keep them little. They are dainty of food. If they whelp more then once, they dy on a ſudden. That they may be whelped ſhaggy, they ſtrew the place where they ly with woolly fleeches, that the bitches may have them ever in ey. At Lions in France they are ſould for ten pieces. In Bononia for four hundred pound. They are womens delights.

Hunting-dogs, or Hounds are almoſt every- Ambr. ib. c.4. where. Thoſe are beſt that are bred in Hircania, between a Bitch, and a Tiger, and thoſe of Epire, and the region of the Moloſſi, and Chaonia. The Perſian are ſtouteſt, and fleeteſt; The biggeſt are in Thebeth. Thoſe in the Megaſtenes. Province Gingue, are ſo bold, they dare venture to faſten on a Lion. The writers of Huſbandry, ſhew how to breed ſuch. Alphonſo King of Naples prized them, and the great Cham of Tartary keeps five thouſand of them. They are diverſly diſtinguiſhed. In relation to the ſundry wild that they hunt, or chaſe; there are

Hare-hounds, and little Badger-dogs; ſome good at a fowl, that hunt them ſoftly into the nets; there are Water-ſpaniells; others are to bait great beaſts, (as Bull and Bear-dogs.) In reſpect to places, there are thoſe called *Arcadian, Auſonian, Carian, Thracian, Iberian, Hungarian, Argive, Lacedemonian, Tegeatians, Sauromatan, Candian, Celtan, Magnetian, Amorgan,* Hounds. If you regard their colours, there are aſh-coloured, hony-colour'd, yellow, white, black. The white are ſomewhat afraid of the water, and will not willingly take water. Thoſe with black ſpots are thick, and tender-footed. The aſh-coloured, or ruſſet, are ſtrong ſet, and bold, but ſlow-footed. The black are ſtout, but not ſo fleet as the white, being lowthighed. Men chooſe a Hound by his eager looke, great head, hanging upper-lip, red-eyes, wide noſtrills, ſharp teeth, thick neck, broad breaſt, lion liked.

Id. Ib. l.3. c.5.

That is the beſt *Hare-hound*, that is long, and plain-headed, ſharp-eared, behind ſtrait, and little; the upper-lips not hanging over the lower, long and thick necked, copped breaſt, ſtrait guts, high, and lean thighs, tayl not thick, nor too long, not alwayes yelping. Some of them go out a hunting of themſelves, and bring Hares home; they call them *Tumblers.* There are as many ſorts of wind, or ſented, as of hounds. In Scotland are three kinds; ſome bold, and very fleet. Some will catch fiſh. Some red, and black-ſpotted, or black, and red-ſpotted, are lime-hounds, that will hunt out theeves and ſtolen goods, and take rivers to chaſe them. The Engliſh, and Scotch, uſually breed ſuch blood-hounds up, and count him a theef, who is sky of letting them, have acceſſe where ever they would hunt, though into their bed-chamber. Such a lime-hound muſt be low, flat-noſed, neat-mouthed, the hind-thighs of one length, not big-bellied, plain-backed to the tayl, dangling eares, quick eyes. The Brittiſh, Spaniſh, Gnoſian, and Teſcan excell. There is the *Village*, and *Shepheards* Dog. The white Dog is approoved, being better diſtinguiſhed from the Wolf. Among the Turks no one maſter owns them, nor come they into houſe; they lay in yards on mats. Of old the Romans kept five hundred of them, to keep their ſtables. We read little about the Warre-dogs, and the uſeles Curres. England breeds ſome that theeves, murderers, and traitors breed up for their curſed purpoſe, and ſome that thirſt after royall blood this very yeare. Such the Spanjards in battell againſt the Indians, which they feed with mans fleſh, to train them to hunt men. Vazquez Nunnez uſed them in ſtead of hangmen. The Indian Dogs in America, are a new breed, yet almoſt like ours in nature, qualities & ſhape. The *Xeloitzevintly* is great, moſt what above three cubits, without hair, ſleek-skinned, with yellow, and blew ſpots. Another ſort they call from the country *Itzcevinteporzotli, michva canem*; like thoſe of Malta, white, black, and yellow, a litle miſſhapen, yet ſportive, pleaſing, fawning, with an ugly bunch, ſticking out from the head and ſhoulders, having almoſt no neck. A third kind is the *Tetichi*, not unlike ours, but with a ſurly looke. The Indians eat him, as the Thracians of old. Diocles the Phyſitian, of the Aſclepiad Schole, preſcribed Puppies-fleſh to ſome Patients. But the *Cozumellol* are a dainty with the Indians, they fatten them as the Spanjards Conies, and geld them, to fatten the ſooner: and keepe many bitches to breed, as ſhepheards with us, for want of children they foſter theſe, and are found of them. The *Alco* is a little Dog, they are much taken with, they pinch themſelves to feed them; travell with them on their ſhoulders, or in their lap; never are without them. They have alſo dogs like Foxes, that never barke; bred in the Iſle Cozumella. If you ſtrike them, they will not complain, nor cry. Theſe are called in Hiſpaniola, Calamitan frogs, ſpawned like Vermine by nature; no need of an after-birth dogs thin skin, nor Hares-dung, nor hair. Pliny ſuperſtitiouſly ſeekes after them, to ſtrike dogs-dumb. In Hiſpaniola are little dogs, that grumble onely, and bark not, they taſte well. In Quivira, they lay packs on their greateſt Dogs.

Blondus.

Bellon. obſet. l.3. c.40.

Nierem. H. E. l.9. c.36.

Sextus. Empyr.

Oviedus.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Cat.

Ambro. l.3. c.10. Salmaſ. in Solinus. Name.

THe Cats Latine name is *Felis*, comes from *Phælos*, cozener-deceitfull impoſtor; or *Ailis*, flatterer; in the *Æolick dialect, Phailis*, called *catus*, Cat from *cautus*, wary. In Greeke *Ailouros*, from flattering with the tayl. A knowen beaſt found almoſt everywhere. At firſt probably wilde. The greateſt, all ſay, are bred in Iberia, among the Tarteſſians; they feed on fleſh, fiſh, Mice, birds, ſnakes, and kill toads. In Cyprus they hunt Vipers, and Chameleons. They ly in wait alſo for leverts, and ſpare not their owne kind. In Bononia they are known to play with kitlings, and then rend, and eat them. They live ſix years, ſometimes ten; the gelded longer.

Place. Food. Ambr.

Plin. l.10. c.63. Gendring. Ariſt.

In Europa they go a caterwalling moſtwhat in January, and February. In India all the year long. The females in gendring ever wawl, whether for pain, or that the Hee ſcratches them. He ſtands, ſhe lies. The ſhees are moſt luſtfull. They kitten after two months or ſix and fifty dayes. The march breed is prefered; thoſe in Auguſt not, for the fleas. They kitten five, or ſix at once. The Shee is fondeſt of the kitlins; the Hee oft kills them to make the Shee covet others, and affect him. They hate mice, toads, ſerpents, Fox-geeſe, eagles, rew, their own gall, ſweet ſmells, and wet. With rew you may drive them from your Dove-cotes, ſents of ointments ſometimes make them run mad. Duck them a while, and you drown them. On the contrary, they willing rub themſelves with ſetwol, and delight in mint. The

Sympathy. Antipathy.

Valerian. Mizal. Cent.4.

Shee caſts her kitlins, if her male mate be killed. We meet with ſingular paſſages about their qualities. Cats eyes wax, and wain with the moon; nay the ſun, and ſtars, breed changes in in their ey-balles.

Nature.

In the morning they are ſtretched out, at noon are they round, at ſunſet, duller. Cardan imputes it to want of muſcles, that they cannot govern their eyes as they liſt. They gliſter by night. Carry them in a bag far from home, they come back again. They ſtay in the old houſe, though you remove. They love to be ſtroaked; ſubtile they are:

Plin. l.10. c.73.

How ſlily they ſteal upon birds. How ſoftly they tread, and catch mice; how they watch them. They bury their own dung, knowing that the ſent diſcovers them, ſome, eſpecially in Spain, Holland, Brabant, eat them, as taſting like Hare. Their breath is peſtilent, and breeds conſumptions, and no mervail,

Bruier.

for the brains are ranke poyſon, and made an Uratiſlavian Girl mad, as Weinrichius (I thinke) relates.

Porta Phyſ.l.5. c.25.

In Phiſick they have place. The aſhes of the head burnt in a pot, and blown into the eyes, clears them;

Galen. Simpl.11.

the fleſh ſucks weapons out of the body, and eaſes emrods, and back-ache; the liver burnt to powder eaſens the ſtone, the gall fetches away a dead child, the fat is ſmeared on gouty parts; the piſſe ſtiled helps the thick of hearing, the dregs of the paunch with roſin, and oyl of roſes in a ſuppoſitory, ſtops womans flux of blood.

Evonymus.

Some mince the fleſh, and ſtuf a fat Gooſe with it, and ſalt, and roſt it by a ſoft fire, and diſtill it, and annoint gouty joints with ſucceſſe. The fat keeps iron from ruſting, nothing better.

Differences.

There are tame, and wild, and outlandiſh cats. Among the tame, the Spaniſh are greedieſt, nimbleſt, and have ſofteſt skins. Among the exotiques, or outlandiſh the Syrian are cheeſe, and divers, round mouthed, ſtrong big-breaſted, large footed, and content with a little meat. The wild are bigger then the tame, their hair thicker, and longer, dark-coloured, the tail thicker. They feed on birds, and other living things.

Scal. Ex.217. l.9.

Perfume of rew drives them from trees. In Malabar they live on trees, nothing ſo fleet as they. They are beſt at leaping, and even fly without wings. They ſtretch forth a thin skin from afore to behind, when they would fly, and then draw it together, and hover in the air; when they reſt, they draw it up to their belly. There is alſo a kind of cat in India, black-haired, here, and there bright hairs, the muzzle

Nierem. H.E.l.9. c.30.

long, ears ſmall, thighs ſhort, the tail ſtreakt, and ſtriped with black and white. The powder helps feavers. Then there are monſtrous cats, one ſort hath misſhapen, another ſix feet.

M. P. Venetus l.1. c.62.

In Singui is a beaſt like a Cat, haired like a Deer, with many toes, two teeth in either chap, of the greatneſſe of two fingers, having a fleſhy bladder near the navell, full of blood, ſenting like musk. We have put the print of it down, like a Cat, very coped-headed,

Anatomy M.Aurel. Sever.

In diſſecting a Cat are found theſe obſervables. The milt reſembles the lower part of an oare. The neck of the gall-bag hath very ſwoln veins; at the bottome come down ſtreight veins running outward,

Zootomi. Demo. p.4. c.309.

two ſinews are on the ſides of the ſharp artery, on either ſide one, deſcending to the upper-mouth of the ſtomack, ſending alſo branches to the ſaid ſides of the ſharp artery. The ſaid ſinews are knit by one common nerve deſcending awry; then are ſet into the left ſide of the ſtomack, tied by many ſtrings, where the ſharp artery firſt parts appeare great *kernels*, and ſome ſmall ones white, red, aſh-coloured, mixed. In the ſharp artery are half circles, parted as in man, but behind wrapped in a double coat; the one outward, and fleſhy, the other inner, and ſinewy ſprouting from the circle-brims. In the heart are lappets-party-coloured, the right more ſpotted with black, and white, then the left; beſides the right is thicker, and rounder, the left ſlenderer, and longer, like the dogs, both hollow, and ſtringy. In the right creek of the heart is a fold, like net-worke, longer, and plainer to be ſeen then that in the dog; but not with ſuch laps. The *great artery* is almoſt in the midſt of the heart, inclining to the left ſide. The inner-coat of the ſtomack is rough all along, like the plaits in an oxes paunch, turning up into a round. Thoſe tunicles are very faſt, tied to the upper orifice of the ſtomack; the pleats ly croſſe. The Liver is coloured like that of the dog-fiſh. In the eare-bone a ſhell, a maze, a little window, a ring, a round muſcle, three ſmall bones, and a ſtirrop, but not bored through.

Caſſerius.

In the brain are three creeks, two round with net-folds. In the eye the uvea or thin skin, cleaves not afore to the cornea, or horne-tunicles, whence the leſſe dilatation to this greater kinde; in that part is the uvea, coloured like a pale leaf. The optick nerve is almoſt in the midſt, inclining downward, the outter thick skin ſomewhat covering the eye, as in the Cock. In the Hee-cat we obſerve, that there is ſomething peculiar about the ſpermatique veſſels, teſticles, &c. A white ſtreake, the third part of a finger broad, deſcending by the right ſide of the paunche, lies under the muſcles of the Peritonæum; the membrane is very thin; the Peritonæum under the enſie forme, or ſword, is fat. The *Kall* is very faſt, tied to one right liver-ſtring, and to the ſpleen, and ſtomack, and the gut *duodenum*, like a purſe, or bag. The *bladder* faſtened above to the Peritonæum, and below to the ſtreight gut. The *ſtones* are covered with foure skins; the outmoſt called ſcrotum; the next dartos, the third, erythroides, or the red; the fourth is the inmoſt. There is ſomewhat alſo conſiderable in the veſſells preparing, and conveying the ſeed, &c. Wee ſaw the *uriteres* deſcending from flat, or hollow of the reins to the bladder-neck: alſo the *milk-veins*, tending toward the bunchy-part of the reins, both ſprouting from the body of the hollow-gut, but the left is higher then the right, and all moſt twice as long. The ſtraight-gut is tied to the beginning of the tayl by a middle-ſtring; it hath veines, and ſharp kernels.

Wee ſaw the *mid-rif*, and *meſeraicks*, and *ſweet-breads*, being a kernelly ſubſtance. Wee ſaw the *blind-gut* a thumb-breeth long; the other guts are uniform, but winding, and brittle. The *reins* large, bigger then a great nut, wherein are a few creeks, through which the piſſe is ſtrained. We ſaw the vein *porta* with it's meſeraick, and Spleen-branch; hereout ſprouts the coëliacus; a branch compaſſing the ſtomack, and conveys the melancholy humour thither to provoke appetite. We ſaw the vein *aſcendent*, pearcing the mid-rif, and reaching the heart, and ſet into the right ſide thereof. Wee ſaw the *peerles* vein-branched from the *hollow* vein by the heart, and turning back-again, and deſcending by the backbone on the right ſide, which ſends forth ſprigs to the ribs to nouriſh them. The *liver* is diſtinguiſhed by ſix ſtrings, out of the midſt of two of them on the right ſide goes the *gall* forth; the bottome ſhews like a bolt-eye. The *gall-bag* hath two branches, the one paſſes from the liver to the *duodenum*, carrying the dregs away. The other running back to the bladder, to be kept there. In the *duodenum*, foure fingers below the pores called *cholidochi*, is found a worme, little, but of the bignes of the ureteries: from the ſides of the aſcendent hollow veine, deſcends a ſinnew to the fleſhy ringlet of the diaphragm; and another on the left ſide proped with the thin skins of the ſharp artery, conveying feeling to the diaphragm. We ſaw the *turnagain-ſinews*, which propagated from the ſixth conjugation of ſinews, are ſet in at the head of the ſharp artery; the one on the left turning upward about the great artery; the other about the branches of the arterie, tending toward the throte; the heart with a double lappet on the right, and left ſide, the right is greateſt, and blackiſh; the left of the colour of the heart. The *heart* hath a right venticle to beget vitall ſpirits, and a left one whether the vein-blood is conveyed, and it hath foure large veſſells; the firſt is the hollow aſcending vein, which is ſet into the left eare; the third, the arteriall vein, containing blood, having a double coat, whence it hath the name; this is ſet into the lungs, to nouriſh them. The fourth is a vein-artery, ſet into the left ventricle of the heart, to convey to the brain blood, prepared there, to beget animal ſpirits. In the right venticle are *lappets*, or partitions, which keep in the blood, and ſo in the left. The *lungs* have ſix fins. Wee ſaw the inner-muſcles about the *larynx*, or the head of the ſharp artery, which being inflamed, breed a ſquincy. There are *kernells* in the yard like a Cats-tongue. Wee marked the paſſage, leading to the bladder. The Cats brain-pan hath red ſtreaks like veins; the inner-eare is rarely faſhioned, whereof they have ſuch uſe to liſten, and looked, and prey by night. Herein we marked the communion between the great artery, and the great vein, where the firſt parting is into the bowels.

I beleeve it is common to all living creatures what I obſerve in the tame Cats-back bone, for with the own membranes, it being covered at the end, that which anſwer the hard menynx, the inner ſends forth nerves from it ſelf, but ſince there are companies of them, like ſtrings, we note that they having paſſed a little way, meet as in one knot, as we in top of grain. And, ſince thoſe ſeverall ſtrings are covered with the ſame skins, if you ſtrain one, you ſpoyl the other, till they come to the knot. In one rib of the houſe cat was noted a round knob, like a tree-knot, the midſt whereof being broken aſunder was poroſe, and full of pits with drops of blood. My fellow diſſecters doubted whether it was the breach of a bone in anatomizing, or ſome error in the firſt ſhaping, and ſuperfluous ſtuffe. In a man on the flat part of the forehead bone, that lies between the two eybrows ly equally on the right root of the noſe: Bruize but that bone, or peirce it, you find two long pits, paſſing ſidelings above under the skull, and below blind ones with partitions. Theſe are doubtleſſe the chambers of ſmelling, where the breath is, as alſo in the ear, which is but of late diſcovered. That which ſtrengthens my opinion is, that in a hound theſe cells are broader and more conſpicuous then in man; dogs excelling in ſent. This is not found in a Monky, perhaps becauſe he needs not excell in that ſenſe.

THE

THE NATURALL HISTORY OF THE FOURFOOTED BEASTS.

THE FOURTH BOOKE.

Of the Fourfooted Creatures that have toes, and ſpring of an Egge.

THE FIRST TITLE.

Of the skined ones.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Frog.

ARTICLE I.

Of the VVater-Frogs.

Ambr. Digit. Ovipar. l.1.c.1.

THus far of the Fourfooted beaſts that bring forth living broods; thoſe that lay egges follow. Theſe are either skined, or ſhelled: Thoſe that are covered with skin are the Frog, Lizard, Salmander, Chamæleon, Crocodile, &c.

Name. Iſid.

The Frog is either the water, or Land-frog. Called *Rana*, either from the ſummer-croaking *ra*, *ra*, or the Hebrew רן, that is, to cry out. In Greek *Batrachos*, from his ſhrill voyce, and *Boox*, &c. By the Cypriots *Brouchetos*; the Ionians *Bathrakos*; the Phocians *Brianchone*; by thoſe of Pontus *Babakos*; by the late Greeks *Bordakos*, and *Gurinos*, and *Brinoi*, and *Parphuſides*, from their puffed-cheeks with croaking.

βάτραχος. βώξ. βρέχετος. βάθρακος. βριαχόνη. βάβακος. βόρδακος. γυρῖνος. βρινοι. παρφυσίδες.

Varin. Deſcribed.

It is an Amphilium, living both in water, and on land; afore not fleſhy but behind; the hinder-legs nature hath made thick, and longer the fore-legs. They have five toes long, skined between, to help their ſwimming. The Shee is biggeſt; they have no neck, the belly white, the tong, as infants tied afore, but looſe by the throat, the milt ſmall, the liver imparted into three laps, whereunder on each ſide part of the lungs is ſeen, frothy, not very bloudy; the guts knotly, the teſticles, and other parts like thoſe of other beaſts.

Ariſt. Plin. Bellon.

Place.

In England are no green ones, but they abound in Germany, Italy, eſpecially in Bononia. They ſwarm ſo in the wateriſh places of Egypt, that they would deſtroy all, if the ſtorks did not devour them. They are ſaid to be dumb in the Iſland Seriphus, and Cyrene, perhaps becauſe the water is cold. They are in ſtreams, but delight in puddles where bulruſhes, reeds, and ſea-gras grows. They are ever found in the waters that never freeze, but not in brimſtony, or mare-waters, they being too clammy.

Food. Ariſt. H. A. l.9. c.40.

They eat any creature that ſwim, are greedy after Bees, & dead Moles. Probably they eat herbs alſo.

Gendring. Ariſt. Ib.l.5. c.3. Plin. l.9. c.51. Ariſt. Ib.l.7. c.14.

The male covers the female, which layes egges after, and oft black fleſh, with fair eyes, and tail, and after they get the Frogs ſhape, the tail being parted into two hinder-legs. Strange it is that after ſix months living they are indiſcernably reſolved into ſlime, and again reingendred in the ſpring puddles. But ſome in warmer waters laſt all winter, and in ſpring the old ones ſwim about. The egges are ſhed about the banks of pones, and mariſhes, hanging together as in a ſtring, like black bits of fleſh; Chymiſts call it ſpermas, or ſpawn.

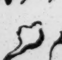
Antipathy. Glyca.

They hate Storks, Swans, the Buzzard, the Salmander, Putter, Pike, Eel, and fire. Storks devour them. The Swan by eating them cures himſelf of a certain malady. They combate oft with Salamandres. It is well known how the Pike, and Eel ſwallow them. Kindle a fire by night on the banks where they are, they croke not, nor ſtir, you may eaſily take them in your hand.

Mizald. Cent.9. Memorab. Voyce.

Their voyce is *brekekex, koax, koax*, croaking; Ariſtotle calls the noyſe the hees make in coupling time *ololygon*, hurt them, they ſqueak like a mouſe. About Cyrene they are mute. (But bring crokers thither they abide ſo.) In Seriphus alſo, and a certain lake of Theſſaly they croke not; their fleſh is looſe, whitiſh, moyſt, and ſubject to rot, ſo that they that oft eat them grow wan, and feveriſh: their lips are ſo cloſe in Auguſt, that you can hardly open them; they ly with the

Plin. Ariſt. H. A. l.8. c.28.

In England Frogs live in the water all winter: in March they gender, and having cast their Spawn in shallow water, get to land, and there live all summer. the Spawn soon hatches into Tadpoles  this shape; afterwards gets 4 legs, then the Tail dropping of it is a perfect frog, and then leaves the water till winter

Ælian. l.3. c.37.
Nature.
Æl.l.9.13.
Plin.

belly above, and the ſides under water. If you ſtop their breath you choak them. They love warmth, and therefore croke in ſummer, againſt winter they ſkulk. Busbequius heard them by Strigonium in December, the waters there being warm, and ſulphurous. They are clamorous againſt rain, either becauſe they feel it colder, or are much taken with ſweet water. They can dive long having but ſmall lungs. They are thought to dy in winter, and revive at ſpring. They lurk alſo in the ground, and come with their young abroad then. They couple by night, and on land, not for ſhame but fear. In Egypt, when they ſee the water-ſerpent, they carry a piece of reed thwart to prevent being ſwallowed up.

Plin. l.8. c.29.

In France they drove away a whole city. To know their ſex, prick the back with a needle, from the Hee ſhall ſpurt out red blood; out of the Shee yellow water. Galen hath omitted their uſe in food.

Uſe.

The common opinion is that they are light of diſgeſtion, yeeld good juice, but cold, and moyſt. The Romans never uſed them, but now from May to October they are eaten roaſt, or boyled all but the head; the hips are beſt liked. Mundella counts them moſt harmleſſe of cold things, and when they gender not.

Amar. Luſit.

Others forbid the eating as venemous. See how to dreſſe them in Ambroſine. In Phyſick both in whole and parts they help againſt ſundry maladies.

Galen. l.9.

They remove the blewneſſe after blows. Tied on the jaws they eaſe tooth-ache, and ſod in vineger they faſten looſe teeth. The juice removes ſquincy, and helps the almonds of the ears, and abates ſwellings.

Porta.

The ſoft pulpis given againſt tiſick, with Capons-fleſh, Pine-apples, and Sugar; Boiled in oyl eaſens pain in the ſinews. Againſt every poyſonous bite it is cried up; the aſhes ſtanch blood,

Dioſcor. Ætius. l.13. c.55. Habdarrham de propriet. an. c.41. Plin.l.32. c.10. Villanovanus.

Galeatius of S. Sophia ſaies it was tied to a Hens-neck, which being after cut off, there guſhed no blood out. Some blow it into the noſtrils for the Hæmorrhagia, and with oil of Lilies kept in an leaden box, for the Interemta, and with conſerve of Roſes to helpe the writhing of the countenance. Ambroſin ſhews how to prepare the oyl. It is alſo cried up againſt joynt pain from a hote cauſe. The eyes men hang in fine linnen about the neck of the ill-ſighted; the heart bound on the heart allays burning feavers, and hath helped fiſtulaes; the lungs taken out through the back, wrapped in an cabbage leaf, and burnt in a pot is given in the falling ſickneſſe, others take the liver. It helped the Elector Palatine. The duſt of the liver ſome take, as a quartan fit comes, lay it afore pis-mires, and that part that they deſire is an antidote againſt all venome;

Plin. l.32. c.5.

the gall helps the bloody flux, and kills worms in old ſores; the fat drop'd into the ears removes pains; the Spawn is good againſt the Eryſipelas and other inflammations, emrods, ſcab, itch, morfew; the water helps the redneſſe of face.

Quercetanus.

A ſtaffe on which a Frog ſhaken from a ſerpent hath been eaſes women in travell. Pliny relates fables about the tongue; as that Democritus ſaith that if you take the tongue clear out, that it touch not any other part, and throw the Frog into the water, and lay the tongue on the panting of the heart of a ſleeping women, ſhe ſhall in her ſleep anſwer you all you ask.

Differences. Diod. Sicul.

Some ſpring from egges, ſome out of mud, as in Egypt. There are green, and pale, and aſh-coloured Frogs. In Stochornium a hill in Bern are two lakes, wherein are Frogs with great heads, and long tails.

ARTICLE II.

Of Land-Frogs.

POINT I.

Of the Toad.

Ambr. l.1. c.2.
Name.
Φρόνον.
Φρύνην.
Φρυγάνιον.
Φύσαλος.
Ariſt. Plin.
Deſcribed.

CAlled Buſo from blowing perhaps; and Rubeta from being among buſhes, *Phronon*, and *Phrunen*, the poyſon running to the head, and cauſing giddineſſe, or from the ſhrub *Phruganon*. By Lucian, *Phuſalos* from ſwelling, if but touched. It is thick ſkined, hardly to be pearced by the ſharpeſt ſtake, pale, ſpotted, as if pimpled, the belly ſwoln and puſd, thick-headed, broad-backed, without hair. One ſort lives on land, and in mariſhy puddles.

Place. Plin.

The phanſy ſhady, rotten holes. There are none in Ireland; bring any thither (they ſay) they dy, ſprinkle but iriſh duſt upon them.

Food.
γνόφαλος.

They feed on earthy moyſture, herbs, worms, bees. It is ſaid they eat ſo much earth a day, as they can graſp with the forefoot. They lurk oft under ſage; there are ſad ſtories of divers dying with taſting ſage leaves, whether they eat it, or no is not known.

Mizaldus.
Pareus l.20.c.24.
Generation.

They are *bred* out of egges, and rotten ſtuff; and out of buried aſhes; and in Dariene, from the drops falling from ſlaves right hands, as they water the floor, and from a duck buried; and from menſtrue, we read of womans voiding toads.

Pet. Mart.
Port. Nat. Mag. l.2.
Sympathy.

They hold *enmity* with *ſalt*, for being ſprinkled therewith, they pine away to the bones, if we beleeve Albert. Strong *ſents*, as of rew, &c. drives them away, as alſo of a blooming vine. They fight with Cats, and dy for it; *Moles*, and they devoure each other. A *Spider* ſtrikes him dead at a blow.

Sympathy.

They love Sage, Weezels will ſlide into their mouths. Plantan is their antidote againſt Spiders.

Plin.
Nature.

By day, and in winter they ſkulk, and ly in the paths by night, and rome about; they hate the Sun-beams. Hevygated they are; ſometimes they leap.

Agrico.

Strike them, they ſwell, and ſpurt poyſon out behinde, and then certain ſtinking drops. They infect Sage, and make it as deadly as wolfbane; they cry, or croak gru, gru. When they crawl about in the evening, it preſages rain.

Poyſon. Albert.

Their poyſon is not much, nor ſtrong; eſpecially of thoſe in colder regions, but in hotter, ſtronger. The very ſalt wherein a toad dies, melted in water, ſo infects it, that wet a rag, or ſhirt with it, it brings an incurable ſcurf. If you would take it off, either prick the skin, or whip it, or prick the outſide, and caſt it into water. One poyſoned ſwells, looks wan, ſighs, is ſhortbreathed, and taken with ſeed-flux; ſometimes with the bloody-flux, inflammation of throat, and giddineſſe. There was one, who with the cane, that pearched a toad, ſo venome his hands, that he vomited up the meat he had handled, and never ceaſt ſpewing, till hee took his meat from others hands; they who ſcape death, moſt commonly ſhed all their teeth.

Miz. mem. Cent. 3.

For *cure*, men uſe River-crabs, ſtamped and drunk; and toads-aſhes, and right Harts-horn, breaſt-milke, faſting ſpittle, reed-rootes, the herb *poterion*, or *phrynion*, taken in wine, Malta earth, Emerald, triacle, and without oyl of Scorpion. Some cry up the toads-ſtone; adde Mithridate, and the quinteſſence of Treacle.

Uſe.

Marcel.

As harmfull as the toad is, and venemous, it helps againſt venome, and otherwayes uſefull. Some ſeeth it in a plain pot with Bears-greaſe for the joynt-gout. Boyled in oyle, men annoint with it, ſwellings with ſucceſſe. Cut it up, and clap it to the reins, it provokes urine; which alſo cures the dropſy. Boyled, and made into a playſter, helps the Squincy; the ſtring alſo whereon it is hanged.

Mizal. Cent. 8. Memo. Arnol. l. 3. Brevi.

The inner-fat, (and ſtuffe one Laureola-root, and Hens-dung, ſalt, and oyl of Dialthæa) dropping from it, when roaſted, is good ointment for a fiſtula; alſo the powder thereof roaſted to a cole. Dried in the ſhadow, and wrapt in a linnen, and held in the hand, it ſtanches blood; the aſhes prevents the emrods overbleeding.

Nicolaus makes a playſter thereof. Others hang it dried about the neck, for an amulate againſt the peſt. Crollius ſprinkles the duſt of it on all venemous bites. Some againſt a Cancer, take a thick toad, weigh it, and take Crabs alive of the ſame weight, and dry them to duſt over a ſoft fire in a plain pot, leaving a litle hole for vent. Helmond was taught by Butler of Yreland, out of a toads-carcaſſe, and earth, and thoſe ſmall creatures, that he uſes to vomit out in three dayes, hanging by the fire into a waxen-platter, makes pellets with the gumme tragacanthus, and that diſh, and hangs them at the left pap, to repell contagion, and draw out the venome; the older, and more uſed, the more powerfull; the toad taken in July, after-noon. He tooke ſome alſo at the waining of the Moon in July, whoſe eyes ſwarmed with white worms, with black heads; ſo at leaſt, as if both eyes had been turned into worms; they clinged thick together in either eye, their heads ſticking out; and as any endeavoured to come forth, the toad with his paw hindered it. Hee vomited flies with ſhining wings, handſome, and greeniſh; and by and by, after died of vomiting. The *feet* of a living toad, when the Moon is in the laſt quarter, being cut off cures neck ſwellings, if they be hanged on of the toad-ſtone hereafter.

Helmon. in tumulo peſt. p. 76.

Uſe in meats.

In the new world, in the Iſle Peragua a Spanjard for hunger, ate boiled-toads, ſaith Pet. Martyr in his Decades 3. l. 10. And Lerius, that the Braſilians eat them roaſted, and never unbowell them; they give a burnt-toad to their Falcons, to prevent the moth-eating of their feathers. There are that ſhut a toad in an earthen-pot, and hide it amidſt their ſtanding corn, to prevent blaſting in tempeſts; to omit the foppery about the right ſide-bone; they are differenced from place, ſhape, and bulk. For place, ſome are found in and about ſacred places, and things. In Sneberg, and Mansfield, bring them out, they ſwell, and dy.

Difference.

Place.

At Tholouſe was one with white ſpots, found in a red ſand-ſtone. A Maſon of Antwerp found one in marble. Agricola ſaith, they are in thoſe they make mill-ſtones, and afore they ſhape them, they had need looke well, if they lurk not therein. About the ſhape, and bulke, writers mention many things; as of a bunchbacked toad; ſee his figure hereafter, &c.

Shape.

POINT II.

Of the green ſmall Frog, and the temporary Frog.

Ambroſin. Ovied. Ind. p. 608. Geſner. Ambr. l. 1. c. 3. Plin. Iſid.

THe green Frog is very ſmall. Some call them *calamites*, from their being among reeds, and *canes*; ſome *agredula*, or *field-frog*, ſome *wood-frogs*; they delighting much to be there; or as to difference them from the green Frog that men eat. The Greeks call it *Kanthis*, from croaking againſt rain; and *Druobatæs*, from their skipping amongſt trees; and *Diopetæs*, as dropping from the sky; and *Brexantes*, from croking.

Names. κάνθις. δρυοβάτης. διοπέτης. βρέξαντες.

Deſcribed. Ambr. p. 622.

Uſe. Plin. Sylv. Guiner. Timoth. Marcellus.

It is all green throughout, except the feet. It is uſefull againſt many griefs. Spit into the mouth, it helps a cough: Held in the hand, it allays a burning-feaver. Some Cran-hens with puls of barley-meal, and the fleſh hereof boyled, and give the hen to thoſe in hectique feavers; ſome cut it in the midſt, and apply it to the reins in dropſies, to fetch out the water. The *liver* tied in a Cranes-skin, makes luſty. The *fat* is good for tooth-ach. The *blood* dropped in, where hairs on the cheeks have been plucked out, keeps them from growing againe. Some prick the Frogs with a copper pin, and annoint thoſe places with the blood. The *temporary* Frog hath the name from its ſhort life.

CHAPTER II.

Of Lizards.

ARTICLE I.

Of the common Lizard.

Called *Lacertus*, becauſe it hath armes, and hands, that it bends, and turnes like a man. In Greeke *Saura*, *Smulla*, &c. Leaving Pliny, who writes of ruſty, iron-coloured ones, and Scaligers diviſion into leſſer, and greater; wee ſhall diſtinguiſh them in common, green, and braſſe-coloured, and Braſil, or Indian ones. The firſt have five very ſmall toes, with nails in the foote, and hinder-feet; the thumb ſhort, the fore-finger longeſt, the tongue hairy, and cleft; dry lungs, ſmall and round milt, teſticles, cleaving to Spondyls; the ſecrets of the Shee, like a fowls; and the egs ſo lying, and fenced. There are ſtore in Italy, great in Capreæ; and ſo common in India, that they creep into the beds there ſometimes. Thoſe of Arabia are a cubite long; in Nyſa an Indian Hill, foure and twenty foot long, and yellow, or blew. They inhabite commonly graves, dens, thorny places, and ruined heaps. At Genua in the Prince of Doria his Fort, wee ſaw very many in the open ayr. They eat fleſh, herbs, bees, antz; they gender about the end of March; they cloſe as one body like ſerpents, they lay egs, and hide them in the earth, and the young come abroad; (though they ſit not on the eggs) at ſet times. That they bring forth at the month, and devour their broot all, but the one ſlug is a fable. They hate the ſtork, that feeds her young with them, and ſpiders with their webs, intangle young Lizards in holes, and creviſes of walls, and ſtrike them dead, alſo toads, Scorpions, and Serpents, with which they fight; whence called Ophiomechi. They love fleſh of ſhellfiſh, and dittany, which is their refuge after combating with Serpents; and man they love, and protect him from ſerpents. They will lick the ſpittle out of your mouth greedily: In time they looſe their ſight, and recover it againe, either by courſe of nature, or by the ſun, in whoſe beams they ly lurking till they be recovered. They lurk the ſix winter-months under ground, and there lay up ſtore. The female is greateſt. They go in couples, and defend each other; and are mad at any that take their fellow. They forget the eggs they lay; cut an egge in two, it is not loſt, by reaſon of the glewy humour; they naturally cleave again, as may be ſeen by the ſcarre. Their tayle are ſaid to grow again, though oft cut off. It is not true that a dried one turns Viper. At Paris have been ſeen ſome as big as a great fiſh. Some have three tayls, and ſome two heads. Torn in twain, it cures a Scorpions bite, and eaten it is good againſt the Salamanders poyſon. The oyl of them drowned, and boyled in oyl with Sheep-dung, is a good anointment for ſwellings of the neck, and face morfew, and pimples. The powder with crematartar, and candy-oyl, helps dim ſight; the green are beſt. The brain helps Syffuſions. The *head* bruiſed to a poultiſe, and laid on alone, or with long ariſtolochia, root of reed, bulb of Narciſſus, draws out arrows, and thorns, ſtick they never ſo faſt. The *heart* burnt, and mixt with dreges of wine, benums, that you ſhall not feel the chirurgions probe. The *blood* keeps rickets from growing, if you annoint infants-thighs carefully therewith; and is good, if they be burſten: the dung is put into the medicine for horſes ſtrangury. Kill one in a mans-piſſe, it abates your luſt.

Ambr. l.2. c.4. p.623. Id. Ib. c.5.
Name.
σαῦρα.
σμύλλα.
Difference.
In Ariſt. H. A. & 204.
Plin.
Ariſt.
Albert.
Place.
Linſchot.
Plin.
Ariſt.
Food.
Gendring.
Ariſt.
Sympathy.
Scal.
Eraſm.
Diſpoſition.
Ælian.
Ariſt.
Plin.
Ælian. l.9. c.58.
Theocr.
Schenck.
Uſe in Phyſick.
Plin.
Dioſc. M.M. l.2 c.58.

ARTICLE II.

Of the green, and the Brazen-coloured Lizard.

The green Lizard, or *Chlooroſaura*, is called alſo the Greater; and the Serpent-fighter, (they worſtling ſerpents.) They haunt hote places, as Italy, where coming of many abroad at once preſages a ſickly time. In ſummer they bide in trees, and croak like frogs; and have two tails. The figure below ſhall ſave a labour to deſcribe them. It is uſefull in Phiſick; ty it on thirty dayes for neck-ſwellings, and then change it. Childrens burſtings are cured by a bite, then ſhoot him through with an arrow, and bloat him. Boyled alive with wine, and given faſting, it helps wheeſings, and ſod with oyl, face pimples. With tarre, and an old ſows greaſe it takes away tenderneſſe of Horſe-hoofs: It makes the hair black; And it renews hair. See in Ambroſine the ointment for the falling ſickneſſe. The aſhes help exulcerated neck-ſwellings. The bones help them in a ſwound, after you powder him alive in a ſtone pot, and the fleſh fall off.

χλωροσαῦρα.
Ambr, l.1. c.6.
Plin.
Geſner.
Hierocles.

There is a Lizard with braſſe-coloured ſtreaks down the back, called *Ziglis*, Samiamithon, and Seps, a ſerpent, becauſe the fleſh it bites, rots, and Tarantula, but amiſſe. It reſembles the ſmall Lizard, and is coloured like the ſerpent Cæcilia. It is bred, and lives among the ſtones in Syria, Lybia, and Cyprus. It beares young, as the viper doth, but carry egs in the belly, as other animals that lay egges. Fabius Columna killed one in a French camp, and cutting it up found fifteen young within her; ſome hath a thin tranſparent skin, ſome none, cut it in two it cures a bite. Galen præſcribes it among pickled meats.

Chalcid.
Ambr. l.1. c.7.
Gal. Med. Simp.

ARTICLE III.

Of Indian Lizards.

POINT I.

Of the Senembi, or Igvana.

Marckg. H. Braſil. l.6.c.11.

THere are many kinds of Indian Lizards; the moſt famous are, the Senembi, or Igvana (the Portugees miſcall it Cameliaon, and the Dutch worſe, Legvan) long from the mouth to the tail end three foot, eight fingers, compaſſe ten fingers. The whole skin of a delicate green, with black, and white ſpots, chequered, like chamelet; it is ſcaly, the greateſt ſcales are on the back, thighs, and tail, and here all equall. From the neck to the tail end a rew of plain ones, like ſaw-teeth, and green; the head about two fingers long, and ſcaly; the ſcales greater then elſewhere; the neck a finger and half long, five thick, their eyes large, clear, and blackiſh, noſtrills wide, the teeth many ſmall, black; ſhort; tongue thick, the head on each ſide black ſpotted, a gullet hanging as fiſh gills, or a crop down to the breaſt, moſtpart blackiſh, that he can gather up, and let hang out, when vexed, or frighted. From the mouth to the crop it hath briſtles, and on the back, it hath four thighs, and four feet, on each five toes, all ſcaly, the fore-thighs are ſhorteſt, and ſlendereſt, four fingers long, and the middle toes ſhorter then thoſe on the hinder-feet; the nayls black, and crooked, like bird-claws, &c. The hinder-thighs like a mans calf, the foremoſt not; the dock five fingers thick, and ſo the tail thinner and thinner, and ending like an aul. One being kill and flead, yet waged after, and the heart taken out leaped; it had in either ſide above ten egs, ſome as big as a cherry, ſome leſſe; the fat plainly ſeen, as a Hens; in the ſtomack was much fruit, eſpecially ſweet Limons, which was the uſuall food. They eat alſo meal and Mandioca-water. They can faſt two, or three months together. The fleſh is well taſted, boyled, and long fried with butter, it taſts as well as chicken, or cony. It hath heart, lungs, liver, gall-bladder, reins, bladder, genitals, as other beaſts; a large liver, a double ſtomack, one afore, receiving the food, whence a gut as big as the little finger, and about ten fingers long, whereto is knit the other ventricle, that diſgeſts food, hence paſſe the other to the ſtrait gut. In the fore-ſtomack of one was found great ſtore of Mandoa meal, and Angolas milt raw; the hindermoſt, the greater, was ſtuf'd with half diſgueſted meat, whereto cleaved many mites, as in cheeſe; the laſt gut held the dung. Being flead, and the taile cut off, it ſtird yet, five or ſix ſtrokes on the head could not kill it, till a cut was given in the neck; the tayl-fleſh is ſtringy, and ſinewy. Anno 1641. was a ſtone taken out of a Senembies ſtomack, as big as a reaſonable henegge, and ſo ſhaped, but not ſo round, but ſquatter, without ſmooth, bright; within made up of coats, like an onjon, to be pilled off; within it was bright gray, hard as a Bezoar-ſtone; they ſit in trees, and are taken in lines, that the Braſilians know how to fit a club, which the beaſt ſpying, wonders at, but ſtirres not, ſuffring it ſelf to be enſnared and taken, elſe he is very ſwift; the younger are all over green, the elder party-coloured, or aſh-hewd. In their heads are ſometimes found ſmall ſtones, that leſſen, and void the ſtones in the reins forthwith, either by the juice drawn out, of a dram weight; or tied to the body. It were good to try, whether thoſe found in the ſtomack, have that vertue, or no.

Fr. Ximenes.

POINT II.

Of the Tejuguacu, Taraguira, and Americima.

Marckg. H. Braſ. l.6.c.11.

THe *Tejuguacu*, and *Temapara Tupinambis*, is a choyſe Lyzard, ſhaped like the Senembi, with this difference; that this is all black, but ſprinkled with goodly white ſpots, and toward the tayl ſeems to have white prickles. Next the tayl is thicker at the dock. 3. It wants thoſe ſharp briſtles along the back. 4. The outer-toe on the hind-feet, ſtands a little a loof from the reſt, and is ſhorter. 5. It hath a long cloven tongue, red, ſmooth, which ſnake like, it can ſuddenly thruſt out a finger long, and withdraw it. It yeelds no voyce, is patient, loves raw-egs, can faſt long. The Markgrave kept one in his chamber, tied, and ſometime looſed, gave it water out of a glaſſe; unleſſe, when thirſty, it uſed to ſit all day, moping in a corner. It loved to ly on hot aſhes. One trod of a piece of the tayl, yet it grew two fingers after: In two month it ate not, and ſo pined to death; onely it ſometimes licked in a litle water; the fleſh was eaten.

The *Taraguira* of Braſil is a Lizard, in, and near their houſes, common in their gardens, and everywhere; about a foot long, and ſome leſſe: the body round, all full of three cornered aſh-coloured ſcales: hath no crop under the chin, the back plain; they nod nimbly with the head, when they ſpy any things, and run ſwiftly, and wagging. They wake a man, if they ſee any Serpent, or venemous creature, making toward him. As they couple, the Hee bites the Shee gently on the neck, and pulls her to his ſide.

The Braſil *Americima*, is a ſmall Lizard, three fingers long, and no thicker any where then a Swans-quill; footed, and ledged as the Senembi; blacke-eyed, almoſt ſquare-bodied, the back cloathed with aſh-coloured ſcales, the ſides with dusky ones: the head, legs, and tayl with blew ones, all bright and ſmooth, the toes like hogs-briſtles. The Portugees ſay it is venemous, and longs to ſuck the blood of women great with child; they report that if it but touch a woman, nay her cloaths, ſhe never after conceives more.

POINT III.

Of other Indian Lizards.

Marckg. H. Braſ. l.6. c.12.

THe Carapopeba is with the Braſilians a venomous Lyzard, three, four, five fingers long, ſhaped, as the other, with five toes on the fore, and four on the hinder-feet. It is all liver-coloured, with white ſpots, and on the tail white ſtreaks mixt with yellow, eyes gliſtring, and like glaſſe. The Ameiva with the Braſilians, and the Tupinambi is everyway like the Taraguira; only this is forked tailed, ending in two ſtrait horns. The Taraguico Aycuraba in Braſil is like the Taraguira, only the ſcales on the tail are ſmall, and triangular at top, but the tip plaine, with four dusk ſpots, the back chamleted. The Braſil Tejunhana is as thick as your litle finger; coped-headed, black-eyed, with golden ringlets, fourfooted, three fingers long, the tail ſix fingers and an half long, round, and at the end ſharp as a birds; the head ſcaly, ſides, thighs above skined ſoft as ſilke, the tail hath foure-ſquare ſmall ſcales, the head greater and duskiſh; the back and ſides above ſhadowed with three ſtreaks, and checkered, below green, above one green ſtreak from the head to the thighs; there is another green ſtreak at the parting of the dusk, and green; between the two ſtreaks is a rank of green pricks in dusk, and under the lower green ſtreak a rew of black ſpots in green; the thighs above wax-coloured with ſmall dusky ſpots, below white, the tail above wax-coloured, and alſo below, but mixt with white; the head beneath the throat and belly, bright, and blood-ſpotted; it hath a cloven tongue.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Salamander.

Ambroſin. de Digit. ovip. l.1. c.8.

Name. σαυλαμάνδραν. σιλαμάνδρα. σιλα μανὰ διρᾶ.

Stellatum.

The land-one deſcribed.

IT is uncertain whence it borrows the name, whether as Valincendra, from the ability to withſtand fire, or as a ſole lover of fire, or as *Saulamandran*, from quiet lurking, or as *Selamandra*, as living between the void ſpaces of ſheep-coates, and caves; or (which is but too ridiculous) from *Sela Mana Dera*, from dimming brightneſſe; or from the Arabique Saanbras, or Samabras, which is likely, but not ſure. Pliny calls it a ſtarry beaſt; Ætius a venemous Lizard. There are two ſorts, the Land, and the water-Salmander. The Land one reſembles the green Lizard, only the head, and belly of this are thicker. It hath a ſhort tail, it is black, ſpotted with clay-ſpots, but ſmooth, and tranſparant. Geſner found one on the Alps, all duskiſh, and dark, ſhort-tailed, and ſtriking it, a milky juice flowed out. Some in the Germane forreſts have black backs, and red bellies. Some have long, and crooked tails, and claws. Some call it *Liporrinon*, becauſe it is ſhining, and gliſtring, as if greaſed over. They haunt cold moyſt, gloomy places.

Matthiolus. Vitriacus. λιπόῤῥινον. Nicander.

Place. Food. Gendring. Plin. l.10. c.68. Bellon. obſ. l.3. Nature. Cardan. rer. var. l.7. c.33.

In Dutchland are many found, knotted together. They are oft ſeen about Trent, and in the Ananienſian vale. Some thinke they breath only at the mouth, and ſo live; others write that they covet hony-combs, bees, and milk, and annoy hives, and cows. Pliny miſtakes in ſaying they breed not, and have no diſtinction of ſex; for ſome have ſeen their brood; they lay egges, wherein the young come to maturity. Whether it live in, or can put out fire, we ſhall hereafter inquire. They come abroad in rainy weather, and afore ſtorms. It is never ſeen in winter, or ſummer; it is ſlow-gated. In Cumana, they crow. If you cut them in two, the fore-part goes forward, the hinder moves backward. By nature it hates Frogs, and tortoyſes, and fights eagerly with them. It is found venomous, whole families have been poyſoned to death, by drinking the water, wherein one had falne. Nay, the fruit is thought deadly, whereon their ſpittle is ſprinkled. They bite alſo to death, as many teſtifie. Geſner was told, that, where the tooth once faſtens, and bends, it is mortall to it; but he kept two at home, that were never prone to bite, if not provoked, nor heard hee of any in Germany, bitten by them. But in France the bite is deadly. And the Rhetians have a proverb, that, who ſo is bitten by them, needs as many Phyſitians, as the Salamander hath ſpots. Phyſitians uſe the ſpittle among their pſilothra. Kiranides hangs the hart, wrapped in a black skin, on the arme, againſt a quartan. Not to ſpeake of the fables of girdles, of the skin, to quench fire.

Plin. Ætius. Nican.

Uſe.

The wa-ter-one. Ambr. l.1. c.9. Bellon.

Agricola.

The *Water*-Salamander, called the water-Lizard, and Cordulus, and the water-Scincus, or Crocodile, hath a broad tayl, and is of foure kinds. 1. That with a tayl like a Rhomlus, the tongue ſhort, and broad; the teeth ſo ſmall, you cannot ſee them, on the forefeet are foure, on the hinder five toes; the heart is ſpongy, and lies on the right ſide: whoſe left ear-lappet takes up the greateſt part of the pericardium: the milt reddiſh, reins ſpongy, liver black, it hath egges in the belly big as peas, lying orderly, whereout live young breake; the back hath ugly bumps on it, it is aſh-colour, or dun. That Geſner diſſected, was ſeven fingers long, black, with white ſpots on the belly, the reſt ſpotted with black, and rugged. There is another ſort with bright half circles on the back, and there is of thoſe, the greater, and the leſſer Salamander. The laſt is that of Matheolus, common among the Utinenſes, the head rounder, and ſhorter. The Land-ones, tayled like the eel, black-backed with murry-ſpots; they love dark ditches, and fat ſoils, and ponds with white mud, there they cleave under ſtones, and ſeldome ſwim above. Geſner caſt one into a tub of water, and it put forth the mouth. They are ſlow on ground, and

Agricola.

hold their mouths cloſe ſhut, you muſt force them open. Caſt them into ſalt, they wagge the tayl, and dy. Beat them long, they live. The ſkinne ſo hard, a ſword cannot pierce it. Out of the wounds comes milky matter. Provoke them, they ſwell, and ſtart upright, and pour out poyſonous ſweat, and look wiſtly on the provoker. If a Sow eat one, ſhee dies.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the Stellio.

Ambroſ. l.1.c.10. Name. ἀσκαλάβος. ἀσκαλαβώτης. καλοβάτης. Difference. Plin.l.29. Geſner. λιακόνι. Hermol. Bellon. Place. Plin. Ariſt. H. A. l.8.c.29. Nature. Plin. l.8. c.31. Uſe in Phiſick. Plin.

THis goes for a Lizard, called Stellio from his ſtarry marks; and in Greeke *Askalalotæs*, or *Koolobatæs*, from the ſoft, and ſilent gate, and creeping through walls; and *Galeotes*, becauſe Weeſel-like, it is ever climbing ſoftly; there are divers kinds of them. That of the Greeks called Colotes, and Aſcalabotes, it is full of ſpots, and hath a harſh voyce, and feeds on every thing. That of Italy, reſembling Chamæleon, living on dew, and Spiders, and is ſaid to be venomous, as the other harmles. Hether referre the little white beaſts like ſmall Lizards, of a bright, and brittle-body, about Rome, called *Tarantulaes*; but the ſmall Lizard is ſilver-coloured, called *Liakoni*. In Gazara was ſeen a black Stellio, as big as a Weeſel, great-headed, and big-bellied. We give below a Print of the *Matthioli*, and *Facetan* Lizard. There are none in Germany, France, nor England, but in Thrace, Sicily, and Syria, and thoſe more deadly then they of Italy. They keep in chinks of doors, and windows, and chimnyes. That that is foe to the Scorpion, is not in Italy bred. There are venomous ones. In winter they ly hid, and eat not. Like ſnakes they grow young again, they help the falling-ſickneſſe; they ly in wait for Spiders, and Bees, and hunt them, and Scorpions: they ſeldome bite, having bent teeth, which they leave in a wound; their bite benums, but ſeldome kills. The fleſh plucks ſplinters out mans body, it cures its own bite, and putrified in oyl, cures the Scorpions bite. In Quartans, ſome layd it in a box under the patients head, to prevent the fit. The aſhes held in the left hand, provoke, in the right, ſubdue luſt. The parts make ſleepy, and benum; the liver-pounct eaſes tooth-ach, ſprinkled on. The dung takes away warts, the older the better againſt epilepſy: drowned in wine, the wine drunke, breeds ſpots, or freckles on the face: the gall diſſolved in water, gathers Weeſels.

CHAPTER V.

Of the Scincus, or Land-Crocodile.

Ambr. Dig. Name. Dioſcor. Bellon. Deſcribed. Place. Food. Uſe. Plin. Plin. Differences. Plin.

THe Scincus, ſo called perhaps from Tinſa in the Arabique, is alſo called the *land*, or *leſſer Crocodile*, either for being like, or for dreading Saffran. It is of the bignes of a green Lizard, or the Salamander, fourefooted, a thumb thick, and not above a quarter long, the tayl round, and ſcaly; the ſcales ſmall on the body, many, and clayiſh coloured; the head long, little thicker then the neck, the belly as it were winged, the tayl round, as of the Lizard, but ſhorter, and crooked at the end; a ſtreak from head to tayl. Geſner ſaw one with five toes and nails, a thumb and half broad, two palms long; and another ſix palms long, at Conſtantinople. They are bred onely in Arabia about Mecha, and are brought thence to Alexandria, and Venice. They live on ſweet flowers, therefore no wonder their dung ſents ſo, on dry ground they lay egges, and bury them. The fleſh is a great antidote. Rhaſis uſes to hang the young on thoſe, that are frighted in their ſleep. Pulverid, it makes luſtfull; the ſame fleſh helps the falling-ſicknes in India, and makes fat: The *heart* in black Sheep-wool, of a Lamb firſt yeaned, being worn, is thought to chaſe away quartan-agues. The *gall* with hony, is cried up againſt bloodſhot-eyes: the *reins* increaſe ſeed; the *blood* with borax, ſmeard on the face, removes freckles; the fat helps rein-pain: the aſhes of the ſkin, ſome ſprinkle on parts to be cut off, to make them leſſe ſenſible. Ægineta of the tayl, make his oyntment *Entaticon*: out of the bowells is a perfume made againſt ſtopping of the matrix: the *dung* is antiepileptick, and clears the eyes, the beſt is the white, and mouldring, that ſoon melts in water: whores uſe it, to keep their faces ſleek, and unwrinkled, as you bruiſe it, it ſmells like old leven. Of old it was ſophiſticated with dung of ſtares, fed with rice. The Indian, and Arabian, are the biggeſt. In India is bred a beaſt like it, as great as a Malta Dog, with a rough ſcaly ſkin, called by the Indians Phatagen, happily it is the Candiverbera, or ſmite-tayl. In Cyprus is a Lizard, everyway reſembling the Scincus. In the Lake of Vicenza is a divers ſort, a kind of Salamander. The *Scincus Rhaſis*, hath a tayl not round, but flat, or ſquat about the ſides.

CHAPTER VI.

Of the Foure-footed Cordylus, and other Lyzards.

Ambroſini. l.2.c.12. Bellon.

IT is like the fiſh Cordylus, called by ſome Latermen, the *land-Crocodile*; and the *Candiverbera*, becauſe it is ever whiſking, and clapping with the tayl, which is like a knotted club, and beats all that come near him. Some ſay, he hath gils; but there hangs one in a publique library, with onely two holes by the corners of the mouth. It is like a Crocodile, but leſſe, and moves the under-jaw; headed, and mouthed like a Tortoyſe, the neck ſhort, and ſwelling below: each foot hath five toes, the body ſcaly, ſkin hard, like a ſnakes ſlough, tayl round, with ſcaly ringlets inexpreſſible; the ſcales are hard as bones, and foureſquare, hollowed a litle, to make the tayl round, joyned like tiles, the corners ſharp as thorns, they are tranſparant, and of a pale yellow, as horn; the belly ſtruts out more then a Crocodiles; the back broad, and flat. This may proove Ælians Indian Phattages by the deſcription, whoſe rough skin they uſe to cut with.

CHAPTER. VII.

Of the Chamæleon.

Ambr. l.1. c.14. git ovip. l.1. Name. Deſcribed. Plin. l.8. c.33.

THE name imports a little Lion; the notation from a Camel, and a Lion is ridiculous; of late the wild call it Gamaleon, Zamaleon, Hamaleon, and Maleon. It reſembles a Lizard, only the thighs ſtand uprighter, and higher; the ſides are joyned to the belly, as a fiſh, and the back-bone ſuch ſnouted like a hog; the tail long, and pointed, with rounds, viperlike, it is crooked clawed, it is rough-bodied as the Crocodile, the eyes hollow, and ſunk, great, and coloured as the body; the fleſh is but little about the head, jaws and dock, elſewhere, none; it hath blood only in the heart, and about the eyes; the bowells are without ſpleen. The lungs take up almoſt the whole body: Thus Ariſt. and Pliny. Others write, that from the midſt of the head backward there ſticks out a three cornered part bony, and the reſt afore is hollow as a pipe, the brims on both ſides ſticking out bony and ſharp as a ſaw-teeth: It moves not the ey-balls, it is ever gaping, hath a long tongue, like that of an earth-worm; at the tip is a ſpungy glewly knot, wherewith it preys. In ſtead of teeth and gums it hath one continued bone, knaged; the upper-lip is ſhorteſt, the throat, and artery like the Lizards; the heart as big as a houſemouſes; the liver hath two lappets, the left greateſt, the gall-bag as big as a barly corn, cleaving to the left liver-lappet, bowelled as a Lizard; the forefeet very different from the hinder; the forefeet having three toes inward, two outward, the hinder three outward and two inward: It is from the ſnowt to the dock ſeven, or eight fingers long, five fingers high; it hath about ſixteen ribs bending between the bottome of the belly, and the ridge of the back, and it is ſpotted like a Leopard; the teeth ſtand comlily, he hath but one gut with bendings, the excrement moyſt, unleſſe near the fundament; the liver parted, & on the bunchy ſide pouring the blood into the hart that hath ears, and not veins; the lungs being puffed paſſes into a thin skin reaching round almoſt through the whole body; there is no rim at the belly bottome, onely a thin skin ſevering the right from the left parts: He hath no milt, no bladder, no reins to be ſeene, but ſmall bits of fleſh, that, it may be, are genitals; the tongue is near a foot long. They are in Aſia, Africk, India, and Madagaſcar. They ſit on the garden hedges at grand Cair by the banks of Nile; as alſo on bramble-buſhes. Of old they were thought to live on air, but they prey on flies, locuſts, but they fancy moſt the worms in meal tubs. They keep above for fear of ſerpents and vipers. They uſe their tongue as a trunk, darting it forth with that nimbleneſſe that you can hardly perceive it, by the means of a ſmall forke bone planted on either ſide the ends of the jaws, the tongue is hollow, like a gut, which he can infold, and unfold at pleaſure; at the end is a ſlimy bit of fleſh to prey withall.

Ariſt. H. A. l.2. c.11. Theoph. de mutant. color.

Ariſt. Bellon. Geſner.

Gaſſendus.

Place. Bellon. obſ. l.2. c.34. Food. Plin. l.8. c.33.

Gendring.

Peireſcius kept eight of them to obſerve their breeding, there were in one female within a thin skin above a hundred egges, ſome as big as an olive kernell, all yolk, no white ſeen in them, yet reſembling milk.

Antipathy.

They hold enmity with the hauk, which will dy, it is thought, if he but taſt a Chamæleon, and a crew alſo, unleſſe bay-leave fence him. The Elephant is fabled by Solinus to ſwallow them they being of the colour of the leaves, and they coſt him his life, unleſſe he help himſelf by wild olive. Fear of vipers, and ſerpents makes him live on ſhrubs, and trees. His ſpittle let down on a ſerpents head, like a limed thread, kills him. Wild figs make him wild, who is otherwiſe harmleſſe.

Plin. Nature. Plin. l.28. c.8.

He turns his whole dy about, ſits high, ever gaping, when dead hee is pale. In winter he hides himſelf, as Lizards uſe. By nature he admirably changes colour but in eyes, and tail, and whole body according to the colour of what lies next, except red, and white; yet Ambroſine affirms from a Gentlemans teſtimony that he changes to white. But Peireſcius his eight changed not colour. Whether they be green, or aſh they put on a black, if you turn them to the ſun, or fire. It is ſtrange, that their eyes being combined move not but one looking any way, the other is fixed, or bends the other way, which deflection comes from the four pullies in them, there being no diſtinction of Iris, but only a ball, wherein the horny part ends, which is gliſtring, and various, as the reſt of the body.

Uſe in meat, and medicine.

Thoſe of Cochin eat them. They bind many together, and ſell them, being bought, they are caſt into the fire, and roaſted. Flea one, the fleſh is very clear, which they ſeeth in a liquour like our butter. Sod away with oyl in a new earthen pot, it drives away an Epilepſy. It makes a rare oyntment for the gout; ſee the compoſition in Trallianus. The tongue hanged on helps memory, and women in child-birth: the gall ſtops fluxes. The hart wrapt in black-wool firſt ſhorn helps a quartan ague; to omit fables about raiſing ſtorms, making mute, &c. with the heart, tongue, &c. you muſt know it is Pliny, who, though learned, and uſefull, ſtudied too much to delight men.

Plin. l.28. c.8.

Differences. Bellon.

In Egypt they are pale. In Arabia much ſmaller, and of another colour, as bright, yellowiſh, and red-ſpotted. Wee have given here the ſhapes of the pale, and black Chamæleons.

CHAP.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the Crocodile.

HE is a kind of Lizard, ſo called from dreading the ſhores. The Ægyptians terme him Chempſa, the Turks thence Kimſak. Kircher, Picharouki. Statius the Pharian wild-beaſt, others Tenchea. In Arſinoë, Suchus, in India, Cayman. It reſembles a Lizard, it is of a Saffran colour, but white-bellied, and there ſoft-skined, elſewhere musket proofe. Some have been ſeen ſix and twenty cubites long. By Panama there are ſome of above a hundred foot. The head is broad, the ſnowt as a ſwines, the gape reaches to the ears; the eyes ſharp, and piercing, and like a hogs; he hath a rew of great, bright ſtrong teeth, like a comb, about ſixty in all; more in the upper jaw, and ſticking out, ſeen when the mouth is ſhut. The tongue cleaves, and is uſeleſſe. The under jaw he ſtirs not, the teſticles cling to the inner-loyns. The back-bone is made up of ſixty turning joynts, tied by as many ſinews; the claws are very ſharp bending ſomewhat toward the ſides; the tail is of the length of the reſt of the body, wherein is a finne of ſeven fingers to the end. M. Scaurus was firſt who in his Edil-ſhip ſhewed five in his plays in an Euripus made for the time. They are found in Africa, Aſia, and America; eſpecially in Nilus, and neighbouring pools; in Niger, in Ganges about Bengala, in the river Bambotus near Atlas, and not far from Chalcedon, but ſmall ones. They love warm waters. In Peru are none till you come to Pacra, then they are frequent. Some live in miry plaſhes on fiſh, but are moſt greedy after mans fleſh. They prey alſo on beaſts on land. There was one taken that had ſwallowed three young ones. About Arſinoë they were held holy, and nouriſhed of old by the Prieſts with bread, fleſh, and wine. Some gave them dainties, roſt-meat, and mingled drinks. The Shee lays ſixty egges, as big as Gooſe-egges, and by a kind of divination, where the Nile, when it ſwells, comes not. Shee lays and hatches ſixty in ſixty daies. Gyllius hath marked that the young have crept out of the ſand, where the egges have been hidden, the egges grow not greater. They hate the Ichneumon for ſpoyling their egges, and endeavouring to creep into their mouths, while they ſleep, and gnaw their bowell; and the wild Ox, that can over-maſter them. The Tiger, becauſe they teare them, when they take them lying on their backs, and hauks, and therefore the Coptitæ; that worſhip the Crocodile, kill up the hauks. They that carry the gall of a water-ſerpent are ſaid to be ſafe from the Crocodile. They let the Porpiſci alone for the prickles on his neck.

Name. κρόκοδειλος. Kircher. p.172.
Deſcribed. Ariſt.
Ælian.
Plin.
Ælian.
Ariſt.
Geſner. Plin.
Scal. Ex.196.
Place.
Solin.
Strabo.
Acoſta. H. Ind. Occ. l.3.c.15.
Mart.l.2.
Strabo.
Gendring.
Æli.
Plin.
Antipathy.
Plin.

Dolphins get into Nilus under their bellies, and tear them up. Babillus, Gouvernour of Egypt, was eye-witnes of it. *Scorpions* wound the young, as they break out of the egge. They feare a mans voyce, and fly if a man purſue them; the *Tentyritæ* they hate, who dwell on an Iſle in the Nile, a people of ſmall ſtature, but couragious againſt Crocodiles, that are terrible in purſuit of thoſe that fly them, and fly thoſe that purſued them, but that people alone dare encounter them, and ſwim, and ride them, and thruſt a club in their mouths, and as it were bridle them, and captivate them, and terrifie them with their very voyce, and force them to diſgorge bodies, newly devoured, to bury them, ſo that Crocodiles ſhun onely that Iſland, and fly, if they but ſmell thoſe men, fly them as Serpents the Pſylli. When in Scaurus his time they were brought to Rome, Tentyrites kept, and managed them in ſhews, in fiſh-ponds. Among plants they avoid the prickled beane. Diverſe uſe to carry Potamogeton with them as an amulet, or preſervative againſt the Crocodile.

Strabo.
Sen. Nat. quæſt. l.4.
Phil.
Plin.l.8. c.25.
Creſcentienſis.

They agree well with the hogs, ſo that they are ſaved by the Niles, and with the Trochilus, (called king of birds in Italy,) that, while they ly gaping after eating, picks their teeth, and jaws clean; which the Crocodile likes ſo well, that they invite the bird, and gape on purpoſe. With eating of much fiſh, worms breed in their chaps, which the Trochilus eats out; which having done, the Crocodile would devoure the bird too, but that it hath a ſharp prickle on the head, and makes him open his mouth, and ſo ſhe ſcapes. By night they keepe in the water, by day on land; the ſame way they come forth of the water, they returne, keeping a track. Their legs are ſhort, and they cannot eaſily turne aſide, they leave a ſweet ſent, where they goe; eſpecially the female, ſo that no Arabian ſweets excell it, as the Inhabitants by the River Nilus ſay foure months, ſome ſay fourty, ſome ſixty dayes, they hide themſelves, and eat not. Artemidore the Grammarian, was ſo affrighted with the ſight of one, that he loſt his wits, and learning, and verily beleeved, that the beaſt had bit off his left legge. When they feed on a mans carcaſſe, they with their teares, ſome ſay, break the brain-pan for the brain. They doe more harme to thoſe that go up the ſtream, becauſe the fiſhers catch the fiſh, they would prey on, and ſo ravine fiercely on man, and beaſt; and ſo after Niles overflow, when it returns within its chanell, for want of fiſh, in the ſhallows at the rivers mouth, where they lurk in the ſlime, watching for what ever comes to drink. They follow boats againſt ſtreame, when the boatmen thruſt with poles, and with their tayl ſtrike man, and pole overbord. It is a tayl that they hurt no man, while Apis, his birth is ſolemnized. Achmed Ben-Tolon, finding a leaden one at the foundations of Temples, commanded it to be melted. The Prieſts gueſed, that one of the Ptolomees was near death, when their old, and cheef Crocodile being called, came not, and refuſed the meat, offered him. Being tamed, they know mans voyce, and will let men handle them, and

Sympathy.
Plin.
Leo Afr. l.9.
Nature.
Mart. Leg.bab. l.3.
Ariſt.
Ælian.
Plin. l.11.c.4.
Scal.Exer. 196.
Ælian. l.8.c.8. & 9.3.

rub their teeth with a napkin, and gaped to that end. No wonder then that in the Ombitan Marſhes, that they are brought up by art, and tamed, and fed with the heads of their ſacrifices. In the town Anteum, an old woman was taken in bed with a Crocodile. Many learned ſay, they live as long as man, ſome ſixty years, ſome eat them. The Apollonopolitæ were bound by their law to eat them, either, becauſe the daughter of King Pſammenitus was devoured by one, or out of hate of the tyran Typhon, who was fained to be turned into a Crocodile. In India they roaſt them, and in Florida they dry them, and in winter feed on them. The egges alſo in the new world are eaten, and in Egypt. Sodden, they cure Spider-biting; the dogs-teeth ſtuffed with Frankincenſe, aſſwaged Fevers. The blood clears eye-ſight, and helps ſtung-parts. The *fat* annointed on, is good againſt ſhaking in agues, and old ſores, and cancer. The *skinne* burnt, mixt with dregs of oyl, *ſtupefies à lirib*, to be cut off, or ſeared. In India they caſt delinquents, bound to Crocodiles. In Pegu they keep them in their City-ditches, that no man may ſwim over in the night. The Inhabitants, becauſe they worſhip them, drink the ditch-water; and beleeved that all killed by Crocodiles, fly ſtrait to heaven. Firmus a Tyrant of Egypt, being annointed over with their fat, ſwam ſafely among them. Some are greater, ſome leſſer, as Scinci. Some called Tenchea. In Ganges, there are harmles ones, and harmfull, with a horne on the ſnout. In the Province of Xanagarra, they leave a ſent like musk where they goe.

Gyllius
Diod. Bibl. l.9. c.1.
Uſe.
Herodot.
Lopez.
Leo Afr. c.9.
In Phiſick.
Baldus Itin. c.35.
Differences.
Plin.
Albert.
Ælian.

THE SECOND TITLE.

Of the Beaſts that have Toes that come of an egge, and are ſhelled.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Tortoyſe in generall.

HEe is called Teſtudo, from *teſta*, his ſhell. In Greeke *Chelis*, &c. from *Cheoo*, to be capacious. It is no ſightly beaſt, covered with an ovall ſhell, like a target, whereunder it hides head, feet, and tayl; the head litle, the tayl as a ſnakes, the looke rough. Severall writers give the ſhell ſeverall names, as hided, covering, ſhell, &c. In Greeke *Cheloonion*, and *Oſtrakon*: In ſtead of teeth it hath one continued bone, the lungs are very large, and bloodles: Liver tainted, teſticles cleaving to the loyns: milt very litle; they have reins, and bladder, and but one paſſage for *excrement*, which is therefore ever wet. It is footed like the Lizard, having five toes and nayls. Cardan ſaw one with a nayl in the tayl like a cocks-ſpur; and the tayl of ſuch as of Lizards, cut off, grows again, and harder. They are found on land, in Sea, lakes, or muddy places; they abound in the Red-Sea, and are ſold in the Markets. They are in the Iſle Dioſcoris, now Socotora, and Mauritius, once Cerne: they meet to gender, as others that lay egges: they delight not in coupling: they lay egges like Henne-egges, but leſſe, and longer, with ſhell, white, and yolk: the ſhell is ſo hard, that a Cart may drive over it, without bruiſing it; it never changes it, as other ſhelly creatures uſe. In winter-moneths they hide themſelves in the earth, and eat not, comming forth, they creep ſlowly, whether from feebleneſſe, or their nature. They are at variance with Partriges and Eagles, that ſnap them oft up, to crack them on Rocks; as one let one fall of the bald-pate of the tragick Poët Æſchylus, miſtaking it for a ſtone, and killed him; who abhorred to lengthen life, according to Hyppocrates directions. Their voyce is a little louder then a ſnakes hiſſe; they fight with Serpents, fenceing themſelves with origanum, &c. Some parboyl them, and then fry them in ſteaks. Some reckon them among fiſhes, and allow them on faſting-dayes, others not; they have bones, and breath. Not to ſpeak of their eyes. Some Americans count them dainties: the fleſh is uſefull againſt dropſie, and ſhort-breath, or wheeſings. Boiled, they remove the loathſomnes of glutting of hony. The aſhes of the ſhell are uſed againſt fiſtulaes, and ſhedding of hair; and with oyl, and wine, againſt ſore legs; and in a fume, againſt Emrods. Burne them, they cloſe chapped-nipples, with the white of an egge; and they help burſten people: the blood of the head cut off, when it lies on the back, and dried in the Sun, quenches S. Anthonies fire, and removes warts, and morfew; and is good for a ſore-head, and with ants-egges, Henbane, Hyoſcyamus, & Hemlock, is made an excellent oyntment: the ſhell makes a good potlid that keeps the pot from boyling over: the blood in wine, makes abſtemious: the fleſh fattens Horſes, and Hogs. Vegetius makes an ointment of the live Tortoys, burnt on chips, and raw Allum, and Deers-marrow, and wine, to make cattells hair grow. The ſhell-ſhavings drunk in wine, allay luſt. Of the greater, ſome have framed tables, veſſells, and beds.

Ambr. l.2. c.1.
Name.
χέλις.
χέω.
Iſidor.
Deſcribed.
Paucunius.
χελώνιον.
ὀστρακον.
Plin.
Ariſt. l.3. c.8.
Place.
Arrian.
Mar. Rub.
Herbert. Itin. p.349.
Gendring.
Ariſt.
Plin.
Ælian.
Nature, and qualities.
Æli.
Ariſt. H. A. l.4 c.6.
Plin.
Uſe.
Brue. cib. l.22. c.7.
Plin.
Galen. Eupor.

Pliny, and Seneca, complain of the luxury in this kind under Nero; and of counterfaiting the colour of the ſhell, to make coverings for cup-bords. The Amazons made ſhields of the ſhells, and cradles for their children.

Plin. l.16. c.43.

Pliny divides them into land, and Sea, and Ponds-tortoyſes, and ſuch as live in ſweet water, called *Emyclæ*. In the Iſle Zambol, are ſeene ſmall beaſts like them, round-bodied, croſſe-ſtreakt; at the end of each ſtreak is an eare, and an eye; they have but one belly, many feet, and can goe every way. The blood is ſoveraigne to cloſe any wound. Geſner calls it the *many-footed-Tortoys*. In the Iſle Mauritius, under the line, they are ſo large, and ſtrong, that they carry men too, and fro; the Portugees ſpeak of fifteen ſuch.

Difference.
Plin.
Ambr. ex Bohim. l.2. c.1.
Herbert. Itin.

CHAP-

CHAPTER II.

Of Tortoyſes in ſpeciall.

ARTICLE I.

Of the Land-Tortoyſe.

Ambroſ. Ovip. Digit. l.2. c.2.
Name.
χερσαίαν.
Deſcribed.
Severin. Zoot.
Democr.
Place.

THe Land-Tortoys is called by ſome the hill, wood, field, wild-one; in Greek *Cherſaian*, &c. It is as the Salmander markt with yellow, and black ſpots on the back, ſhelled like the ſea-one. The under-ſhell of the female is plain, but of the male hollow, and heavier; under the under-ſhells are two moving muſcles afore, on each ſide one, either ſeems double, the greater outward, the leſſe inward; both riſing ſideling as out of the arm-pits, ſpringing from a thin ſkin clinging to the ſhell, and ending in a ſharp tendon; under theſe long, round muſcles ſix other appeares long that haply bend the arms. Two come to the thighs ſprouting from the foreſaid membrane, theſe are leſſe then the former, but more fleſhy, and are ſet into the thighs. The backbone is compact, and faſtened ſtrongly to the ſhell, in the middle of the length. Below the head in the midſt a fingers breath from the ſides deſcend two muſcles, plucking the head inward, and two other a little below, all long. The liver is parted but alike big on the right, and left ſide, without bunched, within hollow, on the right ſide craggy containing in a ſtrange workmanſhip the nether mouth of the ſtomack, and a part of the duodenum; the left ſide holding the greater hollow of the ſtomack, like a hollow eybrow. The gall-bag lies deep in the right ſtring of the liver. The ſtomack nearly reſembles a mans, or ſwines; but after it comes to the bowells it hath three large hollows, wherein are perfected the three digeſtions. In the two firſt is a herby ſubſtance, the latter better wrought, and from hence cleaves the milt round, and black; in the third a certain moyſtiſh, and very white ſubſtance, like a chewed cheſnut, but waſhy. It is thought this ſerves for a bladder, that, as Hens uſe, darts out ſometimes a white moyſture. It is large, and ſhaped like a cheſnut, thin, and of a large conveyance. It clings faſt to the peritonæum. The ſtraight gut at the end hath ſuch ſide paſſages, as all Cocks have, but parted, and reaching into the ſides, even to the reins. Here on each ſide ly their egges. The mid-rif is interwoaven with great veins. The heart is roundiſh, and whitiſh, hollow on one corner, placed juſt above the liver. The ſharp artery (which is worthy marking) a little after the beginning is cloven, and the branches are twiſted. The lungs above cling to the back-bone, thin, not fleſhy, but rather ſkinny, ſet into the ſharp artery, like a blackiſh net-worke. The diſpoſition of the Hyois-bone, and ſhield-griſtle is remarkable. In the ſkull of the Sea-tortoyſe is a partition. Theſe come about in the deſerts of Africa, and in ſome part of Lybia. Alſo in the Arcadian woods, they of old made harps of them. They are moſt in the Iſle Dioſcoris in the red-ſea. Living in the deſerts they have been thought to feed on dew. Others ſay they crop young ſprouts of pot-herbs, and Pompions, &c. Worms alſo they eat, and ſhell-fiſh. In houſe they kept with bran, and meal. To paſſe by fables, of their being gendred of Geranus a woman turned into a Crane, and Nicodamas. They lay hard ſhelled, and party-coloured egges, which they hide in the ground, and at times ſit on, and the following year they foſter them. It is a miſtake that they conceive only when the wind blows. It is certainer, that the female being very ſlow to coupling is of the male quickned by an herb. The Greeks eat them not. Certain Hungarians ſeeing Cluſius taſt of one, beleeved he ſhould dy of it. In India they are commonly eaten. In Auguſt, and September, when corn is ripe, they are fatteſt, and moſt cried up. Some ſay, from February to May the Shees are beſt, being then full of egges, and from June to Autumne, the Hees. Some praiſe them with garlick ſauce. At this day at Bononia they behead the female land-Crocodile, and throw away the blood, and ſeeth it till the ſhell fall from the fleſh, and waſh the inward, and boyl all together with ſaffran, ſweet ſpices, pines, and raiſins in Malmſy, and ſo ſerve it in.

Plin.
Pauſan. in Arcad.
Food.
Bruier.
Gendring.
Athen. Diproſ. l.5.
Nicander.
Ælian. l.5. c.32.
Uſe in Food.
Bellon.
Ambroſin.

In Phiſick.
Plin.

The fleſh makes good perfumes againſt witchcraft, and poyſon. In Africa they cut off the head, and feet, and make an antidote of them. In pottage eaten they diſperſe ſwellings, and help the falling ſickneſſe, and ſpleen; the blood clears the ey-ſight, and removes blood-ſhot, redneſſe in the eyes, and helps againſt all venome of ſerpents, ſpiders, toads, the blood wrought with meal into pilles, and take in wine; the gall with Athenian hony is good for the yellow in the eyes, and the ſtroak of a ſcorpion; the aſhes of the ſhell kneaded with wine, and oyl, cloſes chaps, and ulcers. The ſcales ſhaven off at top in drinke allay, as the the powder of the ſhell inflames luſt. The urine I thinke is not ſeen but in diſſection, but is thought good againſt aſpick-bites, better, if mixt with hog-lice; the egges hardened make an ointment for ſwellings, and ulcers comming from cold, or burnes. Some ſwallow them in ſtomack-aches.

Among the Bononians there is ſyroop of Tortoyſes for ſhort-breath, and conſumptions. Some alſo made a decoction for rheums, and cough, deſcribed by Amatus the Portugees. Wecker compounds an electuary againſt ſharp uds of ſeed. Galen ſtampt the liver to drink for the ſuffocations of the mother.

Differences.
Ælian.
Marckg. Braſil.

In India are great ones. They pluck off their ſhells with ſpades, they have fat, and ſweet fleſh. In Braſil is one called Jubeti, by the Portugees Cagado de terra; it hath a black ſhell with many ſix cornered marks thereon, ſnowted as others. The head, and legs duſk, but ſhadowed, and ſpotted. The liver hath a more ſavoury taſt, thenof any other beaſt.

ARTICLE II.

Of the VVater-Tortoyſe.

POINT I.

Of the freſh-water, and Pond-Tortoyſe.

Ambro.
Name.
ποτάμια χελώνια.
Place.
Geſner.
Leo Afr. l.5.
Æli.
Ariſt.
Plin.
Plin. l.32. c.4.
Mizald. Cent.5.
Plin.

PLiny calls it water-mouſe, and Emyda. The clay-coloured is called Myda. In Greek *Potamia Cheloonia*, or river-Tortoyſes. They live in freſh water, in lakes, and rivers, as near Adelfing in a ſmall lake in the Tigurine territory. And near Conſtance in a hote that runs long, and wide among the rocks, there are plenty of them; the women of that city call them divells, and aſcribe all their ſickneſſes to them. They wander alſo in Ganges, and Nile; they breath. In breeding time they dig a hole on dry land, where they lay and hide their egges, and after thirty dayes they uncover them, and bring their brood preſently to the water. Of the fat bruized with Aizoon, or the everliving herb, and Lily-ſeed ſome annoint thoſe that have quartans all over, but the head, afore the fit; then they wrap them warme, and give them hote water to drinke. They catch it on the fifteenth day of the moon, when it is fatteſt, and annoint the patient the day after. The blood droped in, eaſes head-akes, and ſwellings. Some behead them lying on their backs with a brazen knife receiving the blood in a new earthen pot, annointing with the blood cure all kinds of S. Anthonies fires, and running ſore heads, and warts. The dung is ſaid to diſperſe waxen kernels. Some beleeve that ſhips ſayl ſlower, if a Tortoyſes right foot be aboard. The Indian river-Tortoyſe is juſt as big as a Boat, and holds ſixty buſhells of pulſe. The clay, or Pond-Tortoyſe *Pelamida*, and Amida, is alike broad on back and breaſt, the ſhell makes a handſome cup. It abides in muddy places, but at ſpring ſeekes running-water. They want bladder, and reines. They are ſeene about Ferraria, and in France, Poland, Hungary. Some think to drive over a ſhoar of hayl by laying one with the right hand about their garden, or field on the back, ſo that it may ſee the cloud big with hayl. Some lay three on a fire of chips, and take the bodies from the ſhells, and parboyl them in a gallon of water, and a litle ſalt to a third part, and make a drink for palſy, and gout, for thoſe that have feeling. The gall is good for flegm, and corrupt blood. Drunk in cold water, it ſtays a looſnes.

POINT II.

Of the Sea-Tortoyſe.

Ambr, l. c.4.
Name.
χέλυδρος.
Albert.
Deſcribed.
Æli.
Severin.
Zootom.
Democ.
Par.4.
p.321.
Place.

PLiny calls it the *Sea-mouſe*; the Greek *Cheludros*; the German and Flemiſh Fiſhers, the Souldier, becauſe it beares a ſhield, and helmet; and *Barchora*, and of old *Zytyron*, that, or ſuch another with rugged, hard armed-head, and a buckler hanging at the neck. It reſembles the Land-Tortoyſe; if you except the feet, and bignes. In ſtead of teeth it hath a bone ſo hard, it breaks aſunder the thickeſt ſtaffe with one ſtroke. The ſnout brims ſeeme like teeth. The eyes ſparkle from farre; the balls being exceeding bright, and glittering. The feet like wings, wherewith they ſwim as with oars; turn him on his back, and cut him up croſſe, taking away the ſhell, you ſee a peritonæan membrane covering all the fore-parts from the throat to the ſecrets, tied to the ſhell by fleſhy ſtrings, eſpecially by the breaſt. Kall it hath none, nor blind gut, but ſlender bowells from above downwards, contrary to other fourfooted beaſts. Nay from the gullet top, which is two thumbs thick, it reaches to the beginning of the ſtraight gut, and leſſens all along; it hath alſo double tunicles, the outer ſinewy, the inner fleſhy, and this is hairy, and limber, and moyſt, like a fat Cows right gut. In the beginning of the Oeſophagus are many thwart prickles, bigger then in an Ox-tongue, which is ſtrange, they ſerve happily to chew the groſſe food they uſe to gobble in. The neck of the bladder anſwers the ſtraight gut within, and have both but one outlet; the milt round as an egge, tied to the upper-gut: Reins plain, and long, as if made up of many ſmall ones; heart moyſt full of intricate veſſels in the entrance; the lappes large, blackiſh, dangling by a thin ſkin; lungs large comming down much lower then the heart; the neck bent with many muſcles, and two very long plucking the head in to the ſhell. They live in ſalt water, and about Moluris, and live on ſmall fiſh, ſhell-fiſh, and being brought a land they eat graſſe.

Gendring.
Ariſt.
Plin.
Plutar.
P. Mar. l.6. c.3.
Ariſt.
Oppian. Hali. Eut. l.1.

They at breeding-time lay about an hundred egs on land, and hide them in a pit, and by night ſit on them; & with their foot make a mark on the covered-place, to find it again. They plain the earth with their breaſt. In fourty dayes they are hatched. In America are hide oft above three hundred egges in one hole, and are hatched by the Sun, with the dams ſitting, ſo that an army ſeemes to be poured out at once. They ſleep ſometimes on land, but cannot live long there, like Sea-calves; they come by night on land, and feed greedily, and being full, and weary, they float on the water on their backs ſleeping, and ſnorting. If they ly long, dried by the Sun-beams, and cannot get into the ſleep, they dy. They thruſt forth their heads, to take ayr, like Sea-calves; and are ſo bold, they dare ſet on three men at once. Cut off their heads, they dy not preſently, but ſhall bite, if you put your hand to them.

Æli. l.4. c.28.
Uſe in Food.
Bell. ob. l.2.c.68.

The Armenians, by the Patriark of Alexandria, are forbidden to eat them, on pain of excommunication. Between Spring, and fall, they are good meat. Some make pies of them. In Braſile they catch ſome that may ſuffice 80 men. They lard, and roaſt them, they taſt like veal. Their fleſh and Frogs-fleſh, help againſt Salamanders: the blood againſt ſhedding of hair, itch, and ſoreheads; but dried, and waſht with breaſt-milk, men drop it into the ears for paine there. Some eat it with cornemeal, for the falling-ſicknes: ſome mixt the blood with vineger, wine, and barly-meal, and eat a pellet as big as a bean, morning, and evening, and after ſome dayes, at evening. It is taken in a caſtor-gliſter, for the cramp, waſh the teeth long with the blood, you ſhall have no tooth-ake; and in barly-meal ſoked, and fried, it removes ſhortnes of breath: the *gall* makes eyes clear, leſſens ſcars, ſwellings of the amonds of the ears, ſquincies, and all ſorenes in the mouth: ſorenes creeping on by degrees, and the burning of the cods. Smeard on the noſtrils, it is good for the falling-ſicknes; and for mattery-ears, with ſnakes-ſloughs, and vineger: Some adde ox-gall, and juice of tortoyſe-fleſh, long boyld in wine. The gall with hony, is good for the eyes, and for the pin, and web, with the blood of the river-tortoyſe, and breaſt-milk: womens hair is poyſond by the gall. Some drink Salamanders, and the ſop: the *brain* with Saffran, and Egyptian-ſalt, makes a ſuppoſitory for the ſtoppings of the mother. The *eye-balls* worn in gold, are good for dimnes of ſight: they give the *blood* with wild-cymine, for viper-bites. The *liver* pouder, in breaſt-milke kneaded with rain-bow ointment, and wine, purges a childe-bed-woman. Some give the egges in an Epilepſie.

Scappius lib.1.5. c.108. In Phiſick. Plin.1.32. c.4.

Hypoc. l. de morb. Mali.

Of old, they trimed their poſts with the ſhells. Thoſe of Taprobana Iſle, cover their houſes with them. The Tortoys-eaters uſe them for ſhips, and water-veſſells, and tents: they waſh new-borne Babes in them. By Gambra River, they make ſhields of them: the Turks make Sword-handles of the tranſparent ſhells. They are of a different bignes, and ſhape. In Taprobana one weighed an hundred and three pound. In the Red-Sea are ſhells as broad as a doore. In India ſome hold ten buſhels. The Sea-tortoyſes are longer, the ſhore, rounder. Among the Trogodites are horned ones, the horns, as on a Harp, broad and looſe, that help their ſwimming: that kind is called *Coſtium*, vaſt, but rarely found. The ſharp Rocks of the Chelonophagi fright them away: they frequent the Trogodites, that even worſhip them. Her-Barbarus bids us to call them *Cheletæ*, or Cavaleers, that uſe their hornes, as ſpurs. One ſort is covered as with a tanned hide, and is like a Lobſter, the head, and feet gone: the back conſiſts of ſix tablets joyned; and the tayl like that part of the harp, wherein the pegs ſtick: there are two ſorts, the Braſilians call one *Iurucua*, with legs like wings; the fore-legs about a foot and half long, the tayl ſharp, and conick, eyes great, and black; mouth toothles, and like a birds bill. I have had of them, whoſe ſhells were three foot long, and above two broad: the ſhells ſet into the ribs, on each ſide eight, the former ſhorter; middelmoſt longer, the hindmoſt alſo ſmaller. They eat the egges as fleſh, they lay their eggs on the ſhore; digging a pit in the ſand, and burying them. I have oft trackt them in their walke. Some I have had foure foot long, and three broad, of ſuch a bulk, foure ſtrong men could ſcarce ſtirre one. The ſhells as carved in diverſe geometricall figures; ſome black, and gliſtring with yellow ſtreaks, goodly to ſee too: others, otherwiſe ſhaped. The other ſort the Portugees called *Iuruta Cadago d'agoa*, it is leſſe then other Tortoyſes; the ſhell the upper-ſhell, is ten fingers long, and broad: the hollowneſſe conſidered; the lower ſhell nine fingers long, foure and an half broad, and flat. The upper hath an crooked longſquare ſhape. It can hide it ſelf under the ſhell, and thruſt out the head three fingers; the head is three fingers thick, and longiſh: the noſe riſing, and pointed, mouth wide, eyes blackiſh, balls cole-black: on the feet are foure very long black nails: the tayl ſhort, and copped; the skinne rugged, and ſcaly: the upper-ſhell dusky, the undermoſt yellowiſh: they lay roundiſh eggs, half as big as Hen-egges, white-ſhelled, they taſte well fried. Marckgrave ate often of them.

Æli.H.N. l.3. c.38. Diod. Sical. l.4.

Differences. Scalig. Ex.196. Bellon. Ob.2.68. Æl.13. c.37. Plin.

Cardan. rer. var. l.7. c.37. Ambroſ. Marckg. l.6.c.413.

AN ADDITION.

Of certaine Outlandiſh Foure-footed Creatures of a doubtfull kind.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Tlacaxolotl, the Cabim, and the Sea-ſeeker.

HAving through Gods grace finiſhed the Hiſtory of the Foure-footed Beaſts, as many ſorts as are, as yet knowen, I thought good to adde this appendix about forreigne doubtfull Creatures, which I am yet thinking to what head, or kind to referre. As firſt: The *Tlacaxolotl*, it is roundiſh-faced, bigger then a Bull, great-headed, long muzzle, broad eares, cruell teeth; faced almoſt like a man, whence it hath the name: the neck thick, the nails like the Bulls, but larger: the buttocks great, and broad, tayl thick and long; skin thick, hair yellowiſh, and briſly. It is ſeldome found, living among ſtones, and in deſolate places. The Atzaceani, Tepotzonzotla, and Haquelagani, are not far from the Honduras. It feeds on Kacaotli, Quapachtli, and green-Hoali, in the wide fields, and ſowen grounds; and where they are not, on leaves and ſhrubs. The fleſh is eateable. It fears not the face of man; Arrows cannot pearce the hide; therefore they catch them in pitfalls, and holes covered with leaves, as the Indians doe Elephants.

The Cabim, or Sionium, or Thabal is bred in Java. It hath one ſtrange vertue, if any carry with them the tip of the mouth thereof, wound him in a thouſand places, he ſhall not bleed one drop. There have been many trialls of it, and it is famous, and well knowen; for when

Nierem. Ex.1.9. c.3.

when Naodabeguea Malacenſis, an enemy of the Portugees, in a manfull fight againſt them, was at length overpowered, and wounded in many places, and fell, no blood ſtarted out of the wideſt wounds; after in rifling him, as they plucked from his arme a gold arm-let (ſtrange to ſay) the blood with his life guſhed all out ſuddenly, as out of a broken veſſell, which they being aſtoniſhed to ſee, they underſtood by other captives that in that arm-let was cloſed a Cabims mouth, that is ſo potent in ſtanching of blood.

Nierem. Hiſt. Ex. l.9. c.49.

As for the Maripetum, Aloyſius Almeida writes, and others affirme, (both with what truth) that among the Japons in the Gotian kingdome is a wood wherein is bred a beaſt as big as a dog, ſhort-leged, good to eat, gold-coloured, ſoft-haired. Growing old, it leaves the land, and takes the ſea, and by degrees turns fiſh in a certain ſpace, looſing his beaſts ſhape, and that ſome have been taken not wholly transformed, the full time being not exſpired, one part beaſt, the other ſcaled, and fined.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Danta, and Cappa.

Nierem. Exot. l.9. c.65.

THe Danta, or Capa, or Tapirouſſu, or Doueanar, reſembles the Mule, having ſuch ears, a Calves lips; the upper-lips hangs a handfull over the lower, which he lifts up, when angred, in the reſt like other beaſt, but a Calf moſt; he hath no harme. The hoof helps heart-pain, the skin makes an impenetrable target. It hath two ſtomacks, one receives the food, the other is found, none knows how, ſtuft with wood, and twigs. The uſe of this ſtomack is not knowen. Nature uſes not to make any thing needleſſe. The hunter muſt wound him afore he takes water, for there he bites dogs to death. Men have been taught breathing a vein from him, for he, his blood is rank, and he even ſwells, lets himſelf blood on the inſide of the thighs with a ſplinter of a reed, as the Sea-horſe doth. He is reddiſh-haired, and that hanging down, and reſembles a Cow in bulk, and ſhape. But that he is not horned, and hath a ſhort neck, and long dangling ears, by his dry, and ſlender legs, whole hoof, a man may take him to be of the breed of the Cow, or Aſſe, yet differs much from both, having a very ſhort tail, (though in America many beaſts are bred, without tails) and hath much keener teeth, yet none need feare him, he truſting more in flight, then fight. The wilds ſhoot them, or catch them in pits, or grins, and have handſome devices to hunt them. They value him highly for his skin, which they cut round, and lay a ſunning to make targets as big as a reaſonable tun, which they uſe in warre, as being hardly to be pearced. I brought two of thoſe ſhiels carefully into France; but returning, the famine was ſo ſore, that all proviſions being ſpent, we muſt eat apes, and parrets, and we were fain to fry thoſe two targets, and other skins in the ſhip, to eat. The fleſh taſts like beef, eſpecially the feet well boyled. Theſe Dantes are in many parts of the continent. The Cappa is bigger then the Aſſe, black, ſhaggy, fierce, fatall to dogs, ſnapping them, as a Wolf a Lamb. The hoof is whole, like a French ſhoe, and ſharp in the ſpur-place. He is affrayed of a man.

Lerius.

Franc.] Hernandus. Nier. Exot. l.9. c.71.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Howler, the Su, and Peva.

Nier. Exot. l.4. c.72.

THe Howler is cunning, faining an infants cry in the beginning of the night at towns ends, and kills thoſe that in pity run out to help upon hearing the mone. But now the towns-men are well warned, and goe forth armed with fire-brands. It is like a Hare-hound in ſhape, and bulk.

Id. l.3. c.47.

The Su, i. e. water, becauſe living by rivers moſtwhat, is found among the Patagons. Some call it Succarath. It hath a fierce Lions looke, yet is bearded from the eare like a man, ſhort-haired, the belly ſtrutting out, lank flanked, the tail large and long, as a ſquirrells. The giantlike men there, the climate being not very hote, wear the skins, for which, when hunted they lay their young on their back, and cover them with their tail, and ſo run away, but are taken, whelps, and all in pits covered with boughs. Being faſt in, for rage, or generouſneſſe they kill their whelps, and cry hideouſly to fright the hunters; they ſhoot him dead with arrows, and flea him. Some fain that they in fondneſſe carry their young to medows, and there they dreſſe each other with garlands of faire ſweet flowers.

Id. Exot. l.9. c.46.

The Peva is as big as a ſmall Cat. Spying the Tiger, ſhe traces him, ever barking to warn all creatures of the danger. Hence we ſee often, that they dy in the fields for hunger.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the ſtinking beaſt, the Graffa, and Caoch.

Id. l.9. c.80. Pet. Mart.

AMong the Chiribdes is a lean beaſt that voids ſerpents a cubit long. The Dominicans brought up one in their cell, and ſay that thoſe ſerpents creep to the next wood, where they live a while. They cauſed it to be killed, becauſe it ſtank worſe then any carrion caſt out on a dung-hill. It reſembles a Fox in the muzzle, a Wolf in hair. I wonder not much at this beaſts dung, when conſider what worms children, and old folks commonly void.

Ib. c.82.

The Graffa is found moſt on the Iſle Zanzibar. It is ſmall-headed, and long-necked. The forefeet are greateſt. It is party-coloured, white and red, and marked with red-roſe ſpots. It is a gentle beaſt.

Ib. c.93.

The Caoch is thirty inches long, black-haired, the belly yellow, and ſhining. By night it fains a humane cry. Like the Sow, it eates unripe mayze.

And ſo much of the fourfooted Beaſts. If any thing ſhall be farther diſcovered to me about them, I ſhall God willing add it.

AN APPENDIX

PETER CASTELLUS OF ROME

His diſcovery of the Sweet Hyæna, the Dam of the Zibeth, commonly called the Civet-cat.

CHAPTER I.

IT is well knowen how needfull ſerious, mature, and long deliberation is in the accurate ſearch after difficult matters; and that the more judicious, and rationall any one is the eaſier is it for him to unlock ſecrets, to bring to light hidden things, and to climbe otherwiſe in acceſſible heights. Whence it is, that when inquiry is made: *Whether the Hyæna of old be knowen to us, or no*; and on the other ſide, *Whether the fruitfull Zibeth were known to the ancients, or no*; it ſeems hard to many to reſolve. We had need ſearch diligently, relying more in judgement, and reaſon then ſenſe to perfect our wiſhed diſcovery. Wherefore we take our riſe from the manifold names of this beaſt, namely, *Civetta*, or *Sivetta*, whence *Zibeth*, and *Civet-cat*, and *Weeſel*, and *Zapetion*, and *Cadopleptus*, we ſtile it the *Odoriferous Hyæna*.

The queſtion.

The Names. Ruel. Mathi. Scalig. Renodeus, &c.

Zibeth is an Arabique name, read in divers ſignifications. *Zebet* is a ſweet-ſented *Algalia* adminiſtred in Phyſick to ſtaunch blood, and againſt ſhedding-hair. It is called Saderva in Perſian language; it is a black thing, wherewith they dy cloath in Haaman, or a black juice, an ingredient into ſweet medicines. Raſis calls it *Scedra*, and *Scedegura*; others, *Severa*. The Arabians, *Galia*, and *Algalia*, whence the compoſitions *Gallia Moſchata*, *Gallia Alephangina*, and *Sebellina*, &c. ſo that a ſweet pit is, called by ſome the Arabian Beaſts ſweat. Serapions Galia, is the juice of an herb, Zebeth, when the beaſt firſt obtained the name Zibet, and corruptly Civette. *Zebet Albahar* is ſeaſome, and not unfitly applied figuratively to this, Zibeth being taken when the beaſt is angry, and fomes.

The notation. Serapion. c.121. de Sedervum.

L.3. ad Almanſ.

Avicen.

Pandect.

He may be like a wild Cat in head, otherwiſe very unlike. Others call it a Cat; we rather the Sweet-Hyæna.

CHAPTER II.

Whether the Civetta be the ancient Pard, or Panther, or no.

ARiſtotle demands, why other beaſts yeeld not a ſweet ſent as well as the Pardal, or Panther, that thereby entices other beaſts to him; no other, or rarely, but hee, ſenting ſweet, unles by chance, having eat ſome ſweet thing, unleſſe it is, that man is weaker of ſent then other creatures, and knows not ſents. Pliny ſaids, all beaſts are ſtrangely allured by this ſent, but frighted by the miſhapen head, which hee therefore hides. Ariſtotle ſaith, the Panther knows, that he ſmells ſo ſweet; when he wants meat, he skulks in fruitfull or leavy ſhady thickets; then fawns, and goats, &c. invited by his fragrant ſent draw neare, and become a prey to him. The Panther, and Tiger have a peculiar kind of ſpots; the Panther hath ſmall ſpots like egges ſet in white: But they are miſtaken, who take him for the Civetta. Some deny the Panthers ſenting ſweetly, onely beaſts follow him, but men ſmell no ſuch ſweetnes in him. But, to ſay truth, diverſe beaſts void ſweet dung, that Ariſtotle, and his Scholler Theophraſtus knew not off; as the Cordylus reſembling the Crocodile, but leſſe, and living onely on land on ſweet flowers; he is ſought after for his ſweet guts, called Crocodilea, or for his dung. Alſo wilde-yellow Mice, (that our boys play withall, called *Sorcimoſcaroli*) voids dung like Musk. And ſo of ſome Serpents: And of the greater Weezel, that kills great Hens, (called Marter Martorella, and Fovina) and of ſome Baboons. The excrement of the Gezella is a Musk. And ſome inſects handled ſmell ſweet, as the flower Dipcas, or Greeke-Musk. So that many beaſts, beſide the Panther, ſend forth fragrant ſmell, and the Zibeth among the reſt. To let paſſe that needles quarrell, between Cardan and Scaliger, above the ſmell of beaſts, and natures eſſayes in their generation.

Ariſt. ſect. 13. Probl. 4.

Theophr. l.6. de cauſ.

Plaut. c.5.

Plin. l.8. c.16.

Ariſt. H. A. l.9. c.11.

Æli. H.A. l.5. c.40.

Plin.

Geſner.

Plin. l.28

Renod. Mat.Med. l.3. c.15.

Scal. Ex. 211. p.2.

Some thinke the Zivet to be Plinies *Chaum*, in French Raphium, like a Wolf, ſpotted like the Panther, that Pompey ſhewed at Rome; but there is no mention of the ſent. Nor is the Civetta, headed like the Wolf, and they differ alſo in the ſpots. Perhaps Thoe is put for Chao; the Hart-wolf, and ſeems to be our Civet. But of the Thoe, Philes hath compoſed Greek verſes, the ſumme whereof is: How ſhamefaſt is the Thoe, if hee but ſee a man; How true a friend is he to man, aiding him, if any beaſt aſſault him. The Thoe comes of an Hyæna, and a Wolf.

Dalecamp. Plin. l. 8. c.19.

Herodotus l.4.

CHAPTER III.

Whether the Hyæna was knovven of old.

Obſer. l.2. c.20.
Ariſt.

BEllonius ſaith, yea;though the ancients obſerved not the ſweet excrement of the Civetta; ſee thence the ſhape is the ſame with the old Hyæna, of the colour of the Wolf, but ſhaggier, and long-mained, with black ſpots, two under the eyes, the feet black-haired; thighs ſpotted, the tail very long, black above, with white ſpots beneath; on the neck, and ridge of the back black-haired, which, when he is angry, ſtart up as Swines briſtles: whence the fiſh *Glanis* is called an Hyæna. Beſides all old writers call the Hyæna a wilde Savage beaſt, that the Panthers ſtrangely dread, and dare not ſtand its, but fly, nor dare come near a piece of the skin; nay, hang up the skins over againſt each other, the Panthers hair falls off. Diverſe write of this enmity, and that the Civet-cat is untameable. The beſt reaſon is, that the Hyæna of old is ſaid (as by Ovid, and Pliny) yearely to change ſex, and to gender with a male; which though it be falſe, and diſavowed. By Ariſtotles yet there is a veſſell in the Hyænam, that makes the heedles think it Epicene, or double-ſexed. He is genitaled as wolves,and dogs; and that other paſſage is but for the excrements. And there is a female Hyæna, and under the tail of both is a ſtreake, but it is ſeen more in the males, which are oftner taken then the females.

Plin. l.28. c.6.
Æli. l.6. c.22. Cardan. 10. de ſubt. fer. Ariſt. de gen. ani. l.3. c.6. Et K. A. l.6.c.132.

Exer. 117. p.7. Geſner. Busbeq. Cluſius. Ariſt. Solin. Ælian.

On the other ſide, Scaliger derides thoſe that think the Hyæna, and Zivet to be the ſame, and many others confute that opinion; many things being ſaid of the Hyæna, that fit not our Civet-cat. As firſt, a hard skinne, and a main, and neck, that are not the Civetta. Beſides that there is no gum in the mouth, and but one tooth, or one bone all along, ſhutting like a box, but the Zivet hath many teeth.

And ſome write, that the Hyæna fains a mans voyce, and learns Shepheards names, to entrap them; and imitates mans vomiting, to entice and catch dogs. But none of theſe are, as yet obſerved in the tameſt Civet-cat. But Bellonius might eaſily confute all this: ſaying that thoſe things are falſely aſcribed to the Hyæna, as the ſtifnes of neck to the Lion by Ariſtotle; and that Solinus ſpeaks not of the Hyæna, but of the Crocuta, gendred between the Hyæna, and Lioneſſe. That thoſe paſſages are rather to be admired, then beleeved, as denied and confuted by ſome writers, and in ſilence paſſed by others. Adde, that the Hyæna is ſo far from being untameable, that Nicolus Anciſa, Marques of Mantuaes baſtard ſon, carried one on his ſhoulders. And a Florentine Conſul at Alexandria, had a Civet-cat, that tooke man by the noſe, eares, and lips, without harm, playing with them. But theſe are but toies, for this is by nature wilde, but may be tamed, eſpecially the female.

Scal. Ex.211. p.2.
Bellon.

Ariſt. H. A. l.8. c.5.

And for that above the mane, Bellonius might probably anſwere, that the Hyæna is as big as a Wolf, yet but two handfulls high, and the mane is longer then the other hair,and may hang to the ground; as wee ſee in Swine, the briſtles on the back are longer then other hair; and ſo in our Civetta you may ſay, why then did not Ariſtotle rather liken the Hyænaes mane to the Swines briſtled creſt, then the Horſes mane: I anſwere,that perhaps he took his deſcription from ſome Indian Authour, that had ſeen a Horſe, but not a Swine; for it is not certain, that ſuch Swine as ours are in India;ſo that Ariſtotle changed not his expreſſion about the mane. Beſides Scaliger gathers out of Ariſtotle, that the place of the genitalls of the Hyæna, and Civet is diverſe. And Faber findes a contradiction in Scaliger, *Ex.* 217. *Cardan. p. 7.* But truth is, either Ariſtotle was deceived by a falſe relation, or ſome fault is in the text; or he is not to be underſtood literally, and ſtrictly; but thus it may be taken, that the Hyæna hath a ſtreak behind, but no paſſage, but the Civet hath two paſſages, and hollows; one wherein the Civet is gathered. But Busbequius ſaith, hee ſaw two Hyænaes at Conſtantinople, a litle lower, but as long as a wolf, skind like the wolf, but rougher haired, thicker, and ſpotted with black; the head huge, cloſe to the back-bone, without turning-joynts, that without turning the whole body about, they could not looke behinde them: and that in Galatia are very many, found eaſily out by their gathering of carcaſſe-bones, mens, and others, to their den. And Jo. Leo ſaith, he hath hands like a man, and delights much in humane carcaſſes,that he digs out of their graves; that they are but ſilly, and are enticed out of their holes by ſinging, or a drum,which they love to liſten too,and ſo are killed. Yet it is doubtfull, whether this be the right Hyæna, having no mane, nor genitals, nor qualities aſcribed of old to them, as if it were a miſchievous, and ſubtile beaſt; that in Africa deſtroyes many wilde Aſſes; certain males domineering over flocks of females, jealous of corrivals, guarding their females great with young; guelding their male-brood with their teeth, ſeeking out the females haunt, big with young, and being extremely luſtfull. Herein like our Civetta, whoſe Civet makes not themſelves onely prove to luſt, but mankind alſo, if annointed with it. Referre hither Philes his Greek verſes of the propertie of beaſts, and of the Hyæna, no way agreeing to the Zibet-cat; (Chap. 43. of the Land, and Sea-Hyæna) the ſumme is, that the Hyæna changes Sexes, finding a man aſleep, puts the right hand to his noſtrils, to make his ſleep ſounder, lays the earth that was under his head on his throat, and with embraces throttles him ſleeping. And the finnes of a Sea-Hyænaes right-ſide with a touch, provoke ſleep, ſtupifie, and bring terrible dreams. The Hyæna deceives, and devours dogs, amazing them with

In l.15. Meta. Ovid. Faber.
Nova Afr.
Plin. l.8. c.30.

the ſhadow by Moon-ſhine. Ælian relates the like, *l.* 6. *c.* 14. and *l.* 15. *de An.* c. 14. other fabulous things; as about the Hyænaes hornes, which P. Cillius hath paſt over in his tranſlation; and Geſner confuted as ridiculous. However many things noted in the Hyæna, are found in the Civetta.

CHAPTER IV.

Under what kinde of Beaſts the Civetta is to be reckoned.

Alex. Ben. Scal. &c.

Since it is cleare by what hath been ſaid, that it is neither the ancient Panther, nor Plinies Chaus, nor the true Hyæna, wee may now fitly inquire, to what kind it is to be referred. It ſeemes to many to be a wilde Cat; and indeed in face it reſembles one, having ſuch long hairs on the beard, and three long ones on the cheek, as the cat hath, otherwiſe they are nothing alike, not in skinne; for the Cats is ſmooth, the Civets rough, the hair very long, and thick, nor nayle, for the Cats claws are crooked, the Civets blunts, nor genitalls, nor ſhape; this being liker a dog, or wolf, then a cat, being long, not round-mouthed. It is wilde, ſharp-toothed, but unlike a cat, greater oft then a Fox, unlike in head, neck, feet, and other parts; long-ſnouted as a Badger, long-bodied, the jaws below white, and the beard, the feet black, the belly-ſides bright, the back dark-aſh with black ſpots, and toothed more like a dog, then a cat. I indeed referre it to the Hyænaes, and theſe to the generall kinde, comprehending Wolves, Dogs, Foxes, and other beaſts that prey on fleſh. Now there are diverſe kinds of Hyænaes.

Geſner. de lup. Renodeus.

Herodotus l.4.

The Thoes is genered between the Hyæna, and the Wolf. But I ſay there is a ſweet Hyæna, and one that hath no ſent. The ſweet one is either the Arabian, and Eaſtern, or the Weſtern, and American one. The other ſort is, that the ancients write off, which perhaps is alſo twofold, ſince that Busbequius writes of wants many markes, deſcribed of old, and ſeems to be an Arabian Wolf.

Kinds.

But the ſweet Hyænaes, Arabian, and American breed, Zibeth, or Civet; but differ ſomewhat in ſhape.

Faber.

The American hath a ſlender-copped head, liker a dogs then a cats, reddiſh. Ringlets are about the eyes, that are not fierce, nor great, but whitiſh. The head aſh-coloured, with ſcarce any hairs on the beard, the neck longer then the Tigers, or Catpards, beautifull with black, and white wreaths, like bracelets painted; from the head to the back on the neck are ſuch coloured ſtreaks; and another on the back from the neck to the tail, blackiſh, and hairy. Handſomly ſet off toward the tail by the ſtreak with blackiſh, round, ovall ſpots in order on a bright aſh-colour. The uppermoſt nearer the backe are greater, the middlemoſt leſſe, the loweſt by little, and little leſſening to nothing. The tale ſtreakt, and ſo party-coloured, and long, under the tail are viſibly three paſſages, whereof one is the Civet-bag; the middlemoſt ſeems greateſt. But the African ſweet Hyæna, our Civetta is liker a wolf then a cat; long-headed, ſharp-muzzled, toothed as a dog; two handfulls high, as I who diſſected it, found it; and as long from the ſhoulders to the tail, and the tail as long as the whole body, the neck above half a palm long. The beaſt ſeeme to ſtoop. The length of the head was double to the breeth. On the beard, and cheeks grew hard hairs, white and long as on Cats; the muzzle bald, noſtrills blackiſh, black ſpots under the eyes, the eyes gliſtring, and reddiſh.

Bellon.

But Columna ſaw at Fabers, ſaw one with cheſnuts-brown eyes, mixt with yellow, and dull, heavy, and down caſt. But out of the eyes of our dead one, were pulled gems as big as a drie peas, round, and angeled, like chriſtall, which I yet keepe; which confirme mee in naming it an Hyæna, ſince others ſpeak of ſuch in the Hyænaes eyes, that put under a mans tongue make him propheſie; (if you will beleeve it) I ſay not theſe are true gems, for they hold their firmnes, and criſtalline tranſparancy, but two, or three dayes, and then grow dimme, and are cut into bits three, or foure like ſnails-ſhells. Some have indeed put the queſtion, why Cats, Hyænaes and Bats, ſee clearly by night. Beſides the Civets-eares are little, round, and haired as a Badgers. The body is whitiſh, and aſh as a wolves, ſprinkled with black ſpots, the feet but little, and ſhort, and black-haired; foure toes on a foot, and a ſmall thumb inward, as on a cat. The nails, as the dogs, black, ſhort, thick, and blunt, not as claws. Next under the tayl is the excrement-paſſage; then the teſticles, then the Civet-bag, &c. In the figure wee have printed all accurately, according to their naturall proportion. The Civet-bag lies between the genitall, and ſtones, which are large, theſe I cut out, and found them ſentles, the ſeed-veſſells were very thick; below was a ſmall bladder. The whole genitall is hide within the body, as in cats, while the beaſt is quiet, onely a kernell ſeen; but in the carcaſſe it hangs quite out. The hair of the whole body is long, rough, briſtled, as a Boars, and on the neck, and by the back-bone black, very long, and ſtiffer, which ſtarts upright, as on the Swine, when the beaſt is angry. The tail is very long, and pretty hairy, reaching to the ground, and marked with various ſpots.

Plin. H. A. l.27. c.10. Albert. de lap. Alex.1. Probl.6.

Hence we conclude theſe to be Hyænaes. Perhaps the Bever may be referred to this kinde, it having about the ſame place a bladder, which opened, a kinde of a hony-moiſture drops out.

CHAPTER V.

Where the Hyænaes are bred.

L..4. Scal.

HErodotus, Pliny, and Solinus write that many of them are bred in Africa. But our ſweet Hyæna is called the Syrian Cat; they are brought out of Syria. Some are ſent from Spain. The Portugees bring them out of the Indies. A Lituanian Apothecary ſent a Zibet-bag, and an Elcks-hoof to Rome to Henry Convinus, writing that they were the fruits of his country; ſo that I gueſſe they are bred alſo in thoſe cold Regions.

I. Faber.

The American Zibeth is bred in many parts there, as alſo in Eaſt-India in Bengala, Ceilan, Sumatra, Java the greater, and leſſe, in Maliput, and elſewhere.

And in new Spain, in Quatemala, Campege, Nikaragua, Vera Crux, Florida, and the great Iſle S. Dominick, or Hiſpaniola, Cuba, Matalino, Guadalupa, and elſewhere.

Fragoræ. Culpides.

In Peru is plenty, in Paraguay, Tucamam Chiraguanas, S. Crux de la Sierra, Yungas, Andes, Chiachiapojas, Quizos, Timana, Novo Regno, and in all the Provinces bordering on the great river Maragnon, which are almoſt numberleſſe hereabout reaching two thouſand leagues. Many more of them are in Braſil, where the Civet trade is driven. They abound alſo in Guinee, in the Provinces of Loango, Congo, Manicongo, about the rivers of Angola, even to Cafres, and to the Cape of good Hope, eſpecially on the high, and vaſt mountains there, called the Craggy-ſpears, and on part of the hills of Gafres, called the Torea, or of the Moon, where ſo much Algalia is.

CHAPTER VI.

Of the Zibeth-veſſell, or Civet-bag.

Riolan. Patholog. c. 11. Renod.

Alex. Bened.

ZIbeth is gathered only out of one ſmall part of the beaſt, we ſhall ſee whence. It is a foul miſtake, that the Gazella voids Civet, as dung; nor comes it out the genitalls, but it lies thereabout. To let paſſe Columna his diſcourſe of the teſticles (Epiſt. 1. ad Fabrum.) It is clear, that the Civet in the males lies between the Genitall, and the ſtones. The teſticles are conſpicuous in the males, and tane out, but ly hid within the females. In theſe between the anus, and the ſecrets are ſwellings, are bagges framed by nature, wherein by little and little the Zibeth is gathered, and thence voided. And being but two, the unexperienced may miſtake them for teſticles, and ſome that have ſeen the beaſt often, much more thoſe who never ſaw it afore; ſo hath Columna miſtaken. The Zibeth part at firſt ſight ſeemes a feminine paſſe, having a long ſtreak, and thick lips, which feels as bigge as a ſmall egge, griſtly it is, and ſomewhat hard, which, if you open with your fingers a little, there ſhew themſelves two very long holes like noſtrills, hollow uuderneath, where are the ſeats of the Zibeth. Theſe veſſells if you ſqueeſe out with your fingers they open themſelves wide, and ſhew the hollowneſſe, which may well hold an almond kernell; in theſe bags is no pore, and no paſſage appears, but it being cut, I found a hardiſh body as big as an egge, feeling griſtly, divided into two bags, as big as two Spaniſh olives, and thoſe not at all griſly, but fleſhy, ſtuffed with ſmall, white, hard kernels, much harder then the ſtones; diſtinct they were thoſe bags, but joyned with thin skins, or films, and the inner was common to both bags, which I keep ſtill by me dried, which ſent yet ſtrongly of Civet, when the ſtone dried ſmell not all. And (which is ſtrange) the beaſt being ſpent by a dropſy, and all the bowells putrified, and it ſtinking unſufferably as it was cut all over, only the Zibeth veſſell ſented wonderfully, and yet holds its fragrancy.

CHAPTER VII.

Of the Beaver.

Dioſcor. l. de Amphi. c. 8.

Plin. l. 32. c. 3.

SInce the Hiſtory of the Caſtor, Fiber, or Beaver conduceth much to the knowledge of the kind, and quality of the ſweet Hyæna; we ſay that the Beaver, both Hee, & Shee have in their privities certain receptacles, whereout, through the ſmall bones, an hony moyſture flows, which the Beaver uſeth to lick. The males have beſides their teſticles ſhut within under the skin ſo, as you cannot touch them, as ſwine have. Rondeletius ſaith ſuch bumps are alſo in Hares, whence the vulgar bruit of their double ſex, and he writes the like of the Moſchus, and the Beaver, that this hath two ſuch ſwellings in the groyn, each in his thin skin as big as a Gooſe-egge, between which are the privities. Theſe ſwellings ſweat out a fat moyſture, which he licks, and ſucks out, and after annoints therewith all his bodies as far as he can reach. Theſe are not teſticles, for they are there beſides, and theſe have no paſſage to convey, are ſend forth water. That liquour at firſt is like oyl, after it is of the colour of hony, and as thick. The like is in the Hare (ſaith he) and the Moſchus, whence a ſweet ſubſtance flows. Nor are they to be heard, who take theſe ſwellings, for inflamed puſhes, or hote matter from the navell. That the ſwelling is like a kernell, or teſticle they know, who ſophiſticate musk, making it up round in ſuch a ſhape, and calling it the Moſchus-ſtone. But we know that the teſticles ly ſo, that you cannot take them thence, and the beaſt live. So that many beaſts, as the Hyæna, Zibeth, Caſtor, and Hare, and others carry ſweet moyſture in bags about the groyn, as among fiſhes, the Cuttle, the Calamary, and the purple fiſh.

We grant the Moſchus to be a ſtrange Indian beaſt in Pegu, frequent with the Tumbaſci, not unlike a ſhee-goat, great-bodied, called the Dorcas Moſchus, the Indian Gazella; the wild Goat-Moſchus, out of whoſe underjaw ſtick tuſhes, as in ſwiny, but when they tell, that when he hath luſt, his navell ſwells, and apoſtumates; and he then refrains food, and walloweth on the ground, and delights in the tickling in rubbing the ſwelling againſt ſtones, and tree-ſtumps, and breaks it, and thence comes true musk, and that the ſame loſt on ſtones, and trees is by the ſun, and air perfected, and all ill in it diſperſt, and that this is the beſt musk. That the beaſt killed, the hunters, cut a piece off, with the skin, ſqueeze out the blood, gather it, dry it, keep it in bottles made of the skin of the ſame beaſt, or dry the blood, and put off to chapmen that ſtuffe for pure musk, &c. However it be theſe are by theſe mens relations of a like nature, and the musk comes not from an apoſtume in the Moſchus, but out of a peculiar part determined by nature.

CHAPTER VIII.

VVhat the Zibeth is.

Scal. Hermol.

Scal. &c.

F. Greg.

Ruen. Deſſen. Scalig.

ALl not agreed about the matter of this ſweet called Zibeth, and Zibet, and Zapetion, and Algalia, and Civet, and by ſeverall writers ſeverally. Cardan is juſtly taxed by Scaliger for calling it ſeed, that diſſected the beaſt, know better, nor aſſent I to thoſe think it ſweat, becauſe (ſay they) it is moſt gathered from the beaſt, when tired, vexed, and ſweating, and alſo under the hippes, armes, neck and tail, for then all that ſweat ſhould be ſweet; unleſſe you call it ſweat, becauſe it ſweats out of a gliſtly, ſpongy part through inviſible pores into the bags, but then it is not ſimply ſweat, but the ſweat of the Zibeth part, nor do thoſe that call it excrement deſcend to a deſcription of the particular nature of it; for there is excrement profitable, as ſeed-milk; and uſeleſſe, as ſnot, ſweat, filth, &c. Corruption this is not, there being no ſore. I take it to be an excrement proper to that kernelly ſubſtance of the foreſayed bags, that breeds by its innate, proper power ſuch a thing, as the ſtomack makes chyle, the liver blood, breaſts milke, teſticles ſeed, ears, ear-wax, the cuttle fiſh inke, the viper poyſon in the teeth, and the like, as the Beaver, and Moſchus, &c. breed on hony, ſweet excrement. But I dare not determine, whether it be uſefull, or uſeles to the ſweet part, or the breeder. But we may gueſſe, that it is unprofitable to the beaſt, it ſeeming burdenſome to it, whereof it would eaſe it ſelf, and the female, when tame, ſeems to delight, that the Civet with an eare-pick ſhould be taken out of her. On the other ſide the ſweetneſſe of the ſent, ſhews it is no preternaturall rottennes, but an exact concoction, and natures maſter-piece; and it puts forth it ſelf naturally and copiouſly after that part hath concocted it, as milk, &c. Uſefull no queſtion it is, nature gave not thoſe bags ſuch a vertue to breed ſuch a ſweet in vain. But to what purpoſe? Seed begets milk-nouriſhes; whereto ſerves this? whether to provoke the beaſt to generation; as wee find Musk awakes luſt, and the Caſtors-hony; or whether to allure other beaſts to him; as was ſaid of the Panther. Wee ſhall praiſe his wit, who ſhall ſuggeſt other, or better reaſons.

CHAPTER IX.

Of the collecting, and electing of Civet.

How to gather it.

Faber out of Father Greg.

F. Columna.

VVHen the veſſels are full of Civet, the beaſt it ſelf is unquiet, and ſeeks to diſburthen it ſelf. The eagernes of it ſeemes to ſwell, vex, and prick, and provoke evacuation; and the tame ones take delight to have the bags emptied with an eare-picker. The Blacks, or Moors, ſearch after old, and dry ſtumps of trees, and mark the large and oyly ſpots, and take thence a round ſubſtance cleaving there as big or ſmall as a cheſnuts, they let it boyl out in water, and take that ſwimues, being fat, and oyly, and pour it into clean pots, and keep it for their uſe, and this is the pureſt Civet. For on thoſe trees the beaſt rubs, and leaves it, when the bags are full, and urge him. And keep them tame in a cellar, when the Civet abounds in the bags, it troubles them, and they cannot ſtand ſtill, but run up, and down, and rub againſt the walles, to eaſe themſelves of it, and ſo it is loſt. The ſervants of D. Barnardine of Corduba fetch the Civet out thus: One drew the chain, wherein the Zibet was tied, another held the hind-legs, a third chafed the bagges, and with a large ear-pick fetched the Civet clean out, ſcraping on all ſides, then wiped the ſhort-hair of both bags with cotton wool; and after ſix times fifty emptying the bags they gather Civet enough to full a cheſnut-ſhell. In ſummer it is moyſter, and every two dayes in warme weather they gathered half an ounce, but in winter they got it ſcarce once a week, nor ſo much, the female yeelded leſſe, but without ſtriving.

Amatus. Quadramus.

The Civet ſeems fat, and unctuous, and ſwims at top in water, and ſevers it ſelf from all other things; it is as hony, or butter, it is thinner in ſummer, at firſt gathering, but after thickens. I fetched out of a dead one above two drams of Civet, whitiſh, and faſt as hony. Scaliger &c. likens it to black ſope, but he ſaw only the outſide, and that old. Some ſay, the freſh is ugly, and ſtinking, and after comes to ſmell ſweet, contrary to amber, and musk, which are the newer the better. Donatus (out of Eremi. l. 1. Antidotary, c. 10.) ſaith the ſtayler is beſt, and of a Lion, and paliſh-colour, fat, thin, thickning in time, being laid on a paper, and chafed

Id. de Theriaca. c.11.

melts, and diſſolves, which diſtinguiſhes it from the adulterate, falſe Civet. It is ſaid the Civet of the male is whitiſh, that of the female Lion-coloured at firſt after a weak, but white alſo at firſt gathering. An ounce of the females is worth four of the males. They mix ſix ounces of this with one of that, and ſo it is perfect; the males alone is little worth.

How ſophiſticated.

It is many wayes ſophiſticated, as mixed with butter, or the ſoft pulp of larger raiſins, or Zibibus, and with rank fat, or butter, or cheeſe, put a little in a ſilver ſpoon on embers with thoſe foreſaid things, it renders them ſweet like it. The ſweeteſt Civet is right, and beſt. It is ſaid that the right, if put into ſeething water, flotes at top, and all heterogeneous ſtuffe ſinkes from it; but we have found in ſome the rank butter, ſo that it ſeems the ſeparation is not ſo perfect. The beſt Civet gains a colour, as a dusky web, but at the bottome waxes white; the ſophiſticate is of the ſame colour at bottome, and top. It is to be kept only in glaſſe.

Right.

CHAPTER X.

Of the uſe, and power of Civet.

IT hath a double uſe, the Druggiſts regard only the ſent, Phyſitians the vertue. Druggiſts ſay a little Civet overcomes many ſents in compoſitions, ſo that you ſhall ſmell only that ſimple pouder of Civet, is made of Sugar-candy, and Civet beaten together to pouder, which is kept in a glaſſe-viol cloſe ſhut. Some take eg-ſhells waſht, and dried, and bruize them to a fine powder, and in each ounce put three caracts of Civet; a caract weighs four grains; or they take two ounce weight of prepared eg-ſhells, infuſing them in Roſe-water, musked ten, or twelve dayes, they dry, crumble, ſears them, put an ounce of refined ſugar to them, then put embers into a braſſe mortor, till it be ſo hote, as you can endure to handle it, then wipe it, and put in the eg-duſt, ſmooth it with the peſtle, put to it four caracts of Civet, mingling it by degrees with the peſtle end annointed, the ſpace of an houre, then keep it in glaſſe cloſe ſhut, and ſprinkle the pouder on whitened ſheets, ſhirts, and other garments.

Alexius Roſellus.

Powder.

Sope.

Some take the beſt ordinary ſope, ſlice it ſmall, dry it in the ſun, or ſhade ten dayes, bruize, ſearſe it, then add Civet-pouder, and ball it with Roſe-water.

Of Civet alſo are made oyls, ointments, and perfumes.

The vertues.
F. Gregory in Faber.
Scribon. Larg. c.171.

The skin of the belly is ſouverain in all cold greefs. A bit of it worne on the ſtomack ſtrengthens it. The Guinee, and Braſil Blacks eat the fleſh, though it be unſavoury, and hard of digeſtion to make them luſty. The Hyænaes skin is alſo good againſt the bite of a dog. In Candy a ſhip-wracked Barbarian being driven on ſhoar, that being elderly, and maintained on the publick purſe, related that a piece of the Hyænaes skin tied in a cloath, and bound about the left arme helped againſt bites, cramp, &c. It is ſaid, ſhoos made of a Sea-calfs, or rather of an Hyænaes skin, drives away the foot-gout. It is good againſt the bite of a mad dog, if bound on. It is paſt beleef that the Phocas, and Hyænaes skin make thunder proof, and that they carry them about in ſhips to that end. Surely Avicen knew Civet liavour under the name of Galia, and Algalia, which was not Gallia Moſchata, for he ſpeaks of ſimple medicines, not compounds. And Algalia is not Serapions Sederva, which is a cold juice of an herb, and aſtringent, as Acacia. Beſides the vertue is the ſame of Civet, with Avicens Algalia, as to ſoften hard impoſtumes, and diſſolved in Ben-oyl, or Keiri, and droped in, eaſes a ſore ear; the ſent helps epilepſy, enlivens, and aſſwages the cold ſoda; in toxicates the brain in wine; the ſent cheers the heart, and in ſuppoſitories is good for the mother, and againſt phlegma, and provoke terms, cleanſes the mother, helps conception. So that Civet, Algalia, and Galia are all one, for all is but an Arabique article.

Mareel. Empir. c.36.
Ætius ſerm.2. c.162.
Nonius c.259.
Avicen. l.2. c.326.

The Temper.
Mathiolus, &c.

Some count Civet hot, and moyſt, others dry, ſome, a kin to Musk; but Avicen holds Musk hote, and dry in the ſecond degree. But if it be a ſweat, the Hyæna being very hote beaſts, and that abounding in hot weather; and when the beaſt is heated by anger, or motion, it muſt needs be chollerick, hot, and dry, and of a diſgeſtive nature.

Galen. 10. de Simp.

But there is no certainty, becauſe none know the taſt of it. In all ſweat is ſome ſalt, and when the beaſt ſweats, the Civet hath ſome eagernes in it. It is certainely hot, dry, and harſh. Beſides ſweat diſgeſts, and allays ſwellings, as Algalia. But Caſtor Durantes his medicine for the matrix, ſeeme to be made of the genitals. Lay but Civet on the hollow of the navell, it turns the mother. It is uſed alſo againſt the ſtoppings of the womb, and barrennes. Read *Rod. à Caſtro l.2. de mor. mul. c.* 1. The ſhape of it in the beaſt, ſpeaks for what parts it is good. How it helps generation, *Roder. à Fonſeca conſult.* 10. ſhews. And many write how uſefull it is againſt all womb-griefs. Briefly, it eaſeſt the Collick.

Ruell.
Matth.
Renod.

Millius l.1.antid.
Medicochin.

Wee read nothing in our late writers of oyl of the *gall* and *fat* of the Civet-cat, but among the ancients of the Hyæna, as in Galen *de comp. med. loc. c.* 7.&c. *Ælian. H.A. l.* 6. *c.* 46. writes, that the gall kills the Ibis. Galen, that the Hyænaes *fat* breeds hair, it being thin, and pearcing to the roots of the hair. The ſame doth the whole Hyæna, boyled in oyl, as the Fox. There are many vertues in Fox-oyl, all which are found in Hyænas-oyl. The live Hyæna boyld in oyl, makes a diſcuſſory oyl, excellent for the joynt-gout.

Ætius ſer.2. c.164.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER XI.

Of the bones of the Civet-cat.

IT remains now to treat of the Sceleton of this beaſt prepared by mee, which conduceth much to the diſcovery of it's nature; to know the place, ſeat, and poſture of the bones, and to ſee wherein it agrees with, or differs from the Dogs, Wolfe, Fox, Cat, and other beaſts.

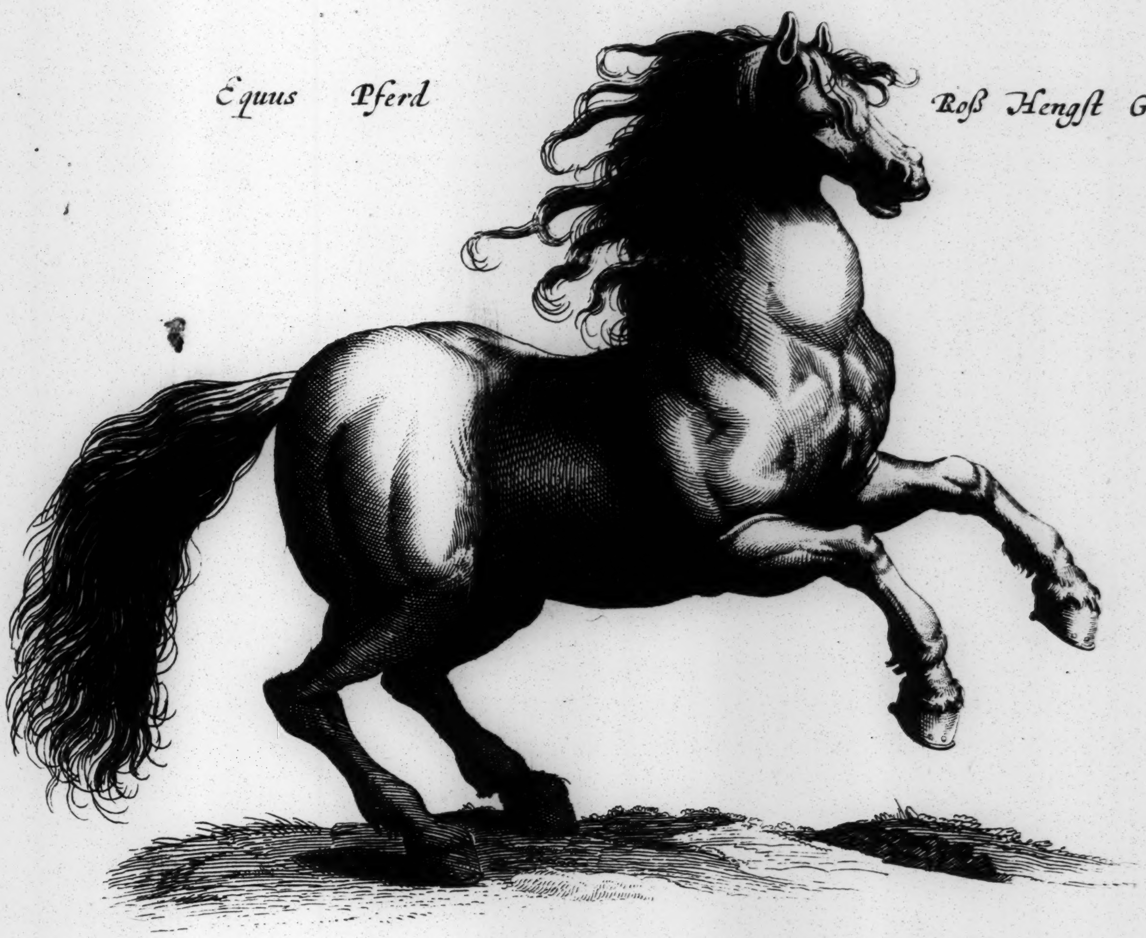
When in all other beaſts the number of the turning-joynts of the back-bone is not the ſame, in our ſweet Hyæna were reckoned 49. but in the Sow, and Hedge-hogge but foure, in the Horſe, and Camels fifteen, ſix in the neck, as in Dogs; in the breaſt twelf, after the uſuall way; ſeven others on the back, as in the Dog. But the Hedge-hogge hath eight; the Cony ten. Einally the tayl conſiſts of foure and twenty ſmall bones. In a Dog I told but fifteen. In the jaws were ſix ſharp cutters on each ſide, but very ſmall, as in the Cat-pard, and in Dogs.

Next ſtand the dog-teeth, in bigneſſe, and ſhape as the dogs: Then grinders on either ſide ſix; the firſt whereof next the grinders, but ſmall, as the laſt, ſaving one, is the greateſt of all. The ſhape of the whole ſeemed to reſemble a dog, and ſuch kind of beaſts neareſt. And ſo much briefly of the Anatomy. Let the reader excuſe us, that wee give no account of the inwards, ſince ſuch was the ſtink of the putrified bowells, that the offence ſo nau-ſeated, and turned the ſtomacks of my ſchollers then preſent, in D^{r}. Dominick Panarolus, who cut it up, and alſo in the byſtanders, that it ſcarce ſuffered us to make that ſpeedy diſſection.

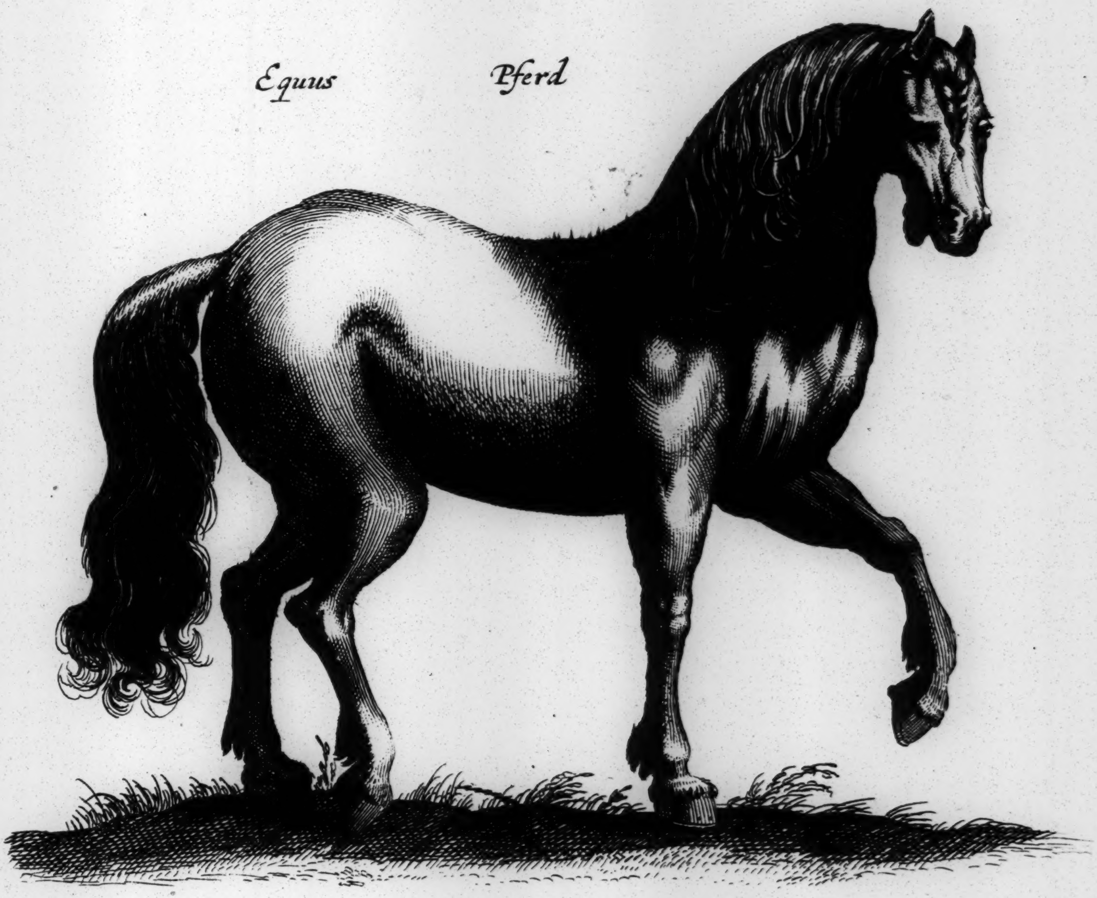
FINIS.

Tab. I

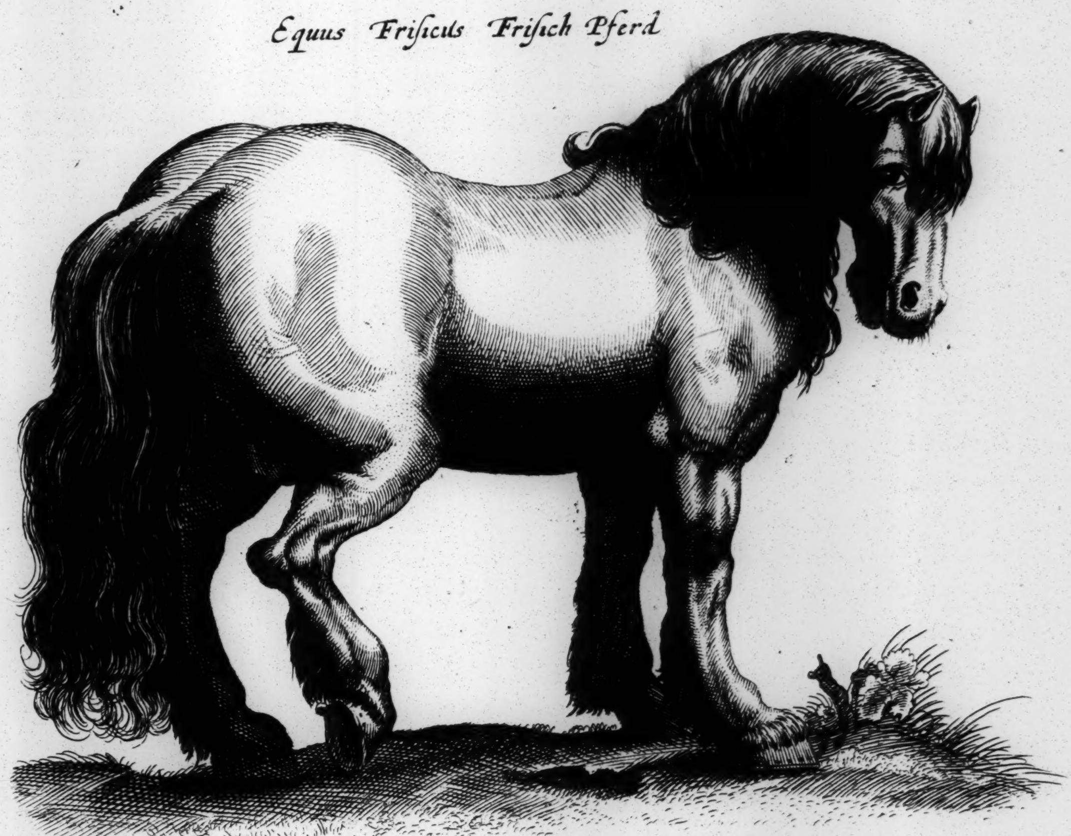
Equus Pferd Roß Hengſt Gaul



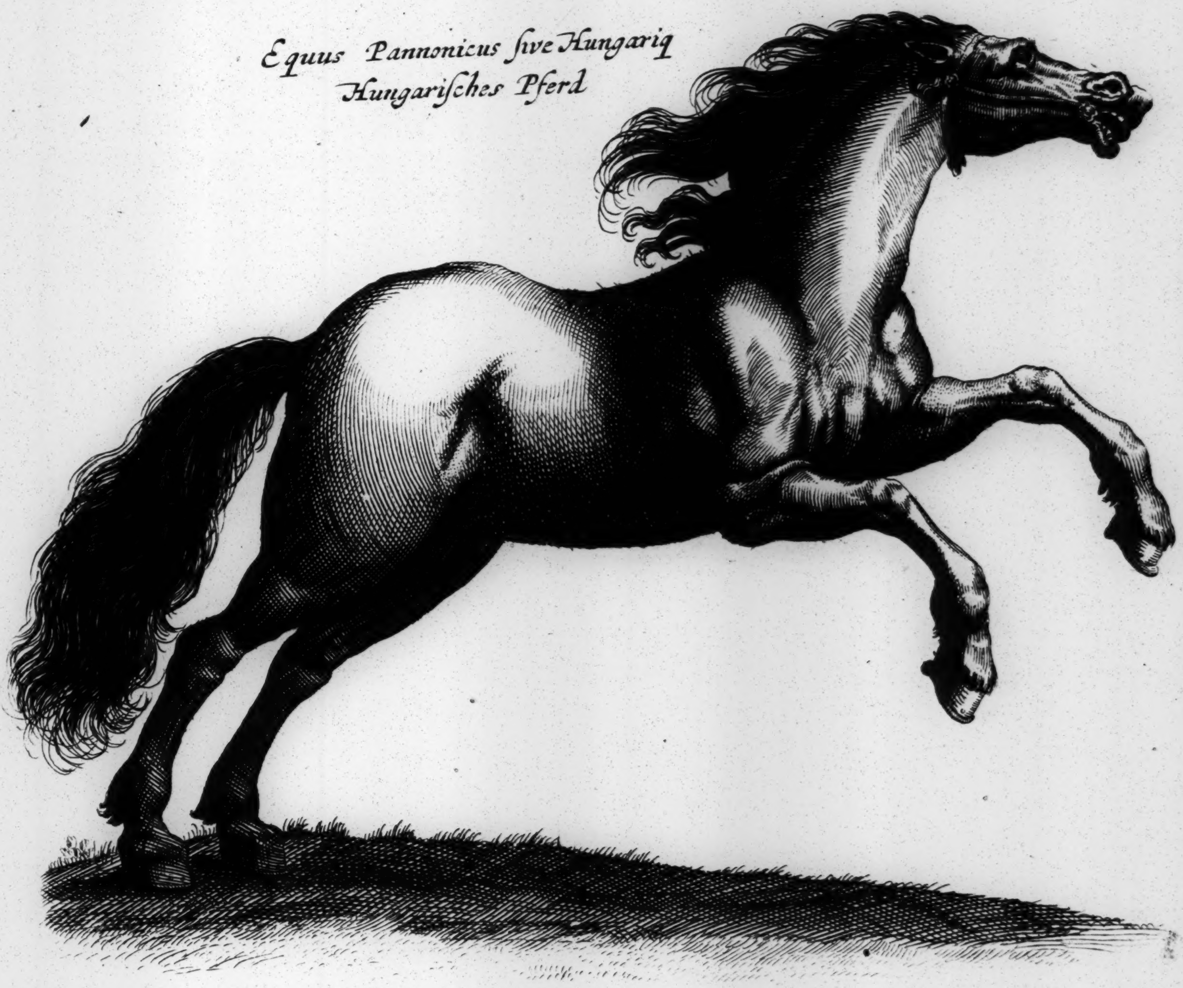
Equus Pferd



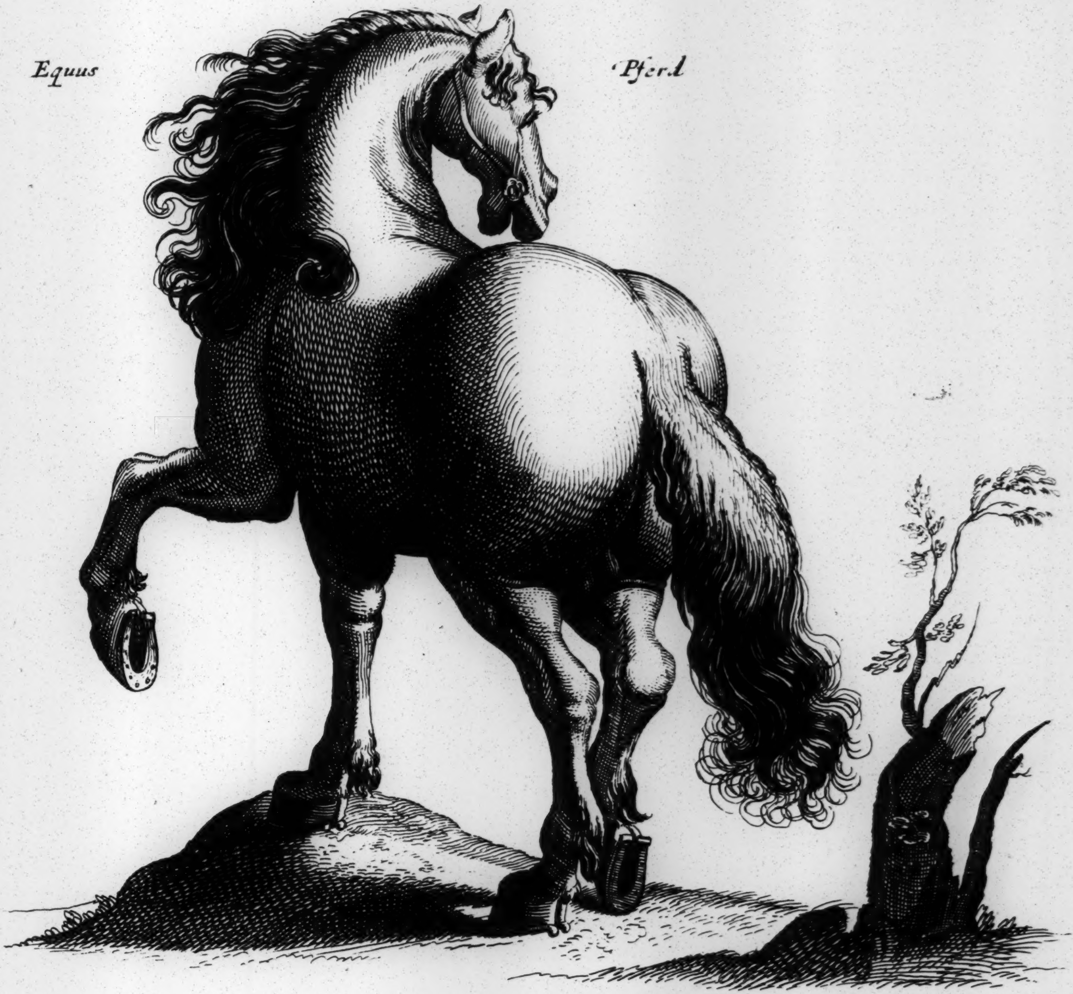
Equus Friſicus Friſich Pferd



Equus Pannonicus ſive Hungariq
Hungariſches Pferd

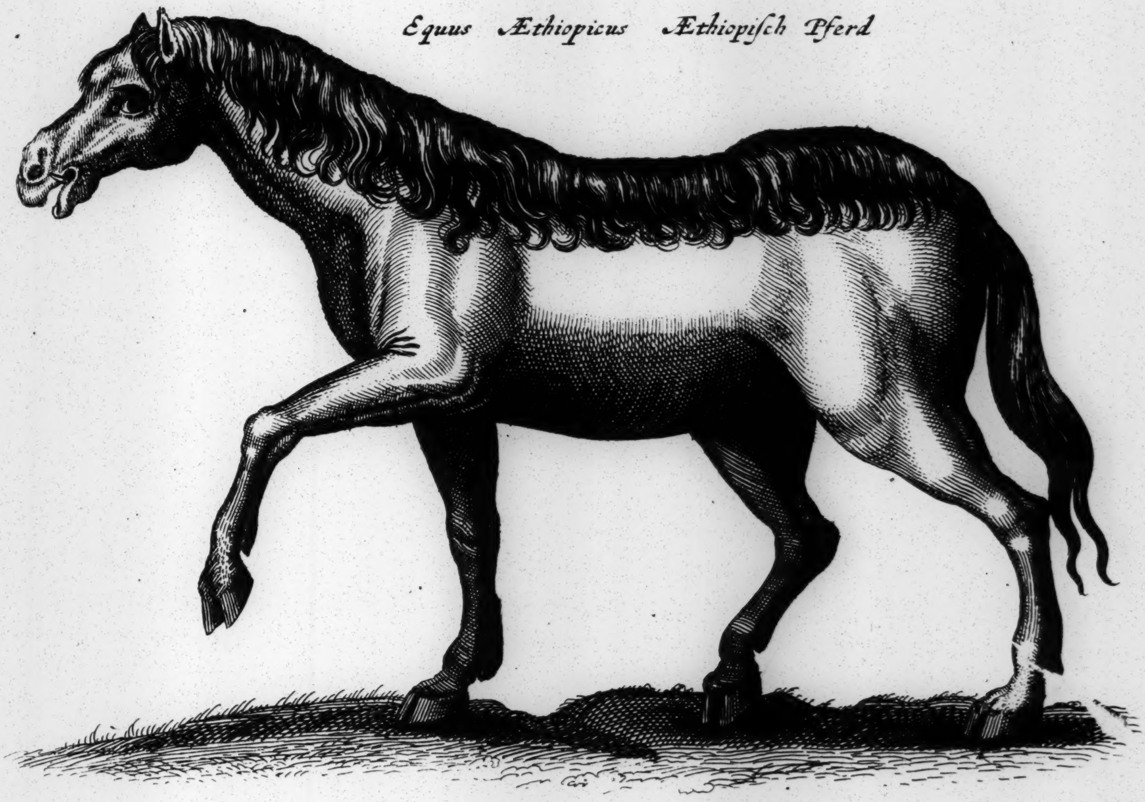


Tab. III



Equus Pferd

Equus Æthiopicus Æthiopiſch Pferd



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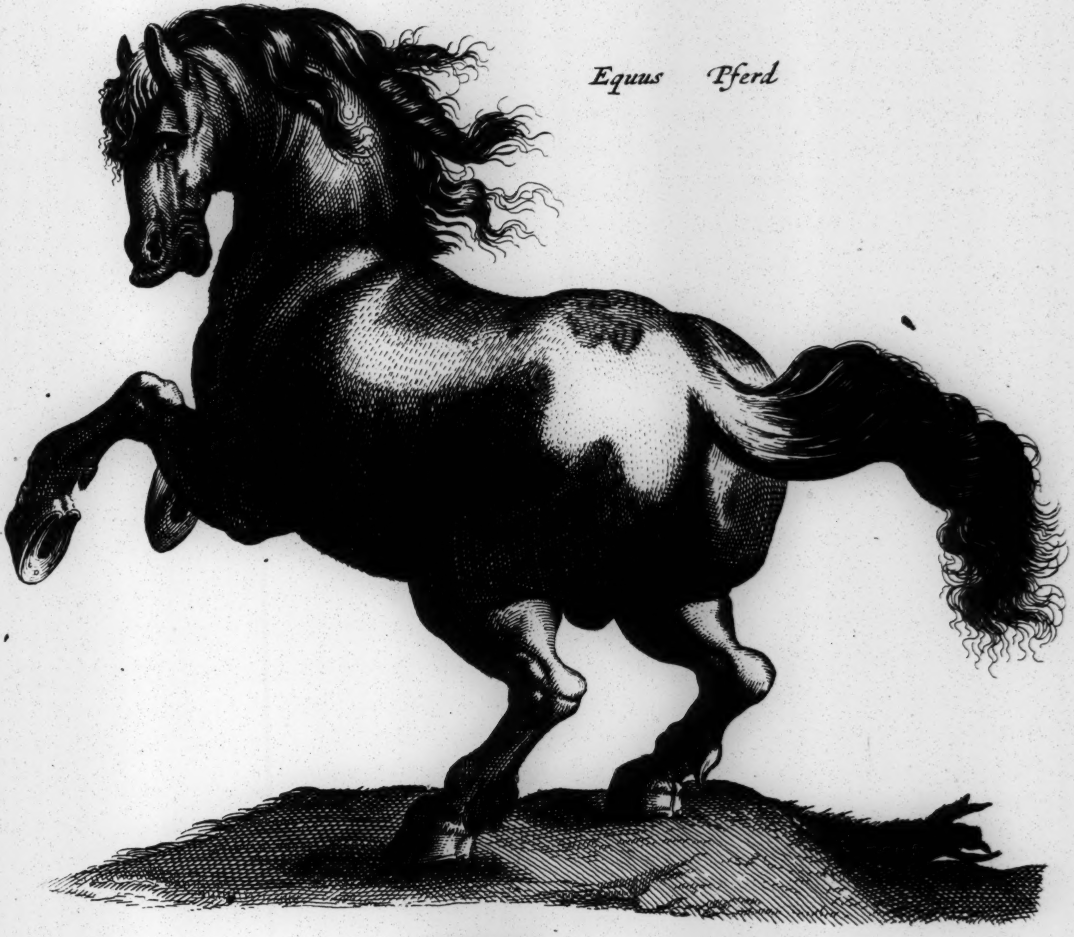
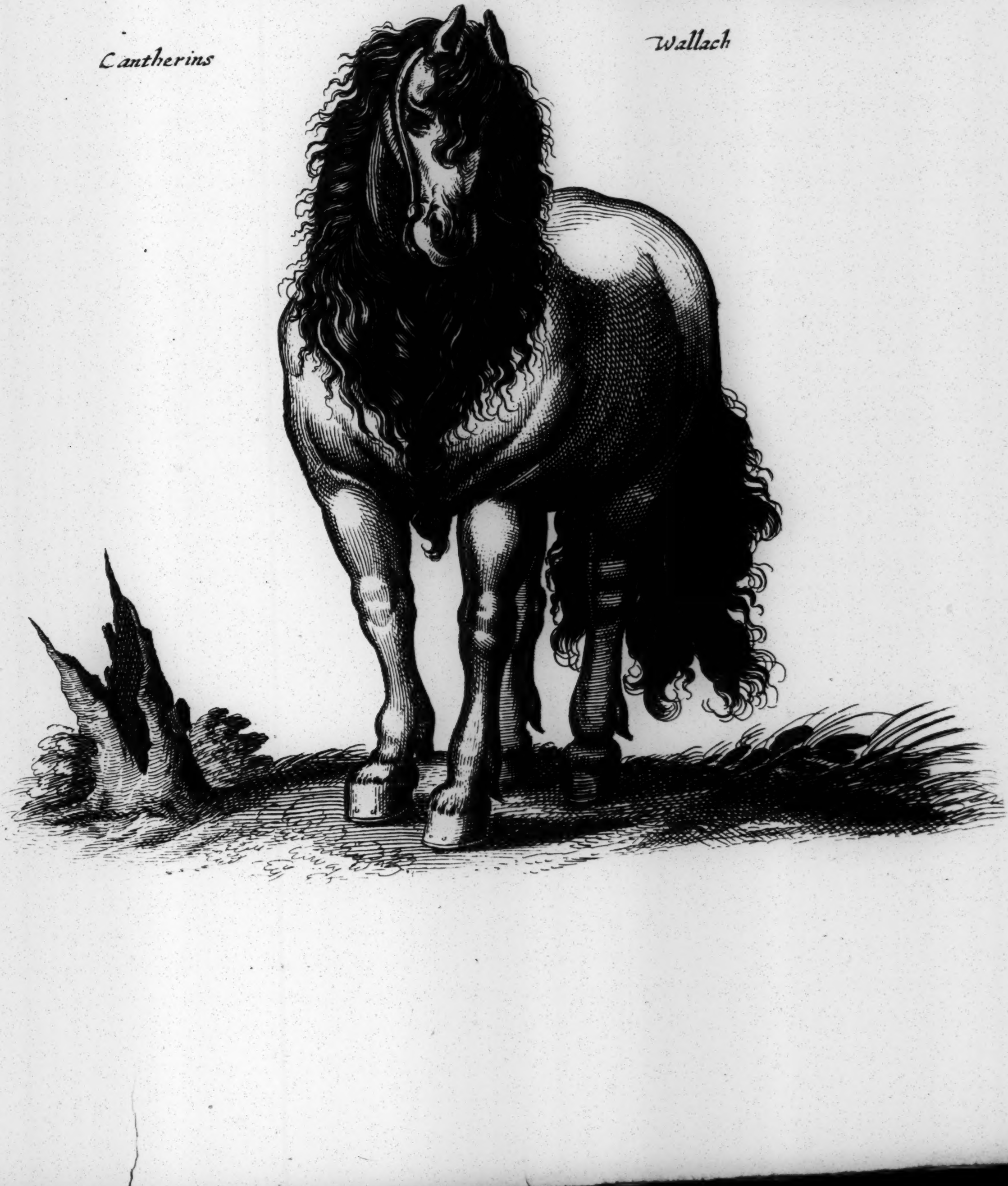
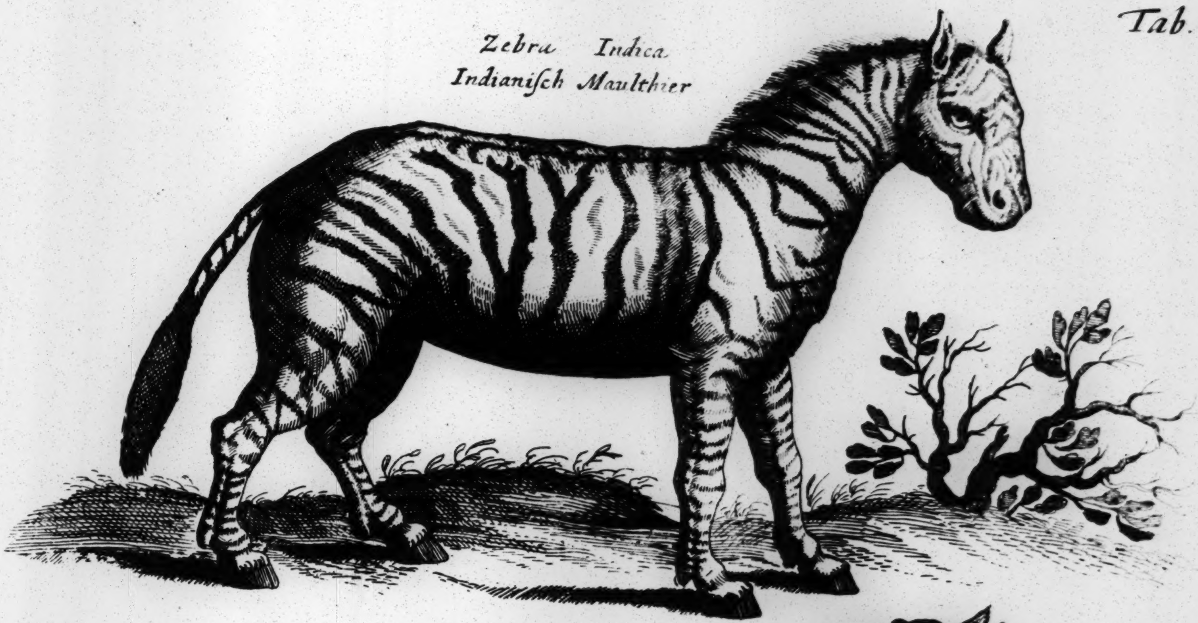


Equus Pferd

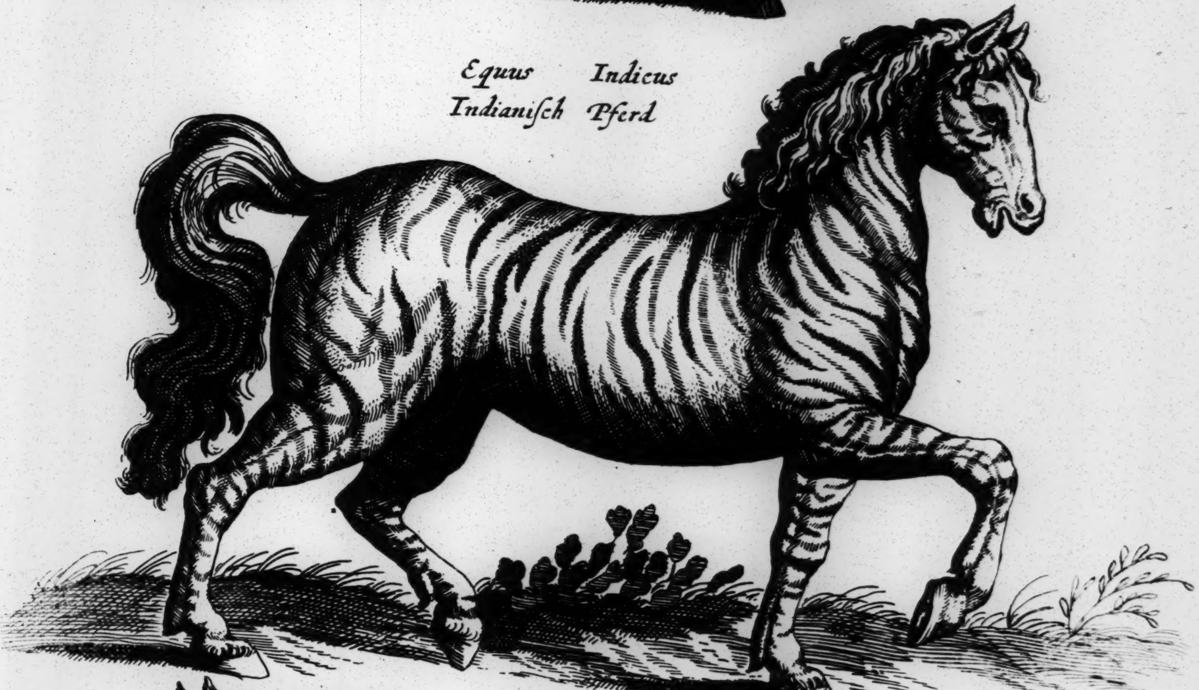


Cantherins Wallach

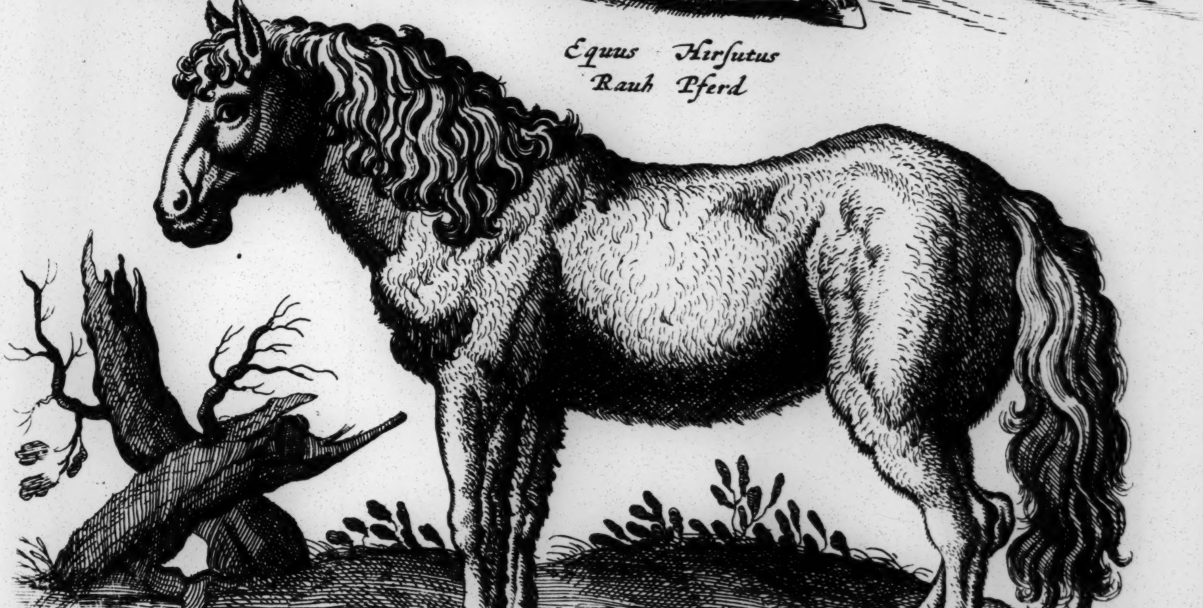
Tab. V



Zebra Indica
Indianiſch Maulthier

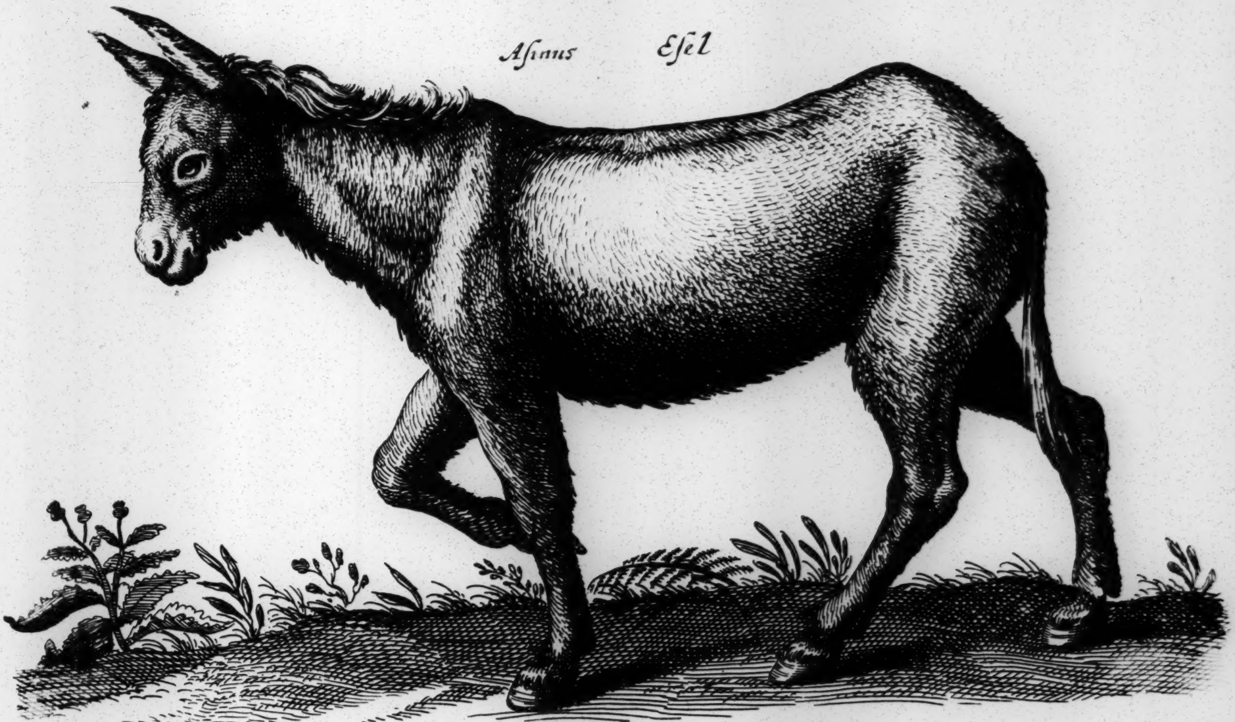


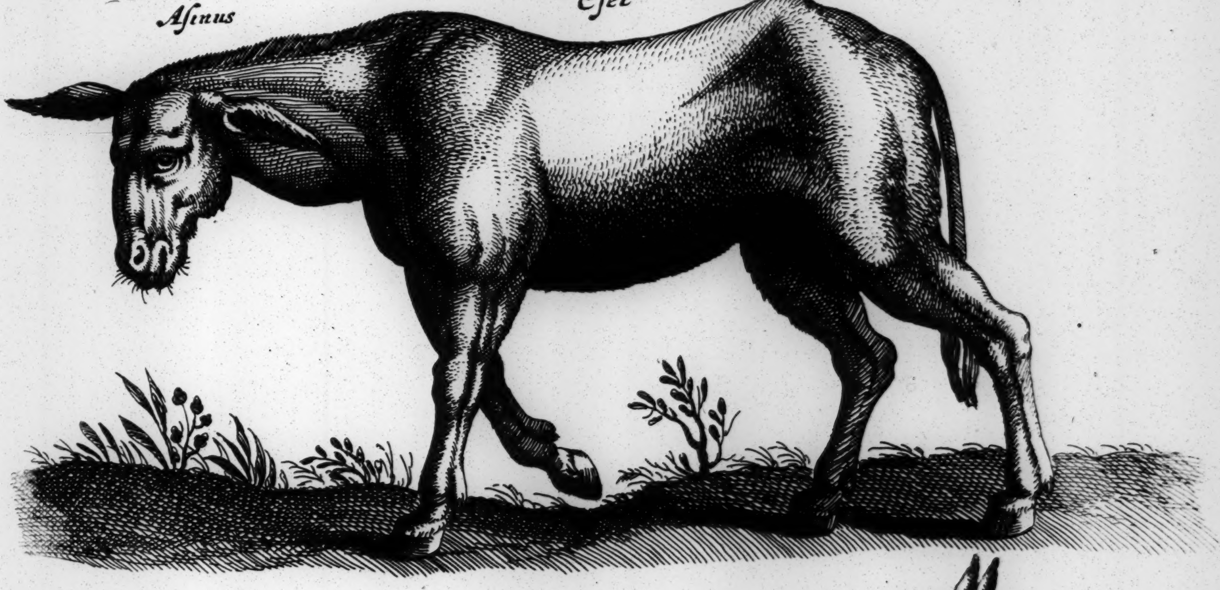
Equus Indicus
Indianiſch Pferd



Equus Hirſutus
Rauh Pferd

Tab VI


Aſinus Eſel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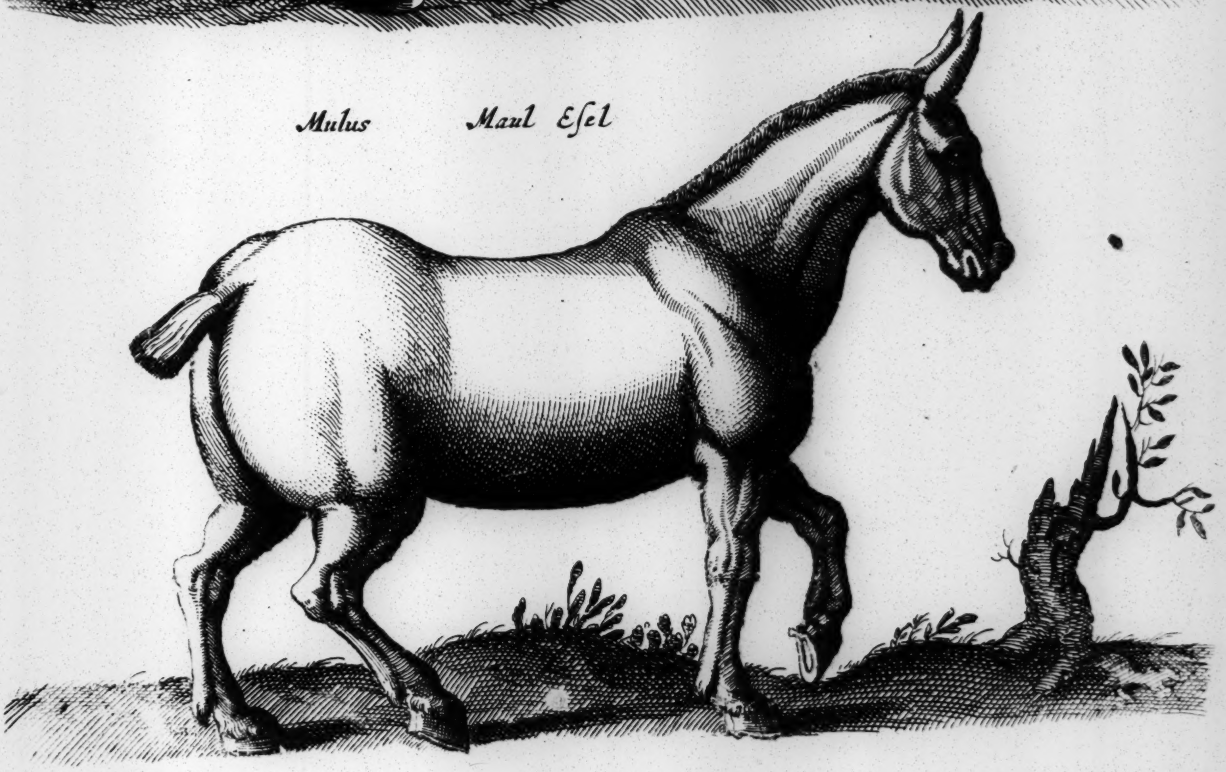
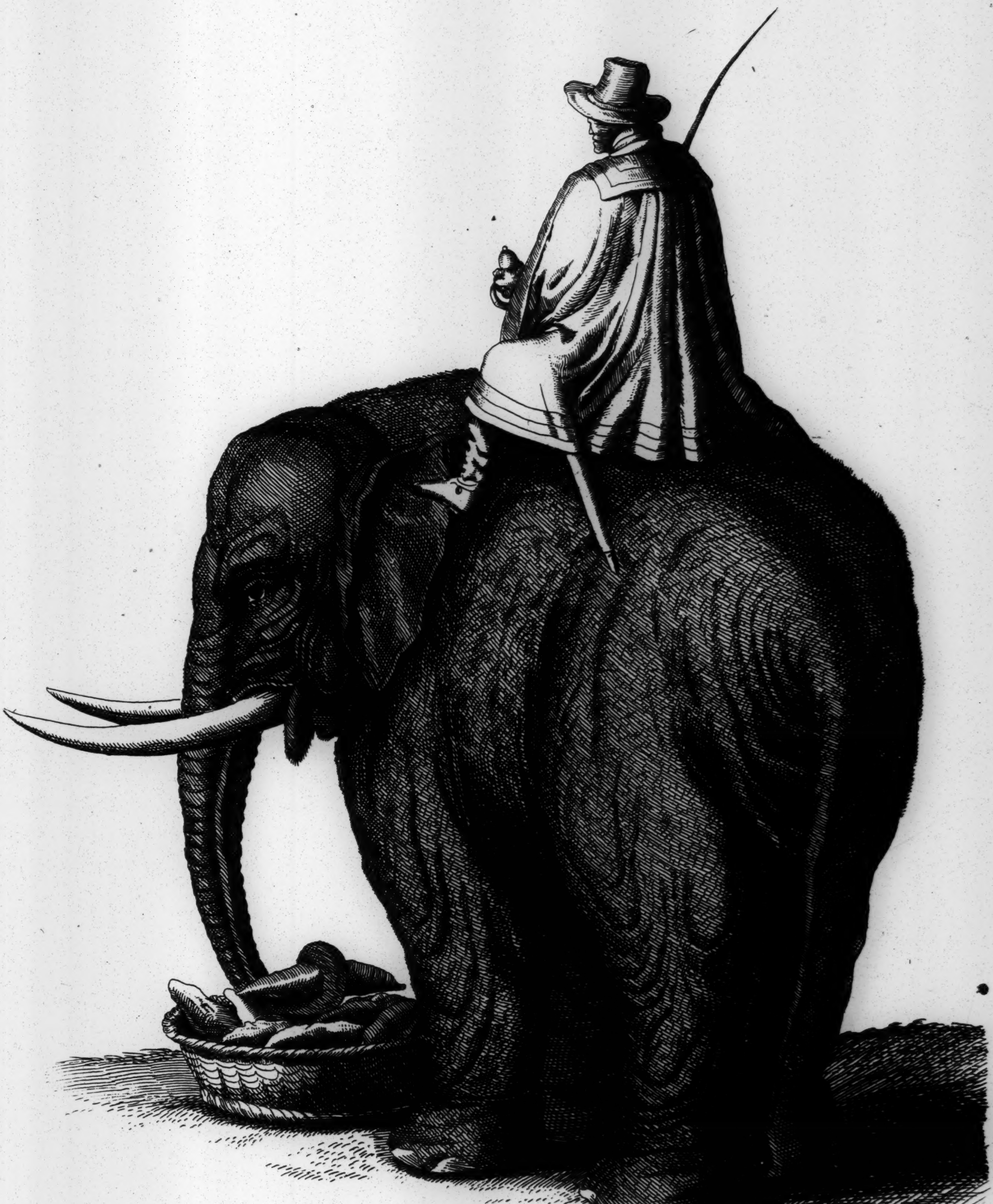

Mulus Maul Eſel

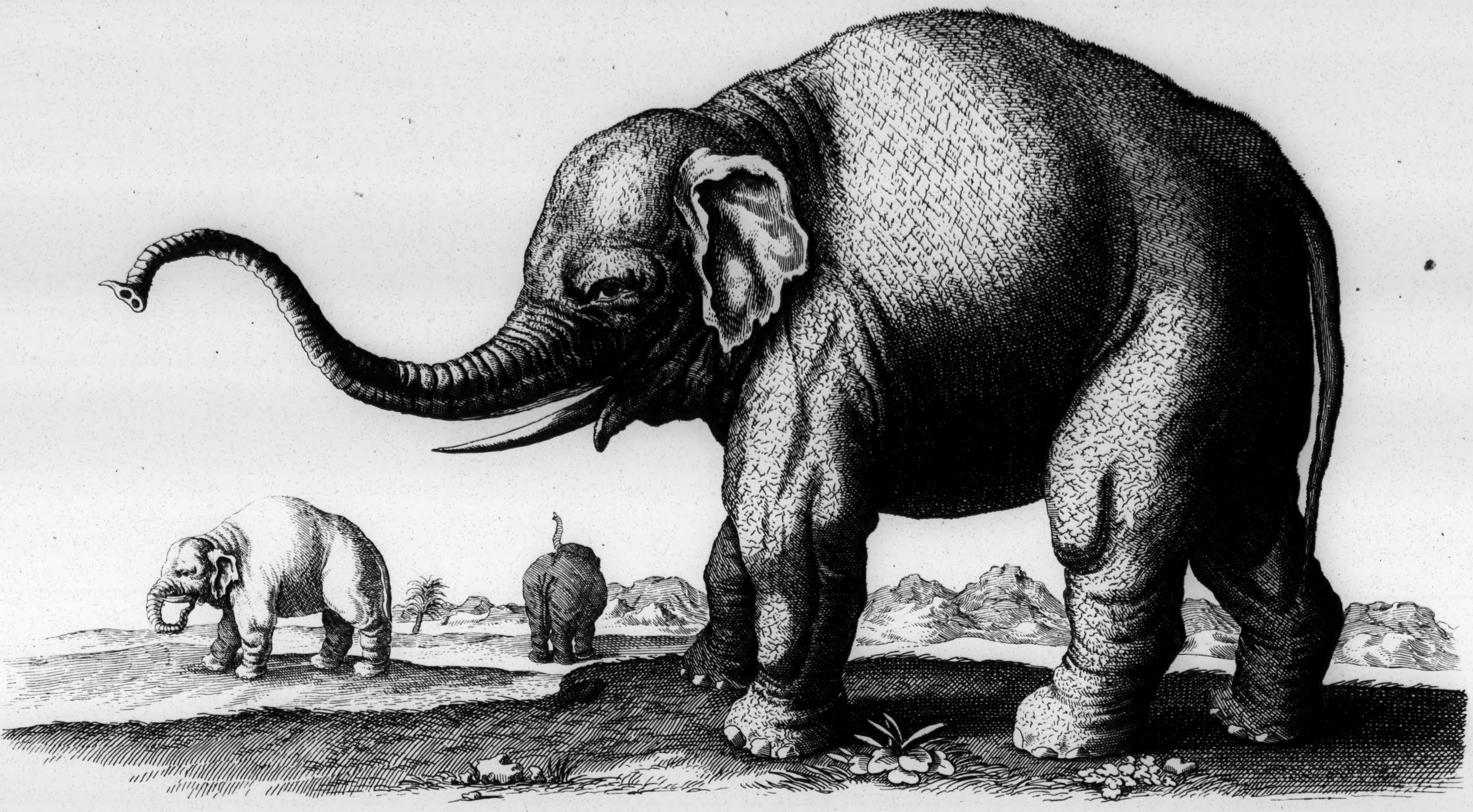
Elephas *Elephant*



Tab. VIII

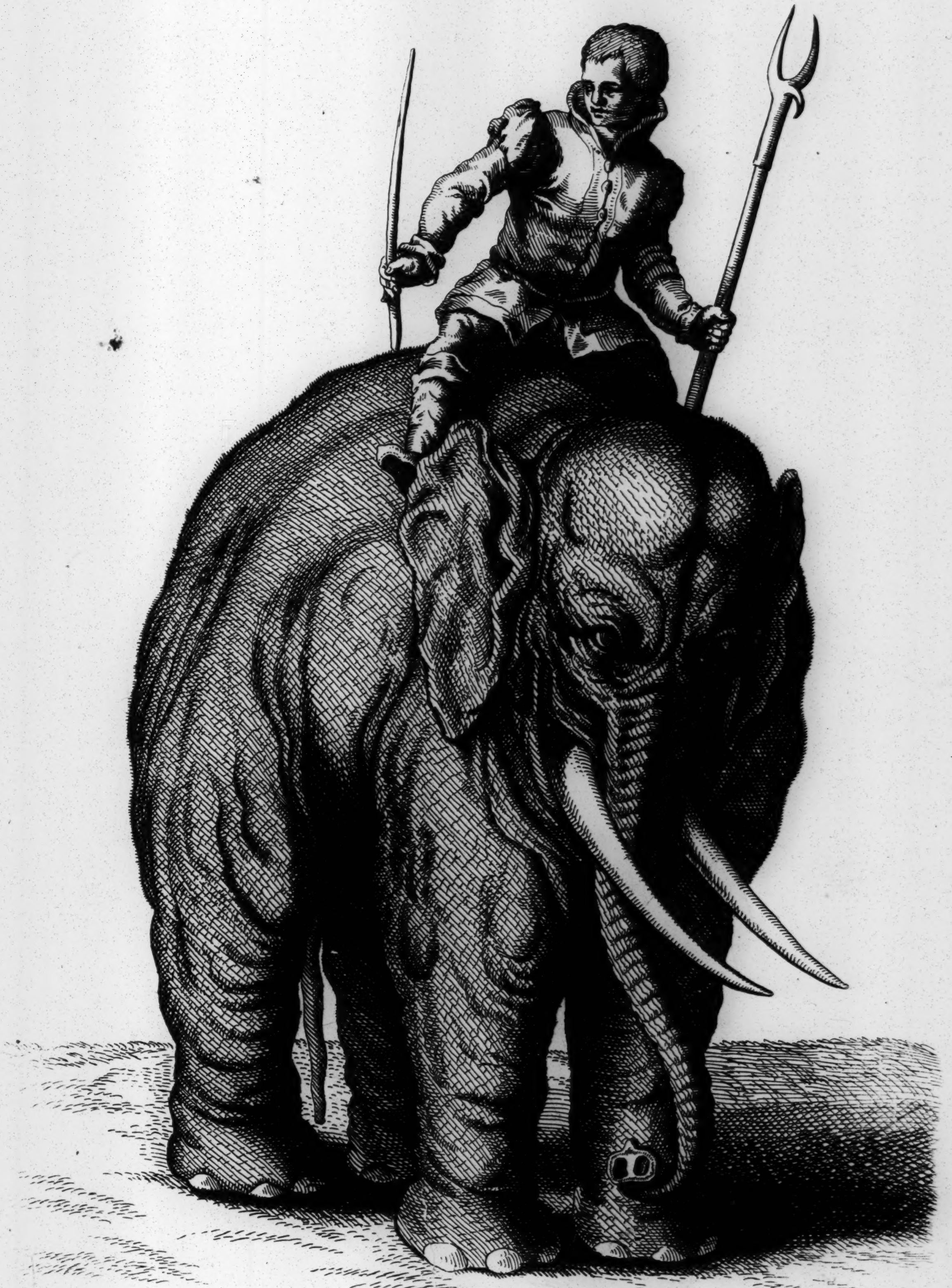
Elephas

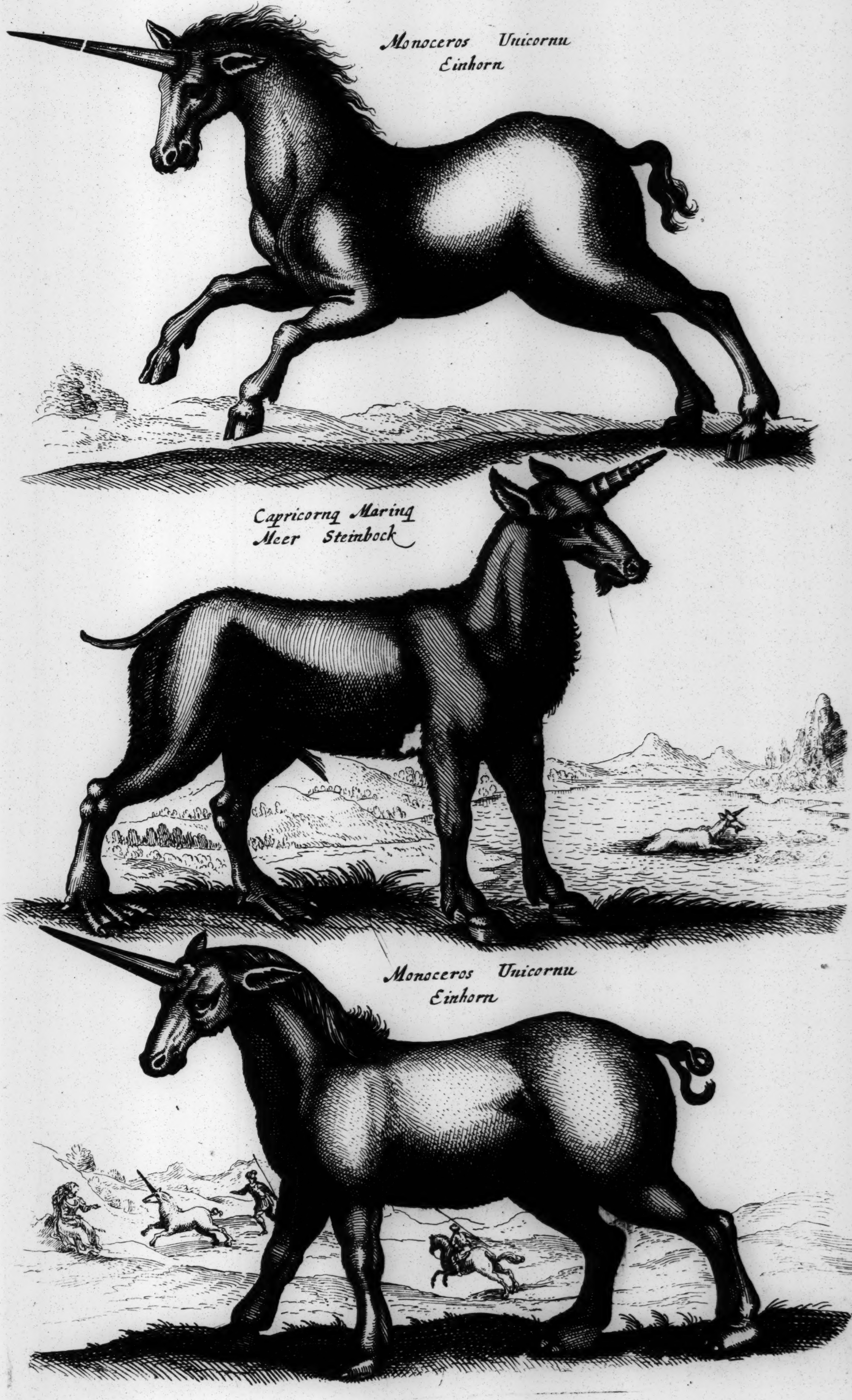
Elephant.



Tab. IX

Elephas *Elephant*

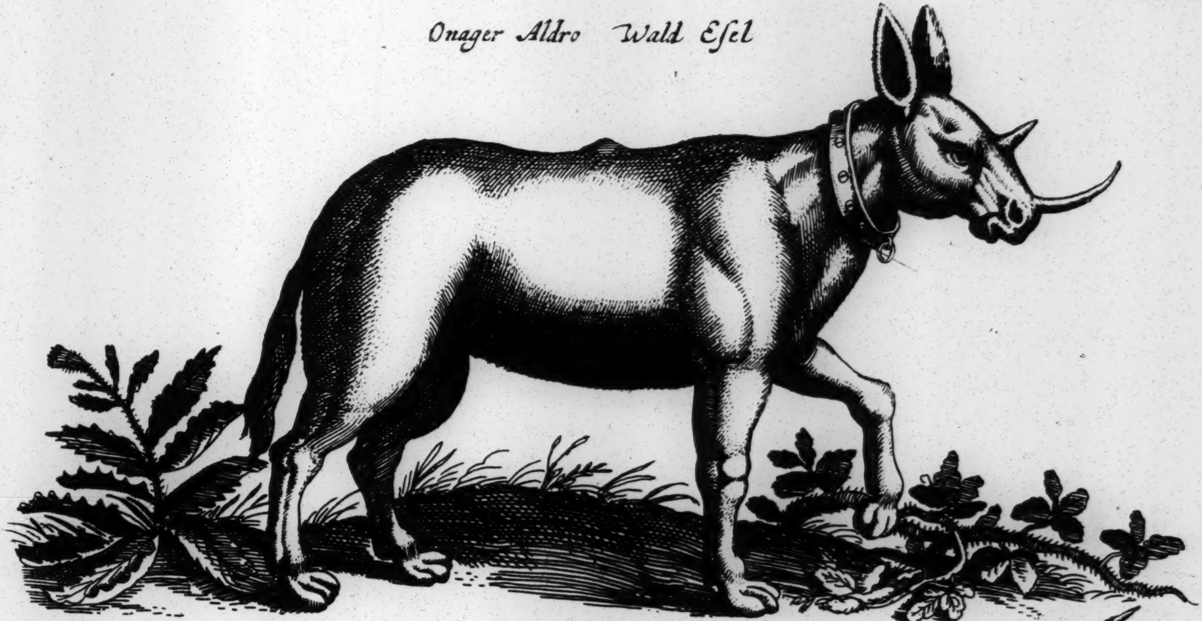




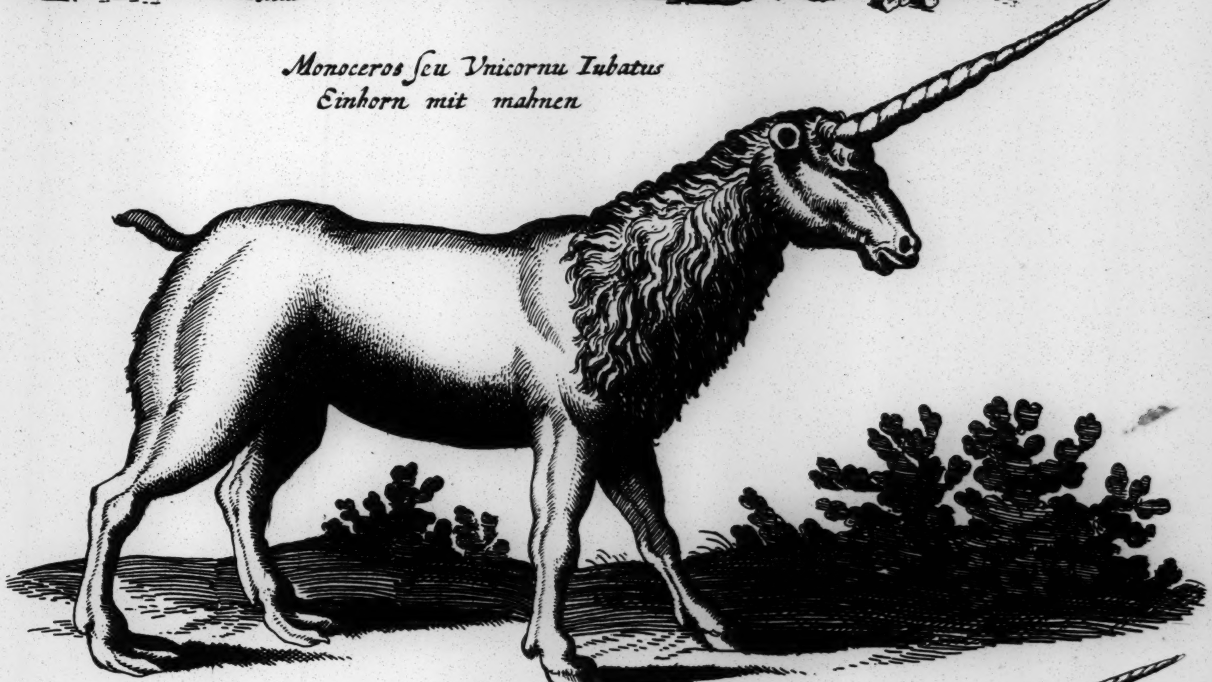
Monoceros Unicornu
Einhorn

Capricornq Marinq
Meer Steinbock

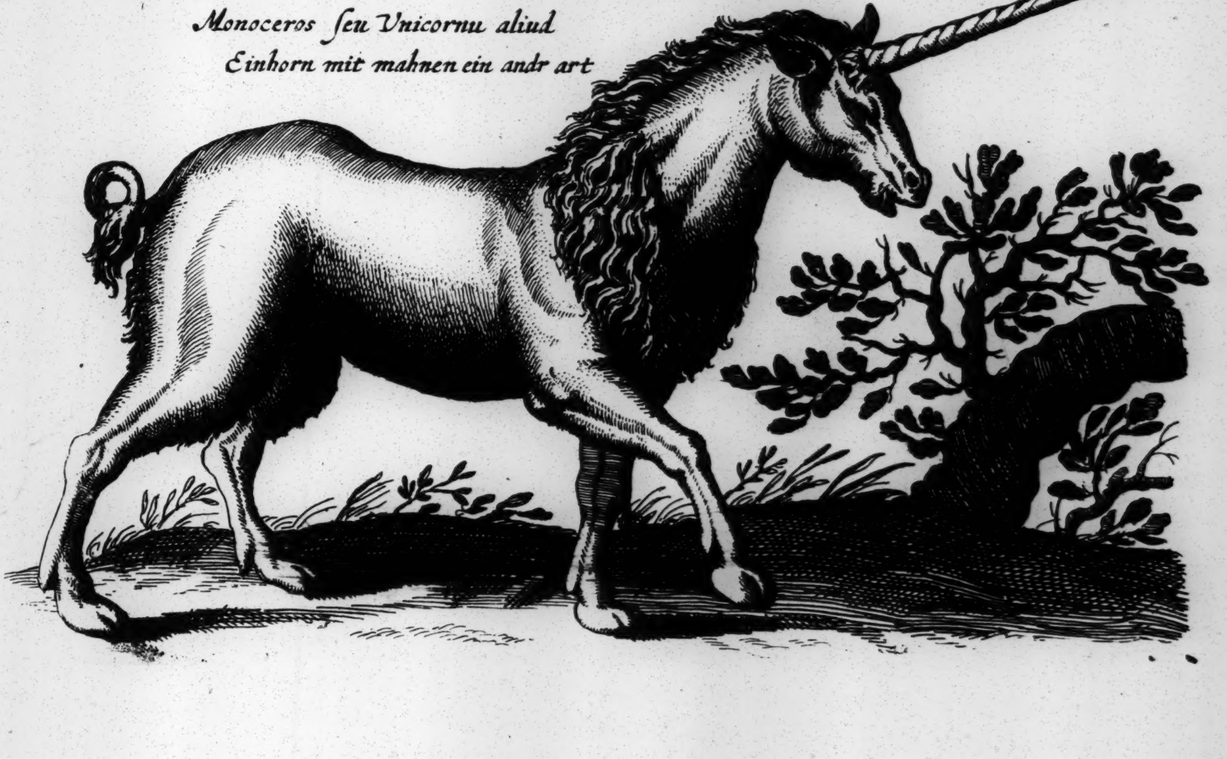
Monoceros Unicornu
Einhorn



Onager Aldro Wald Eſel

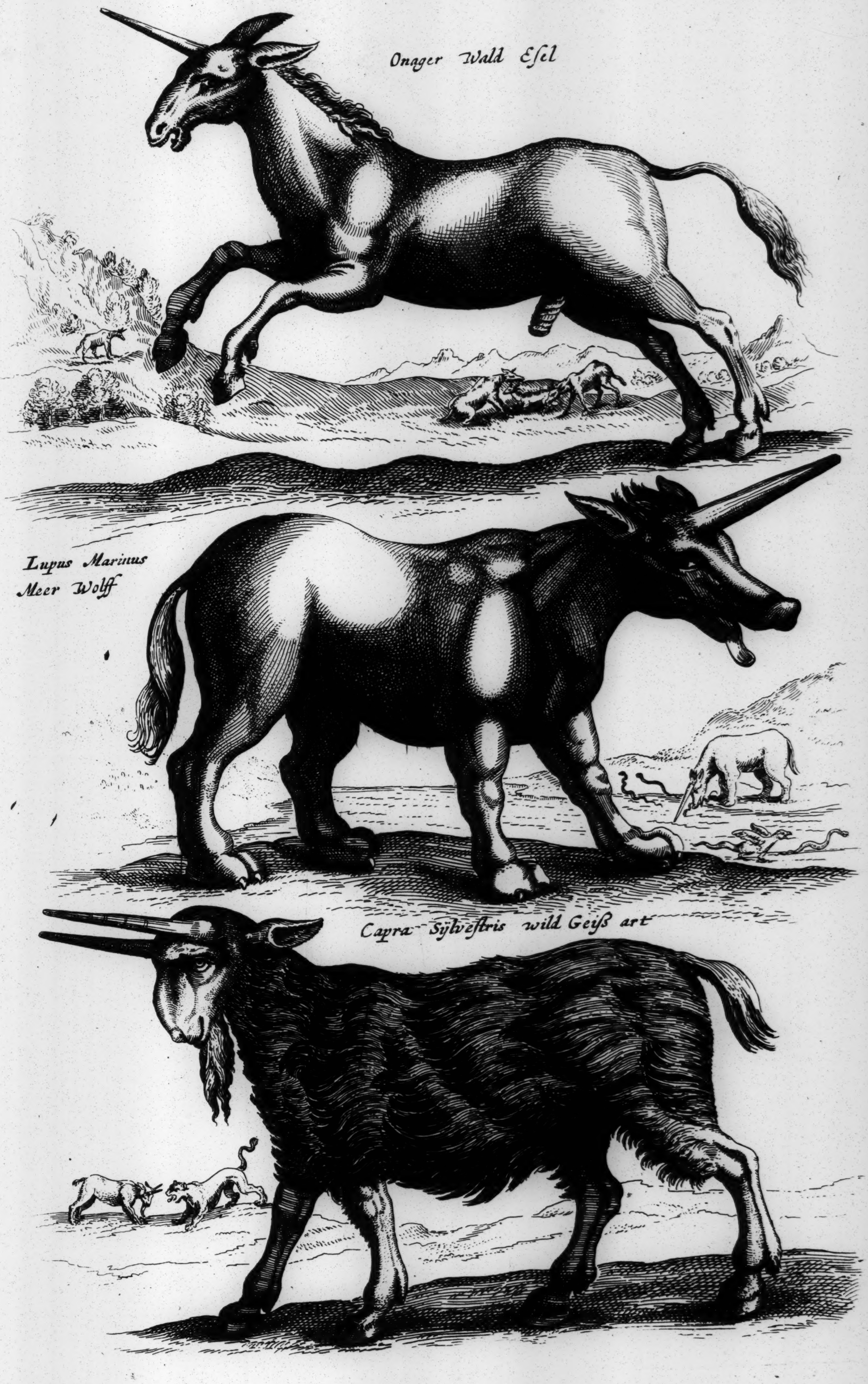


Monoceros ſeu Vnicornu Iubatus
Einhorn mit mahnen



Monoceros ſeu Vnicornu aliud
Einhorn mit mahnen ein andr art

Tab. XII



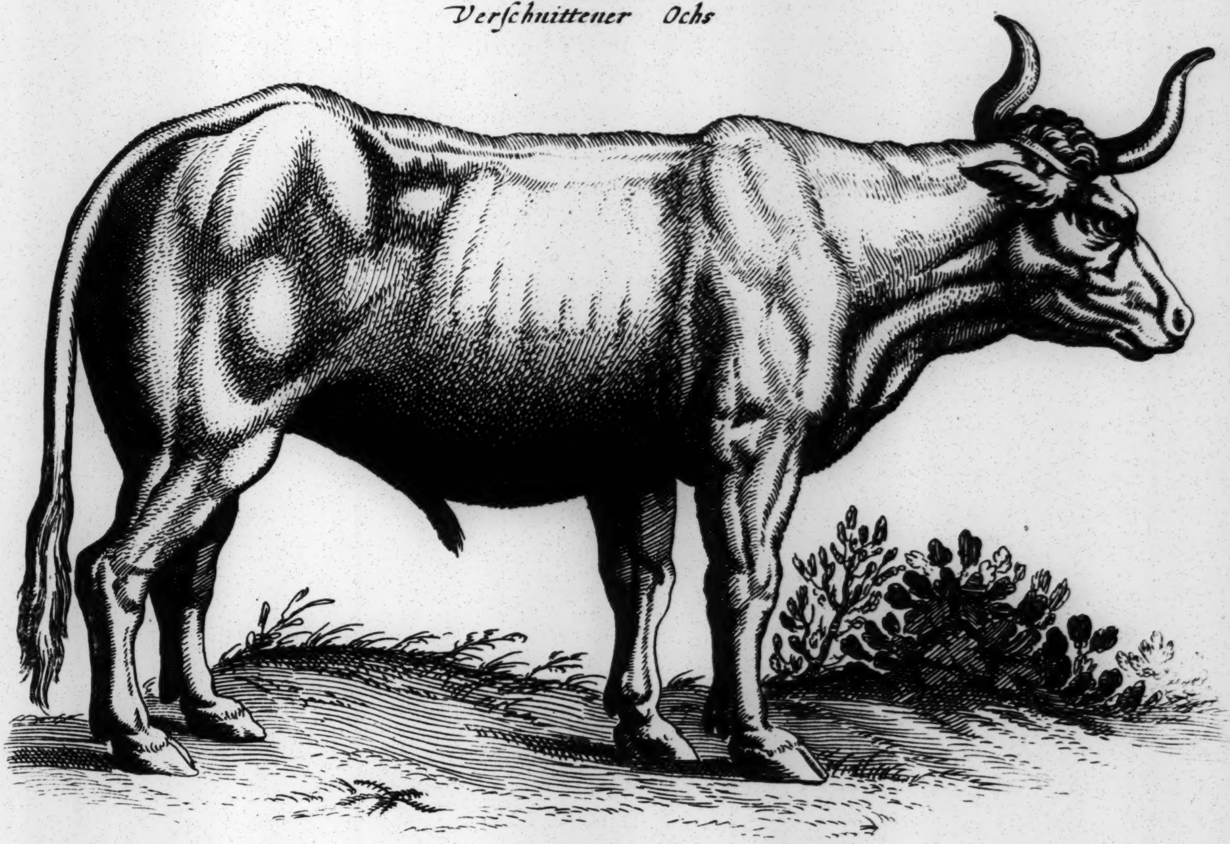
Onager Wald Eſel

Lupus Marinus
Meer Wolff

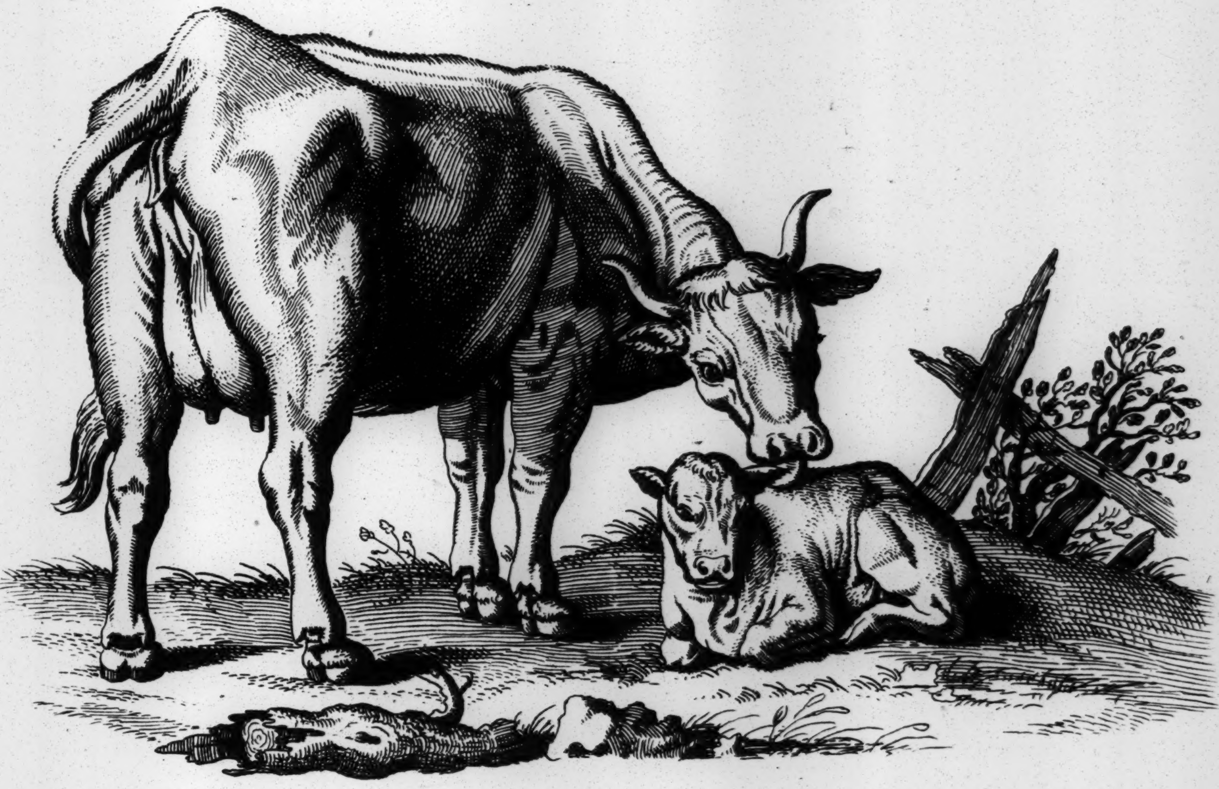
Capra Sylveſtris wild Geiß art

Tab. XIII

Taurus Caſtratus Bos
Verſchnittener Ochs

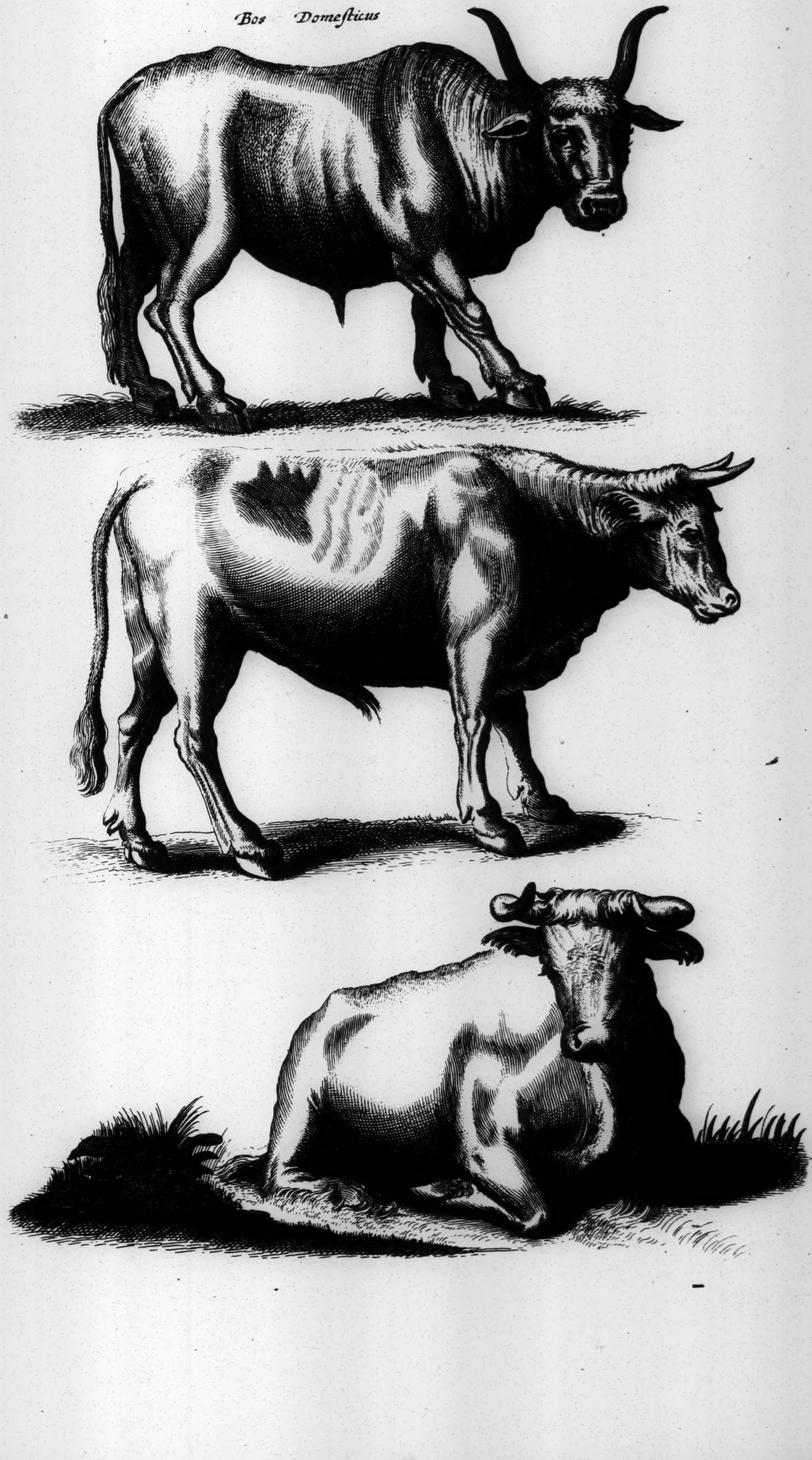


Kuh und Kalb



Tab. XIIII

Bos Domeſticus



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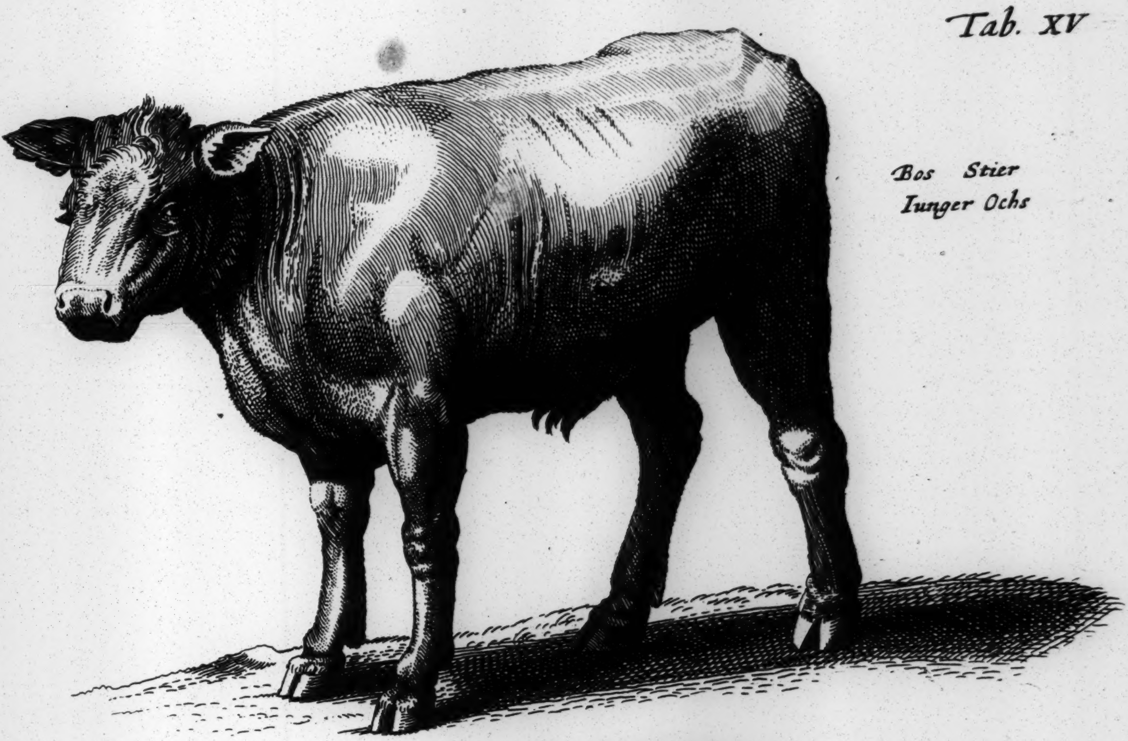
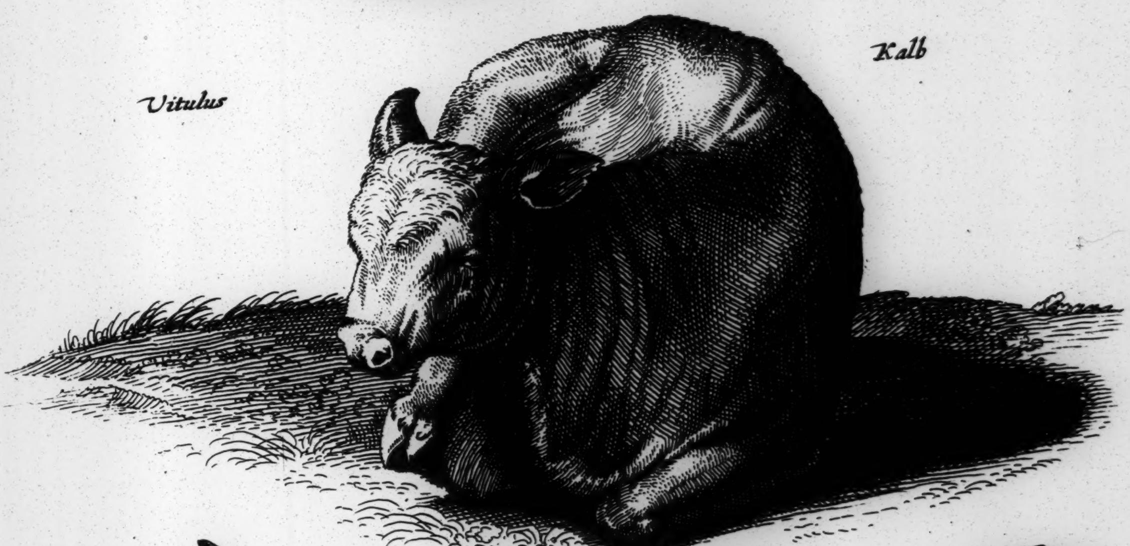
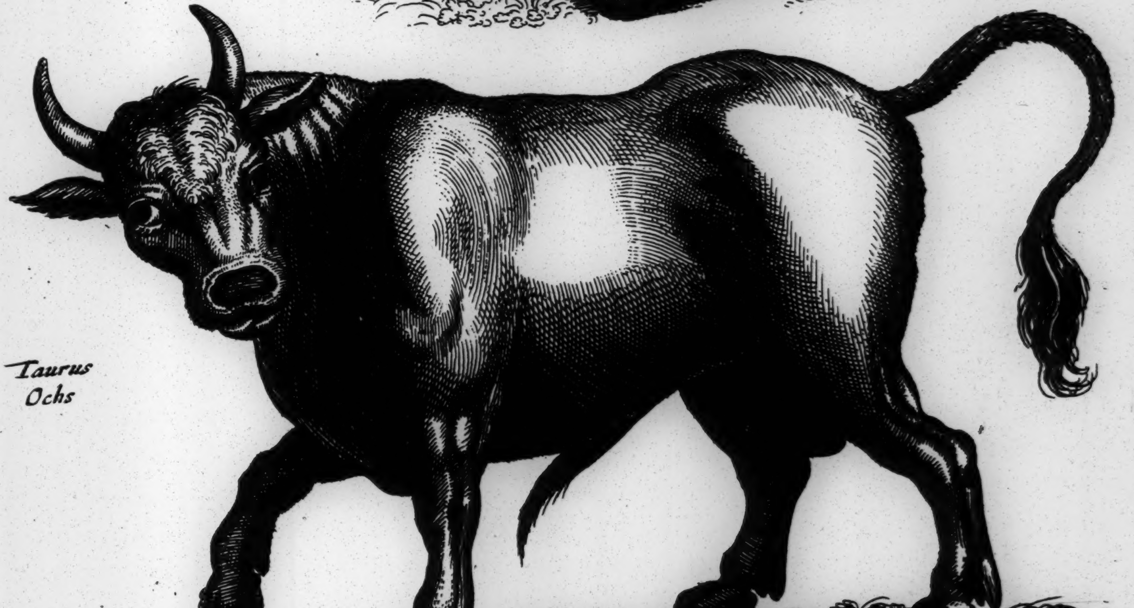

Bos Stier
Iunger Ochs

Vitulus

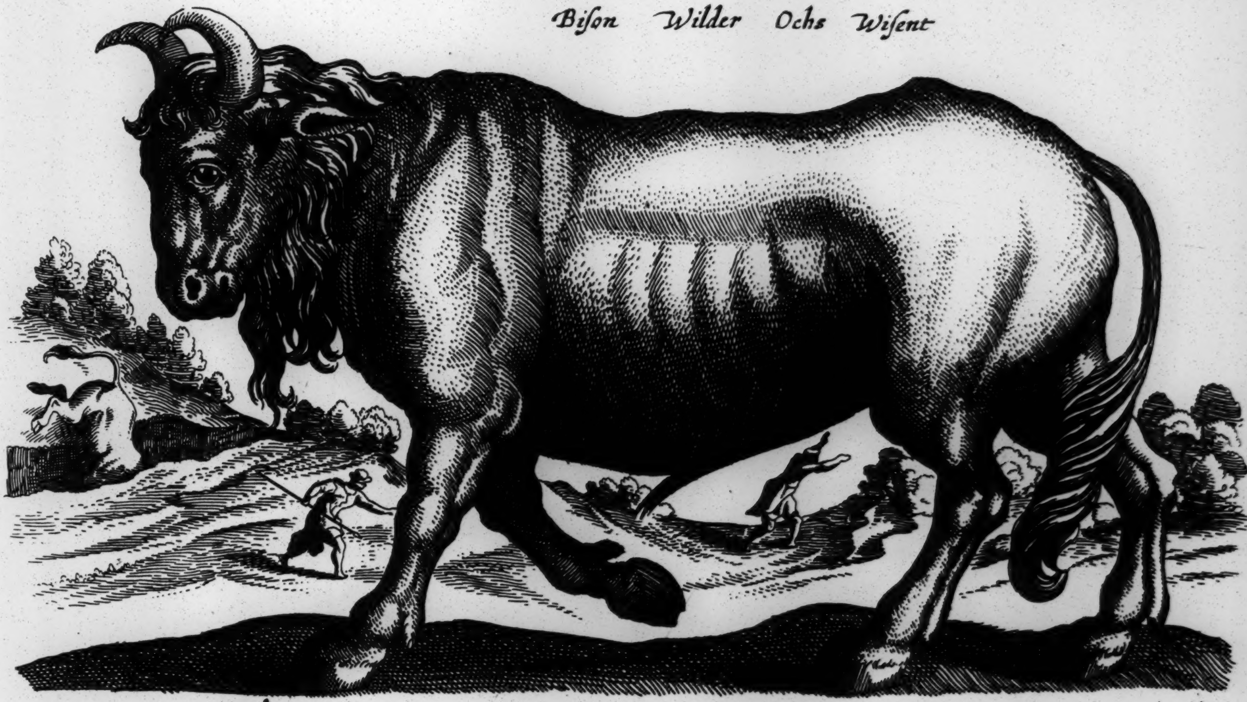
Kalb



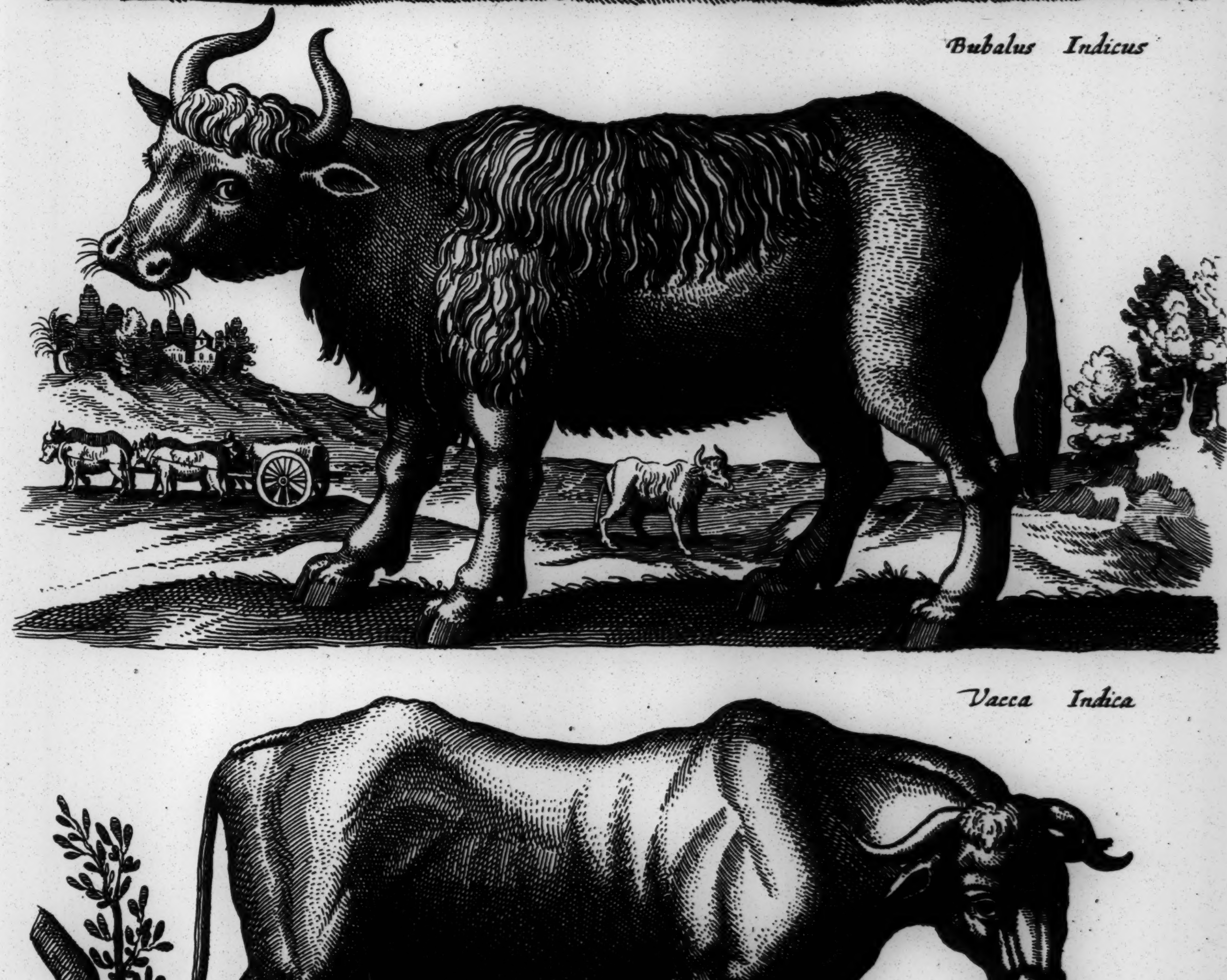

Taurus
Ochs

Tab. XVI

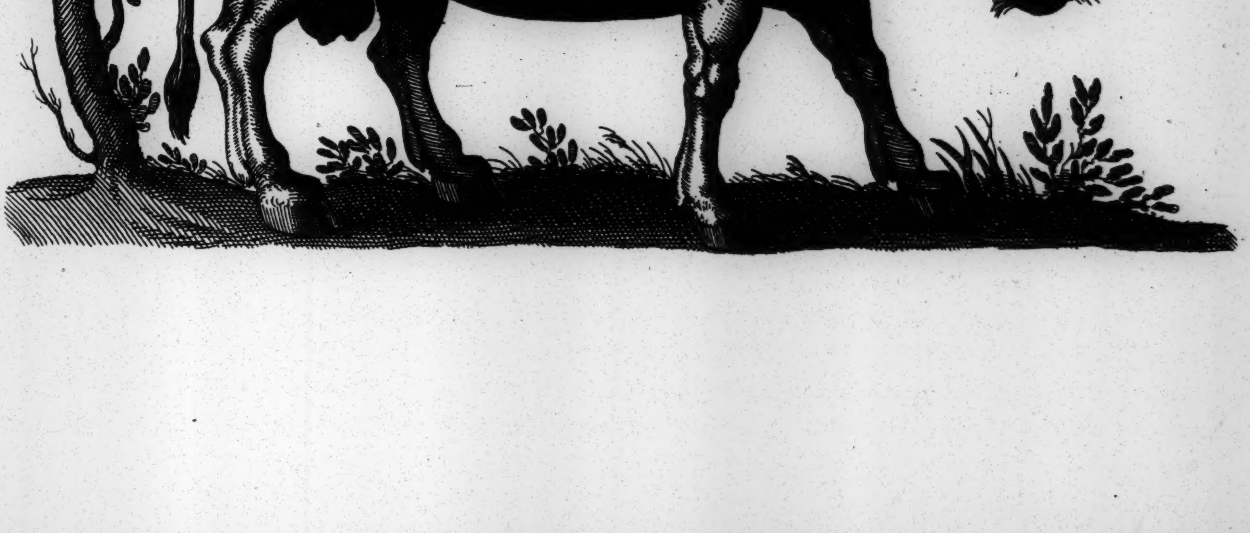
Biſon Wilder Ochs Wiſent



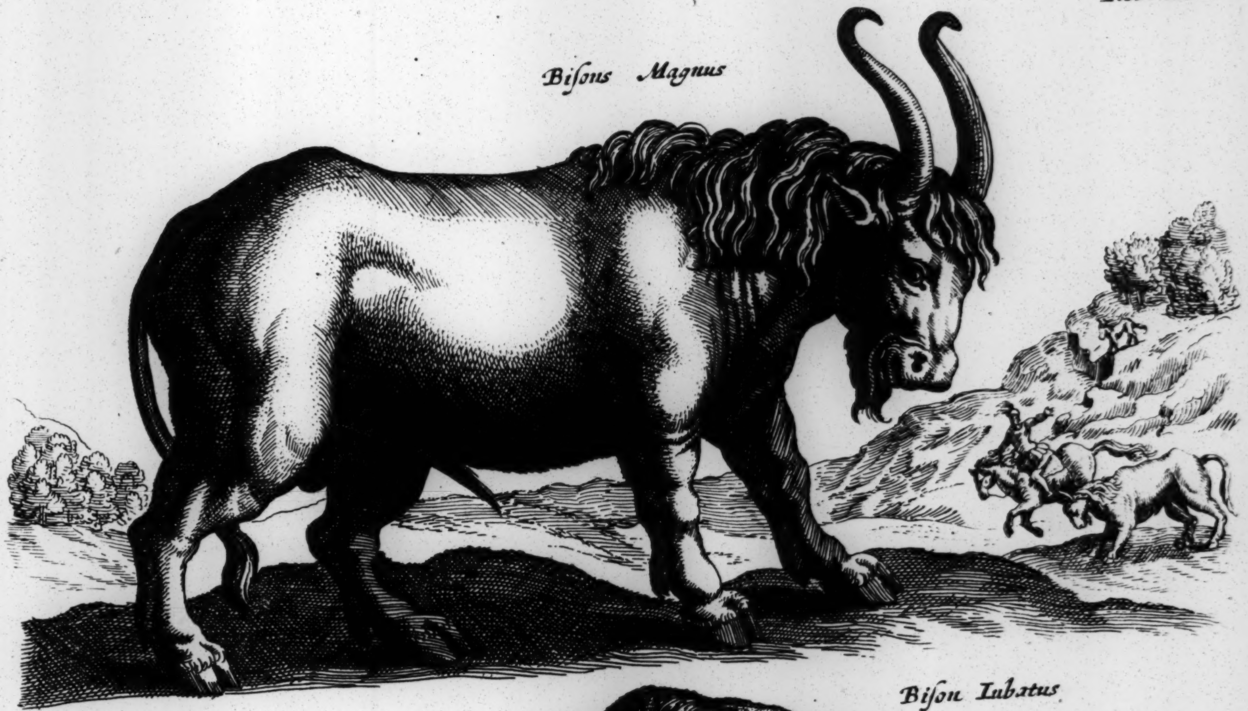
Bubalus Indicus



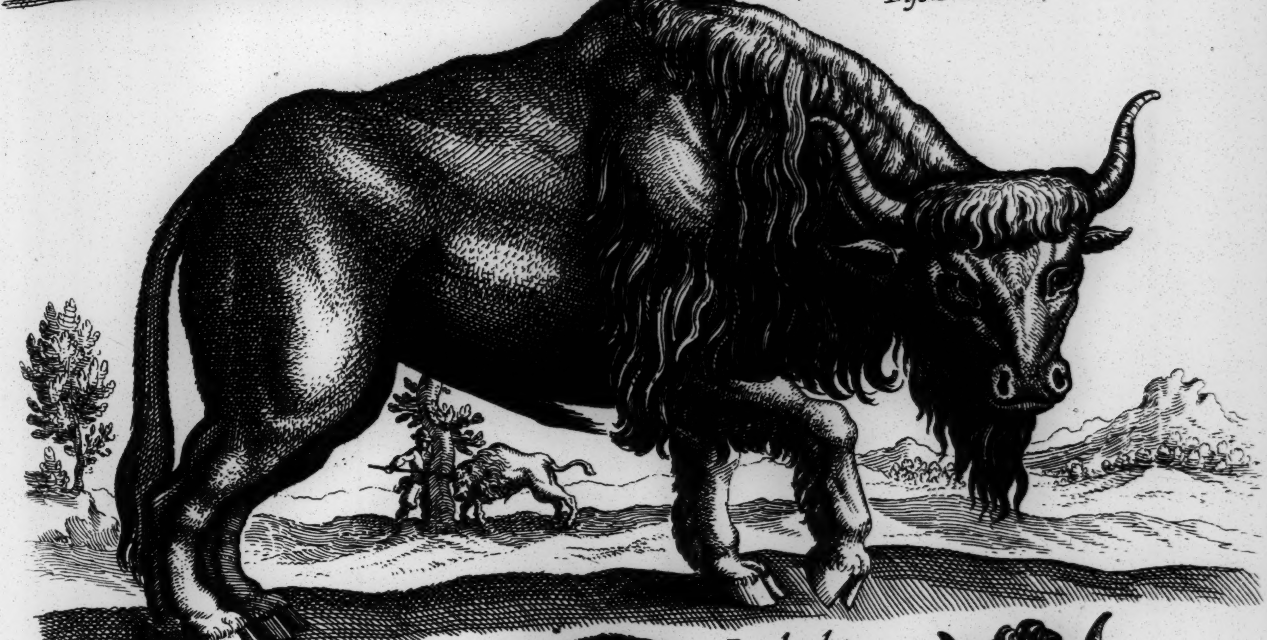
Vacca Indica



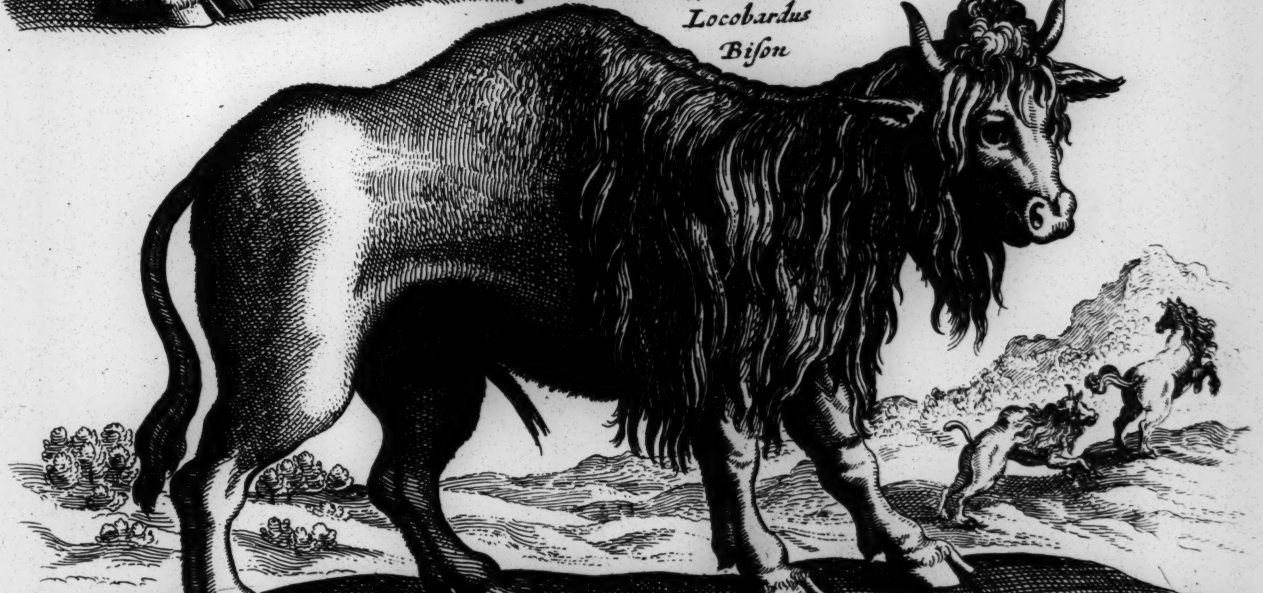
Biſons Magnus



Biſon Iubatus

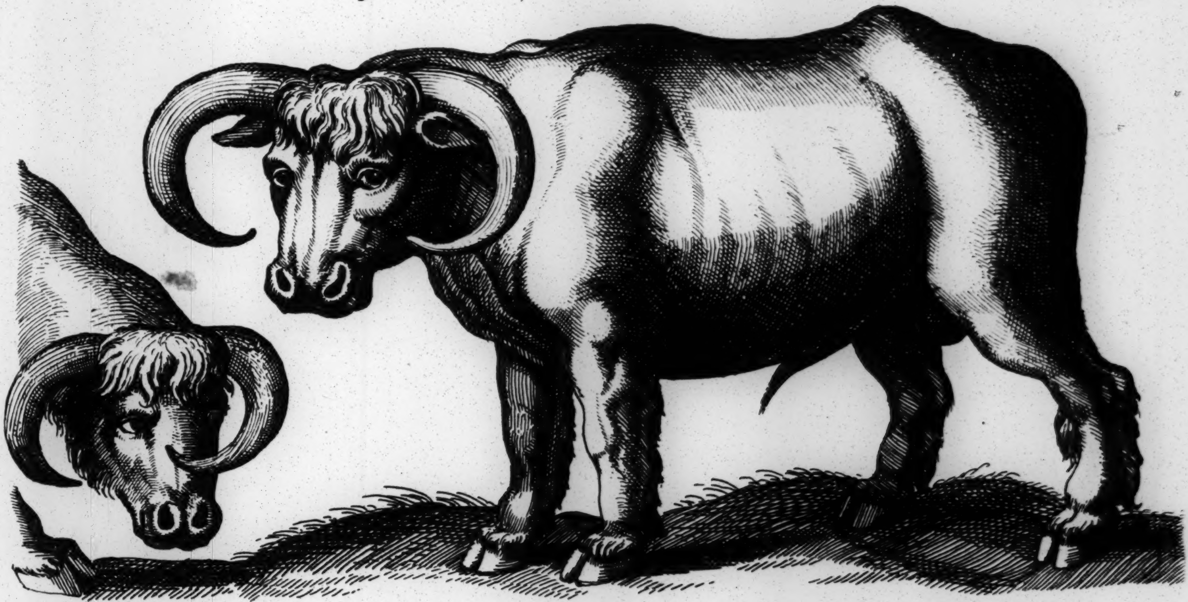


Locobardus Biſon

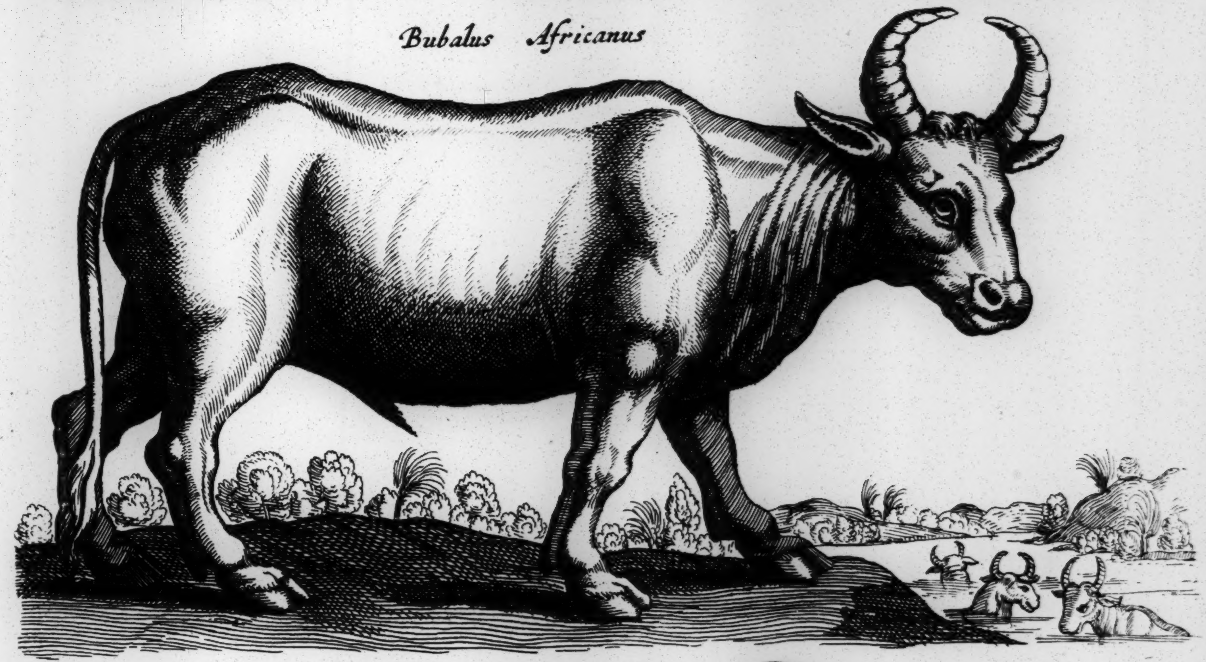


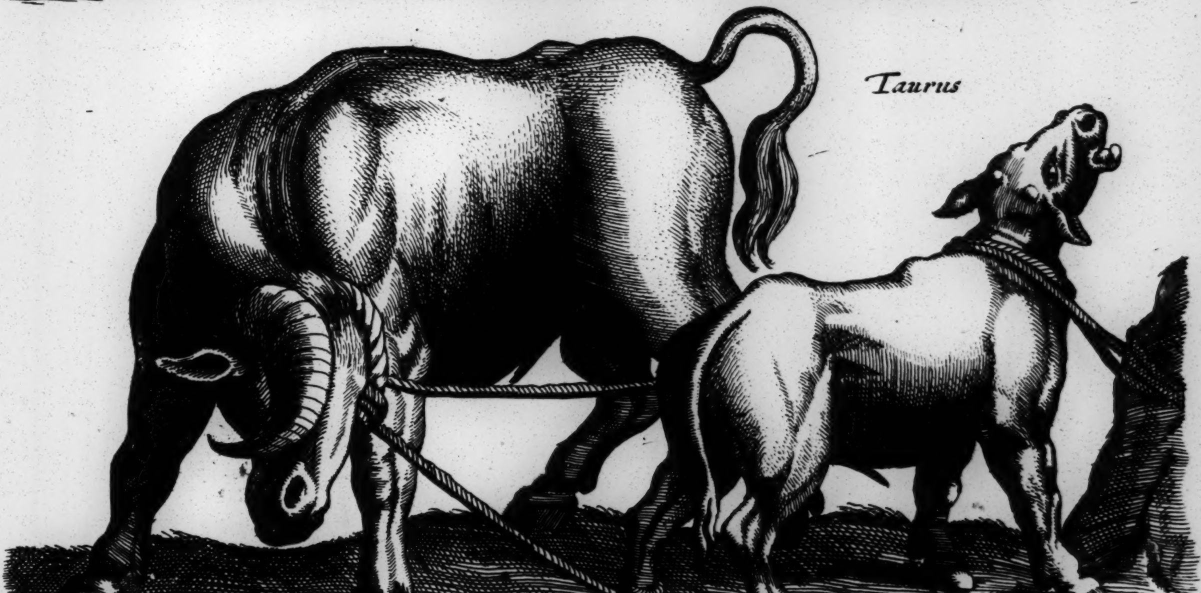
Tab. XVIII

Bonaſus Muniſter wild Ochſen geſchlecht



Bubalus Africanus

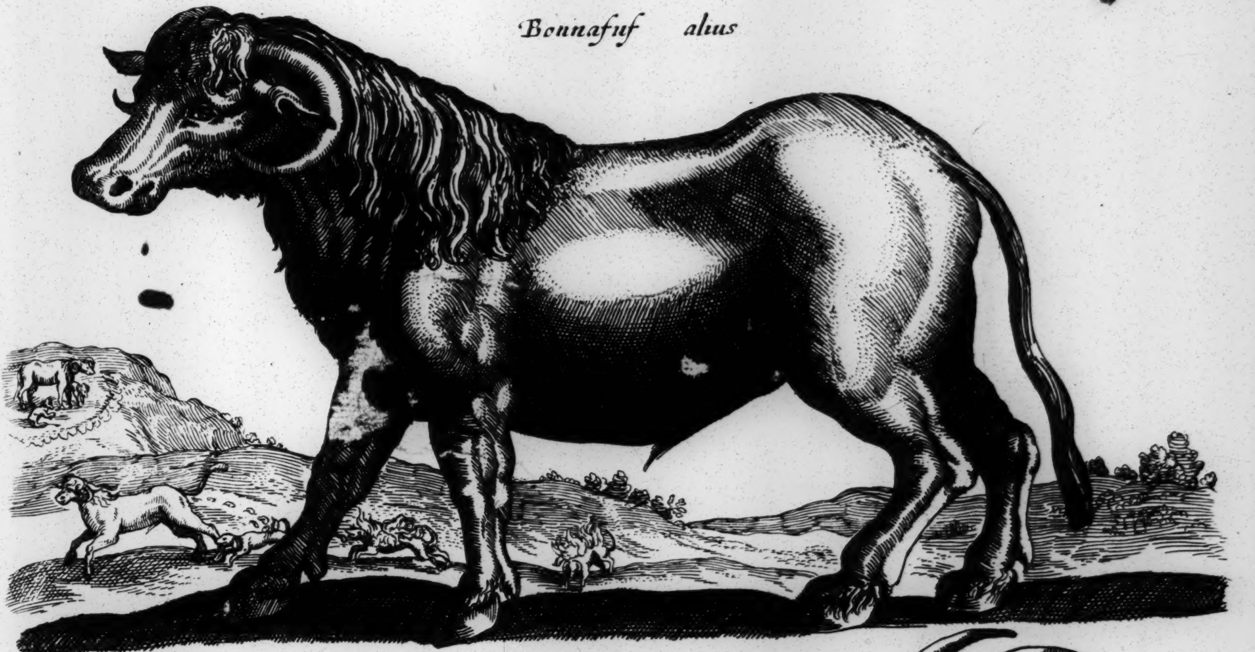




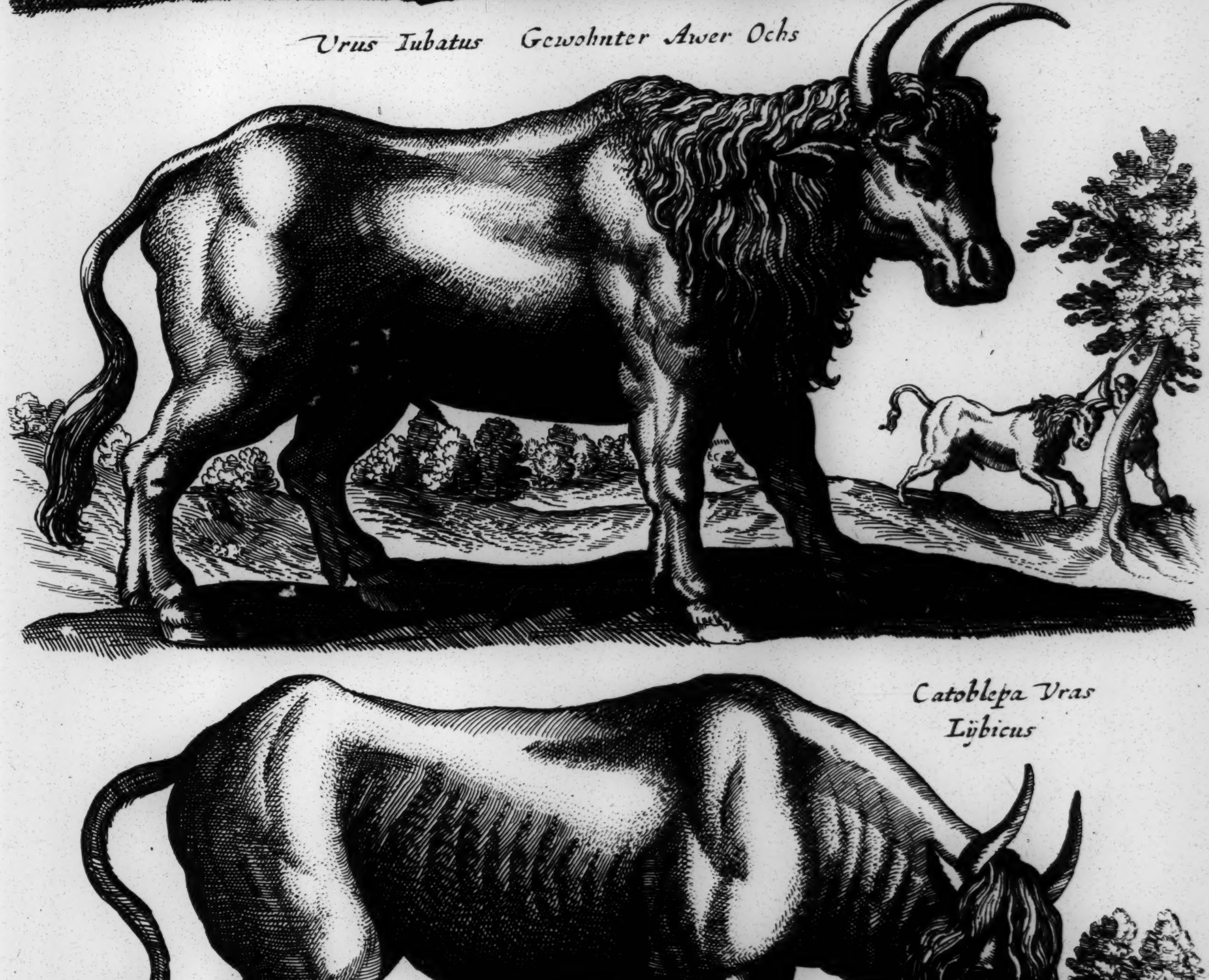
Taurus

Tab. XIX

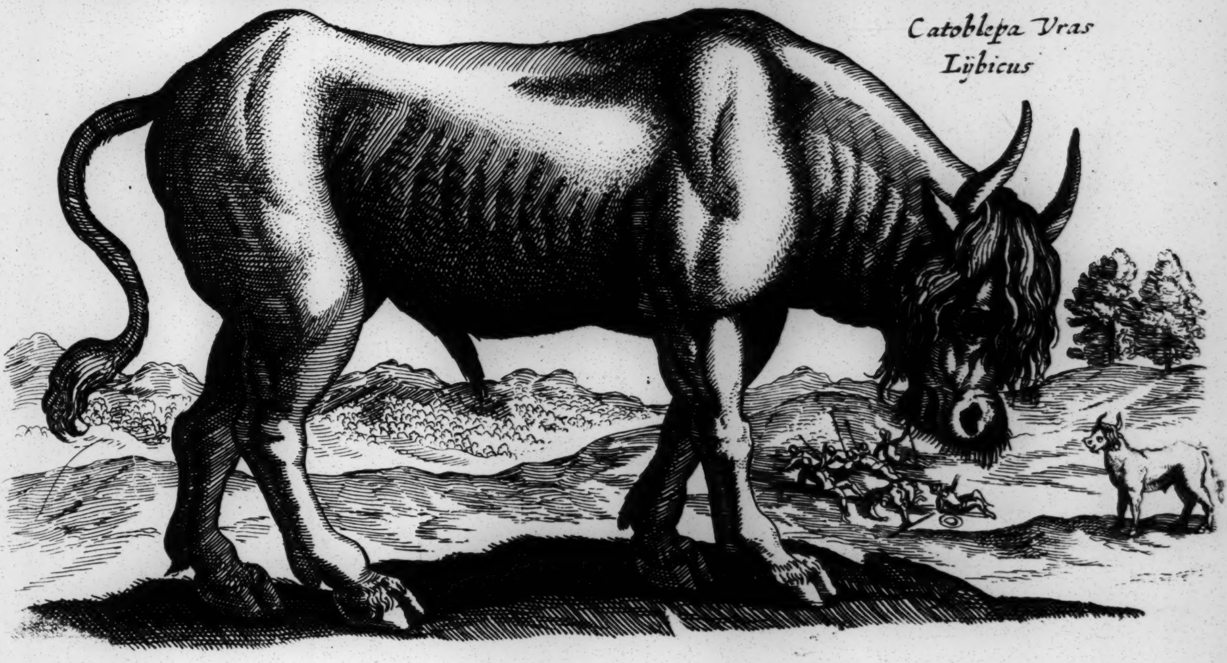
Bonnaſuſ alius



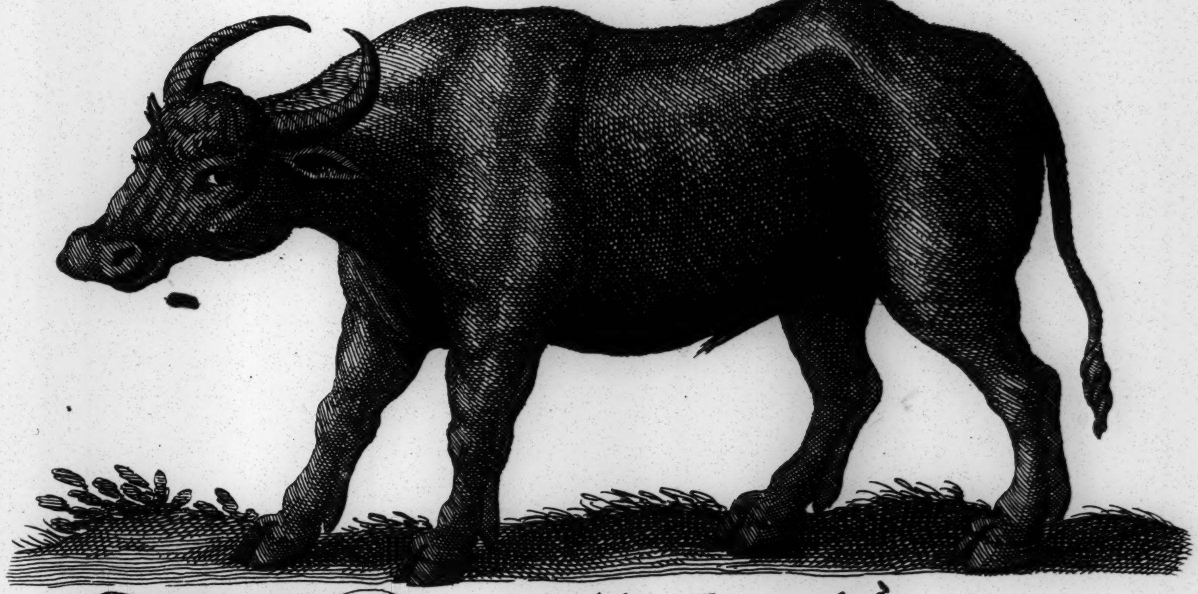
Vrus Iubatus Gewohnter Awer Ochs



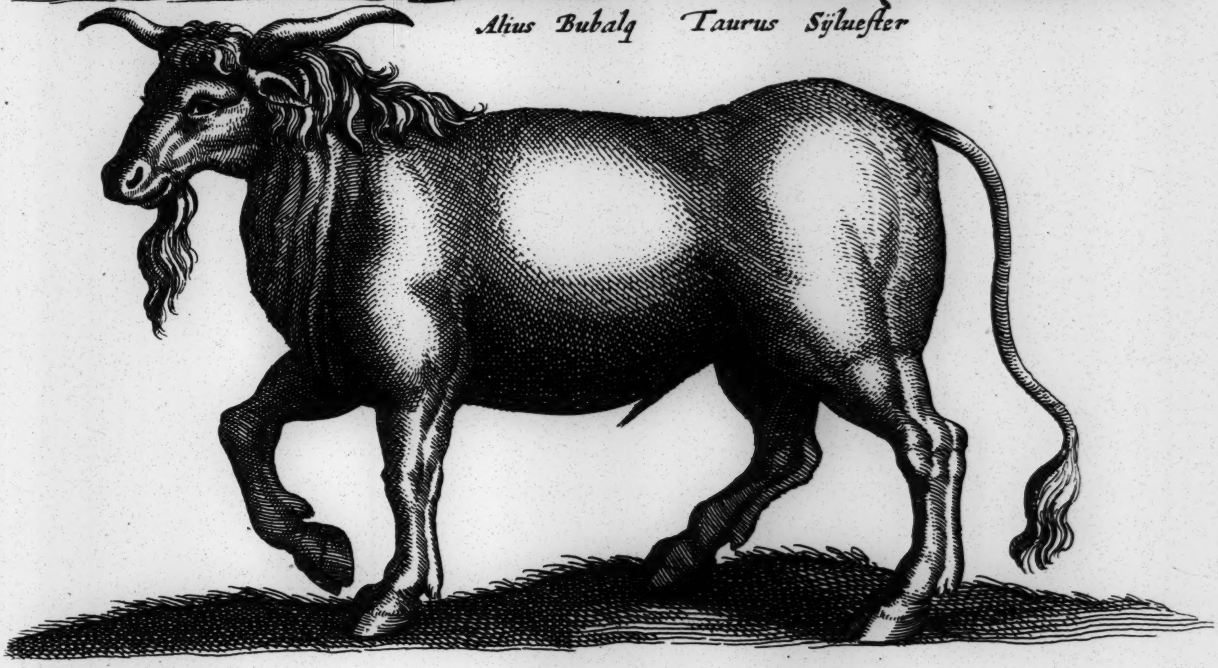
Catoblepa Vras
Lÿbicus



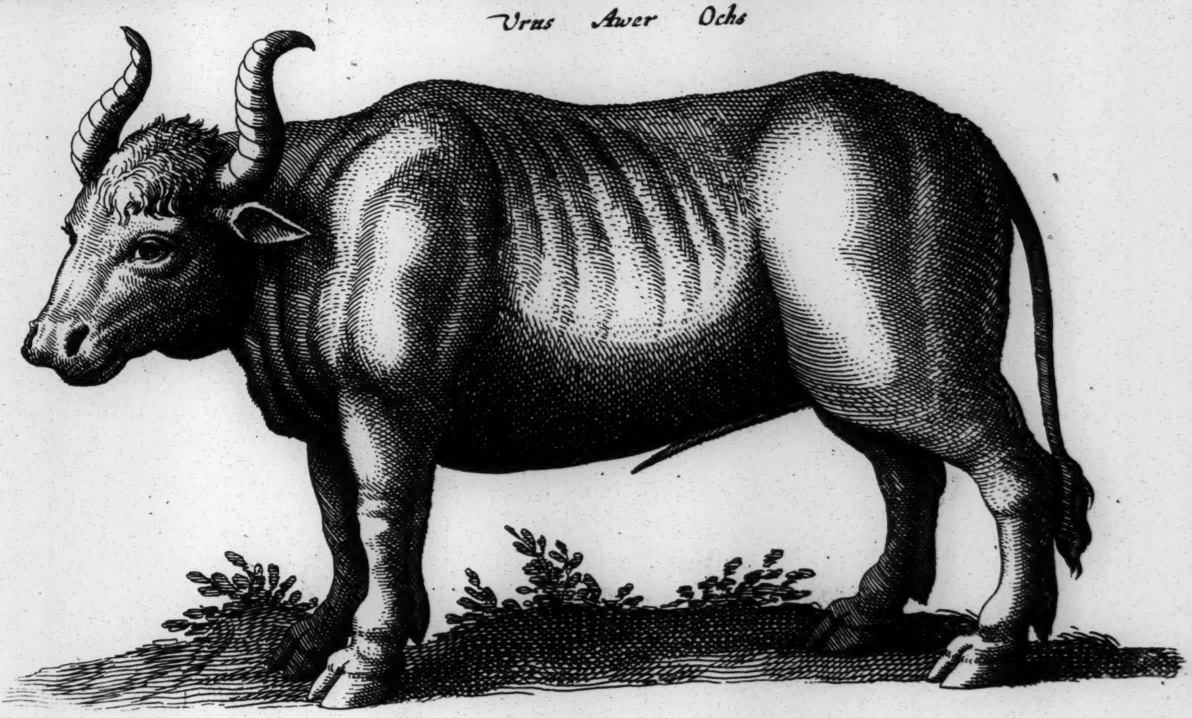
Bubalus Buffel



Alius Bubalq Taurus Sÿlueſter

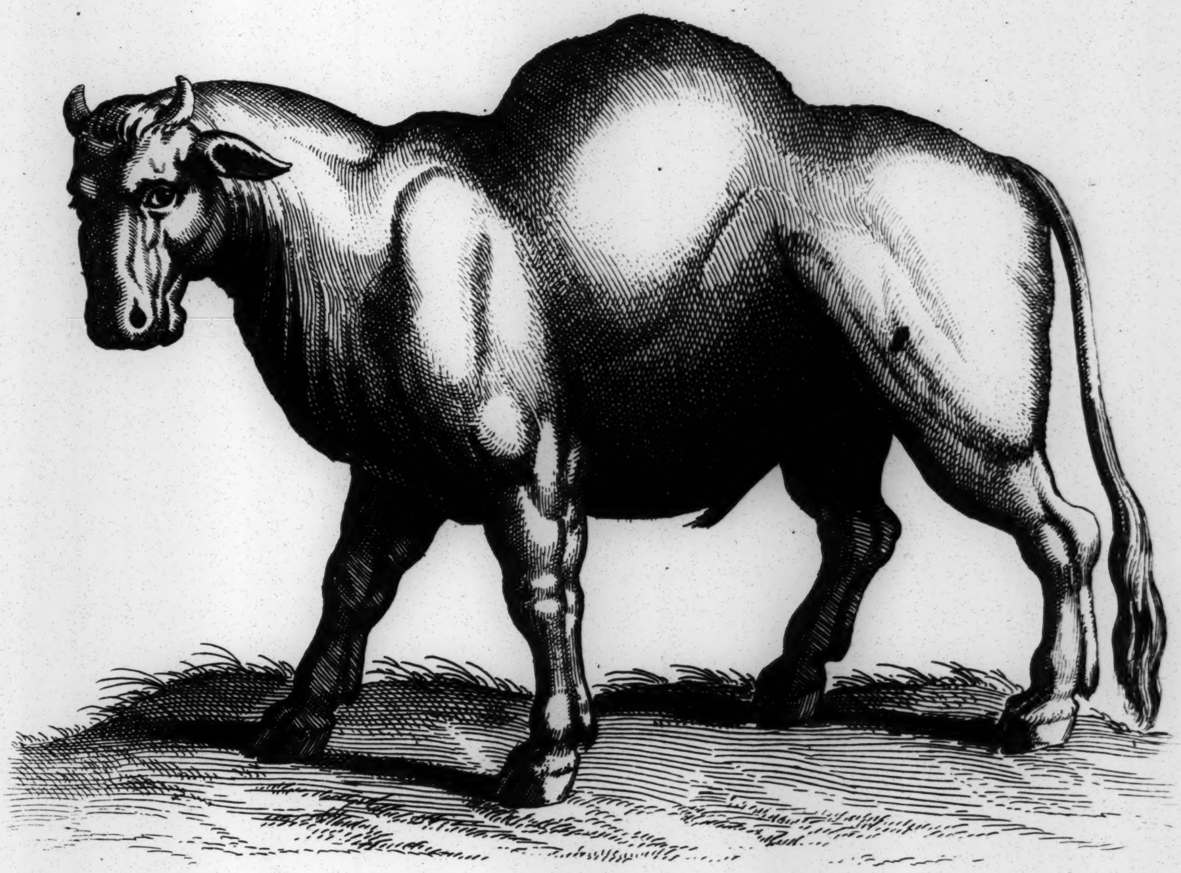


Vrus Awer Ochs

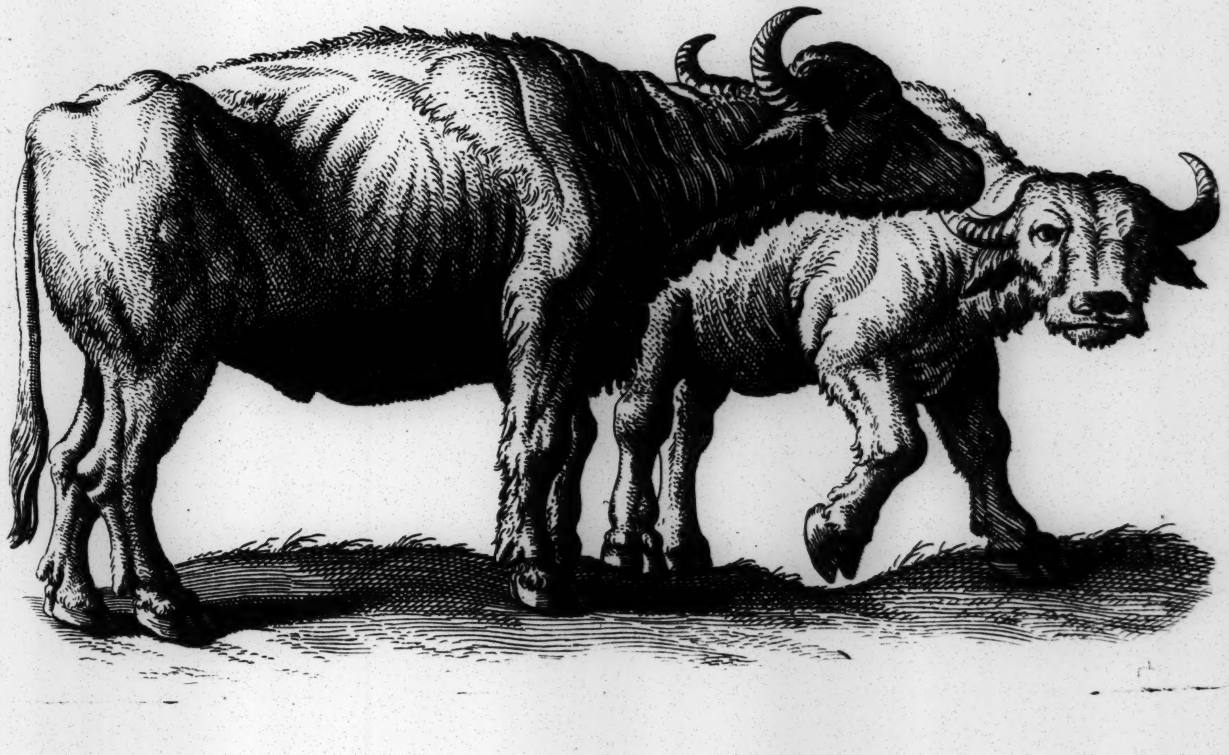


Tab. XXI

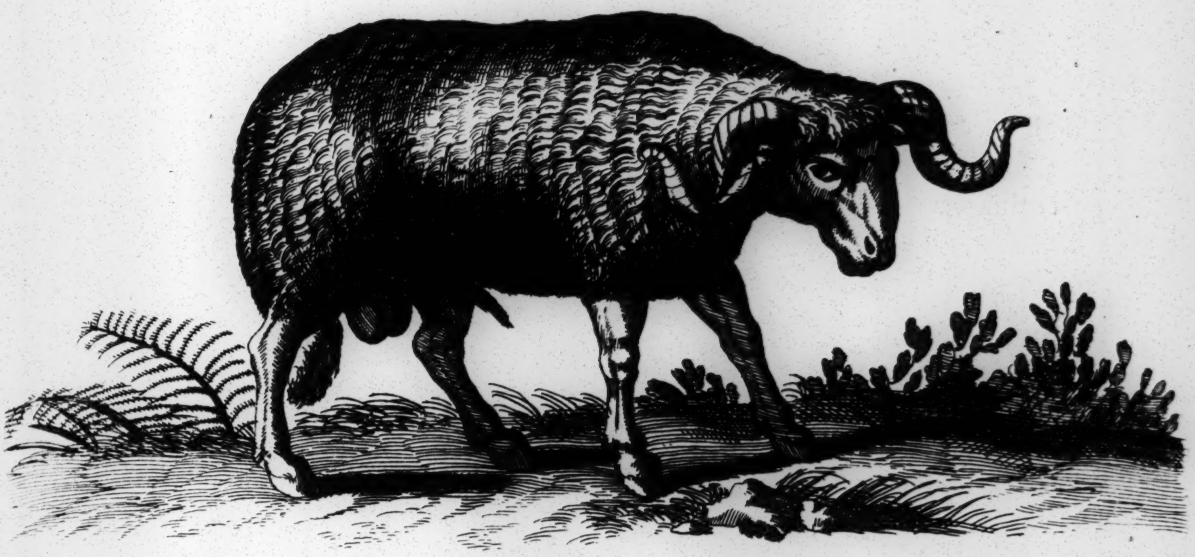
Bos Scijthicus

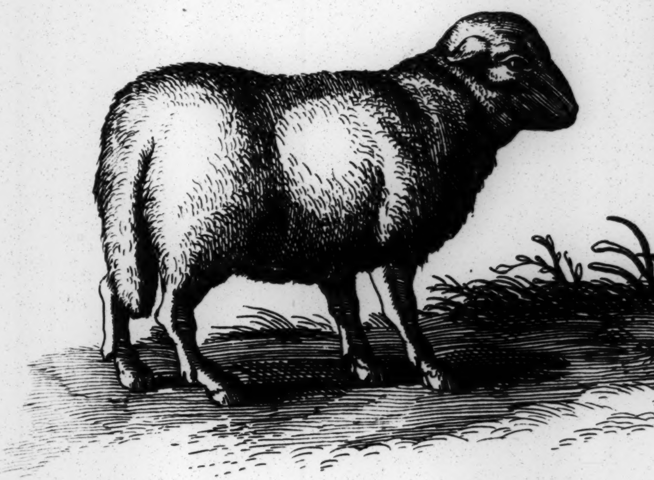


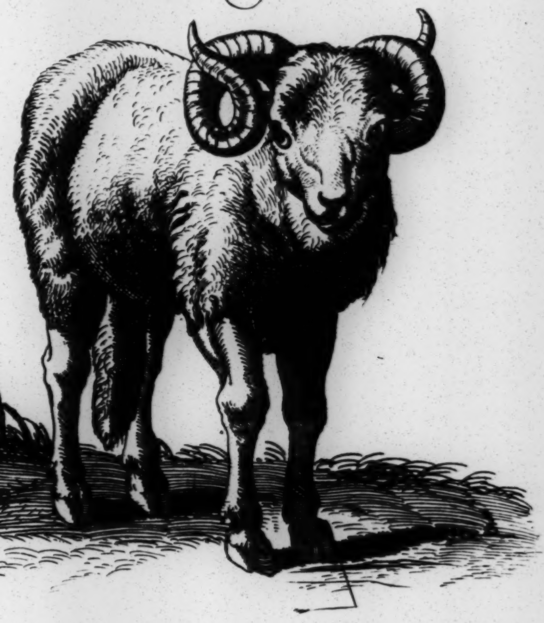
Bubali Iuveuci Iunge Buffel

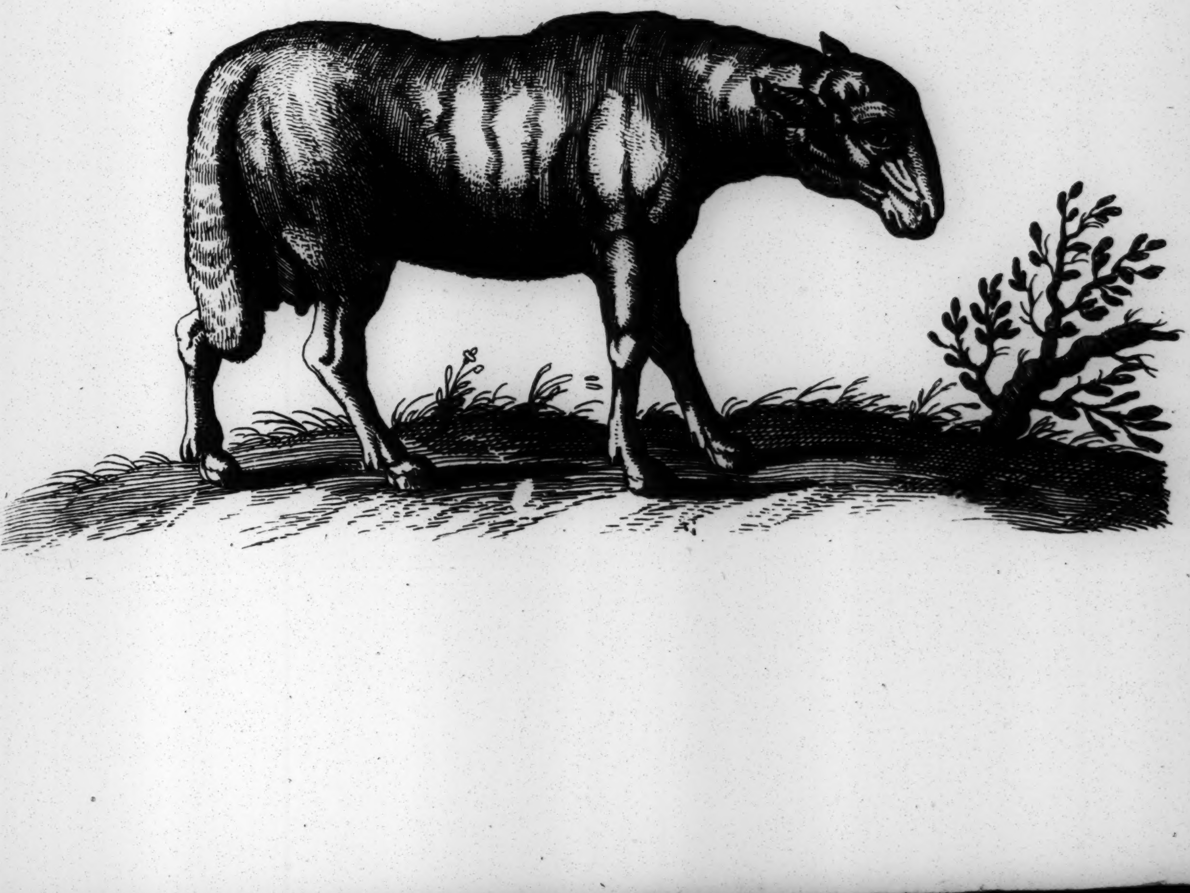


Tab. XXII

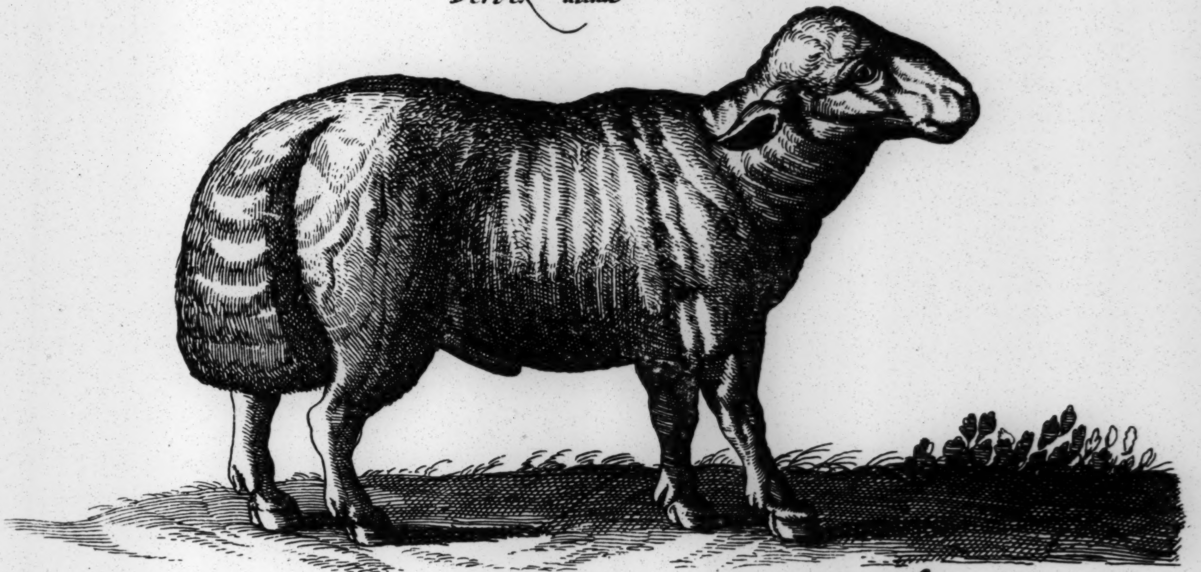

Aries *Wieder*


Agnus *Lam*

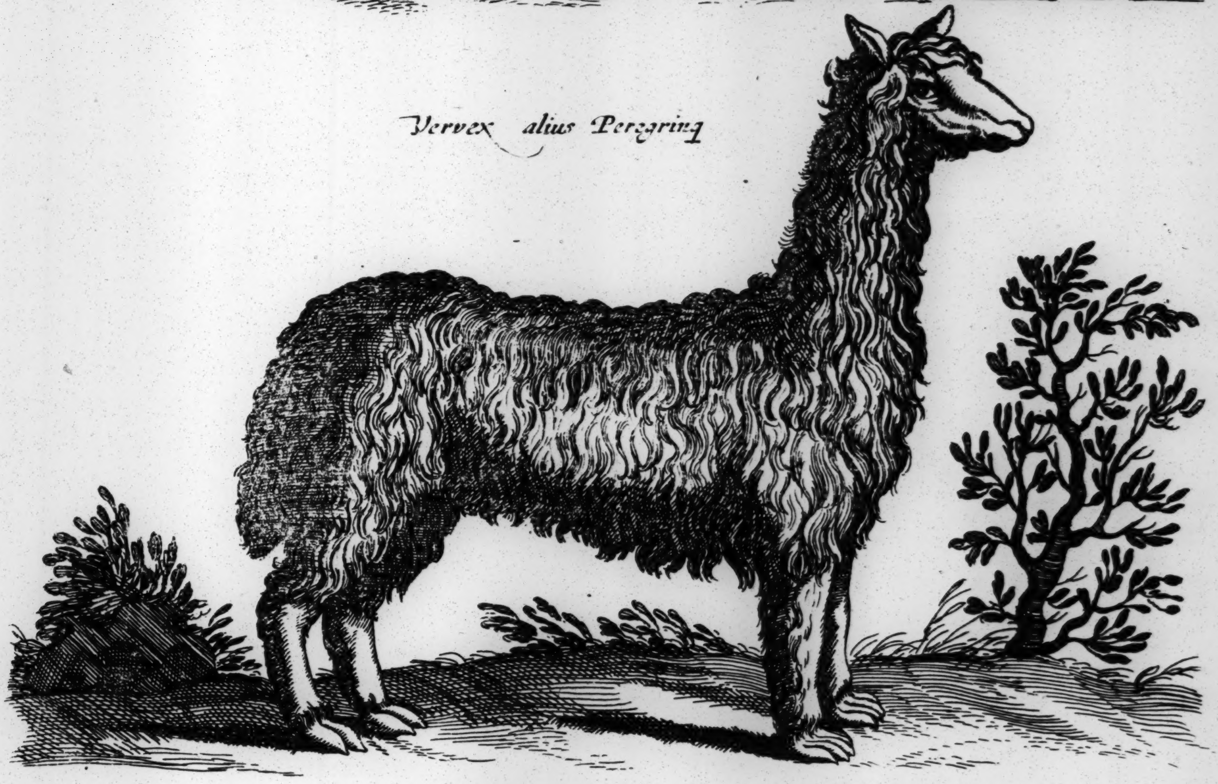

Vervex *Hamel*


Ovis *Peregrina*

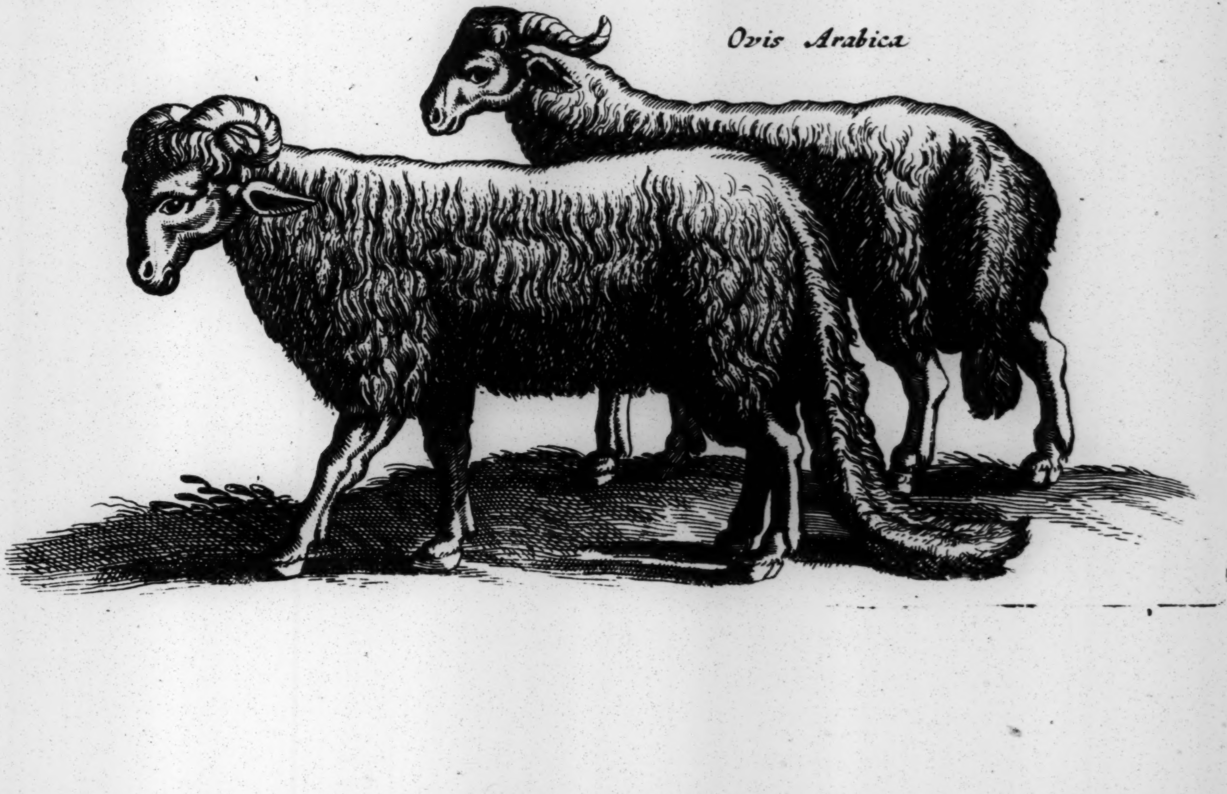
Vervex aliud



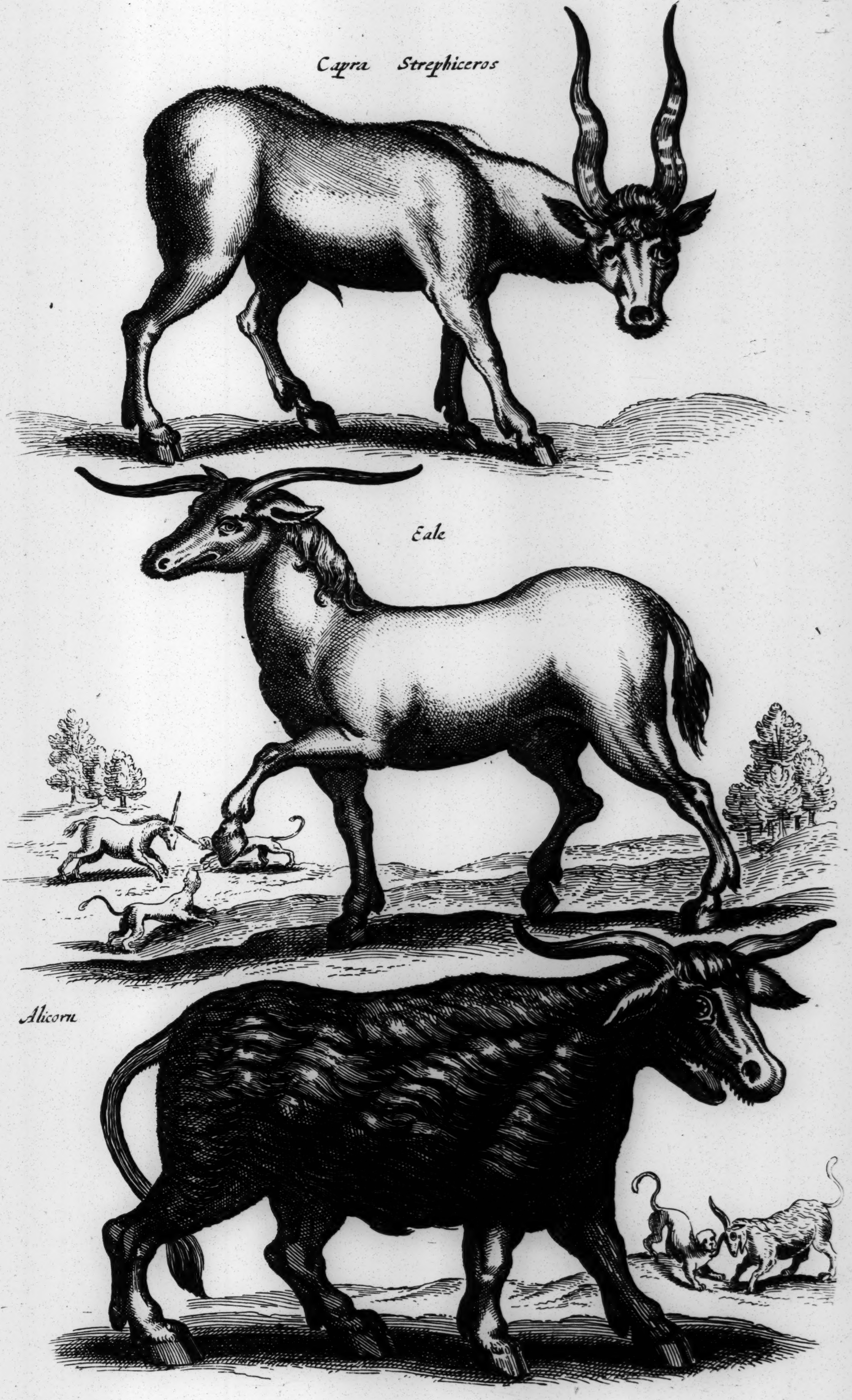
Vervex alius Peregrinꝰ



Ovis Arabica

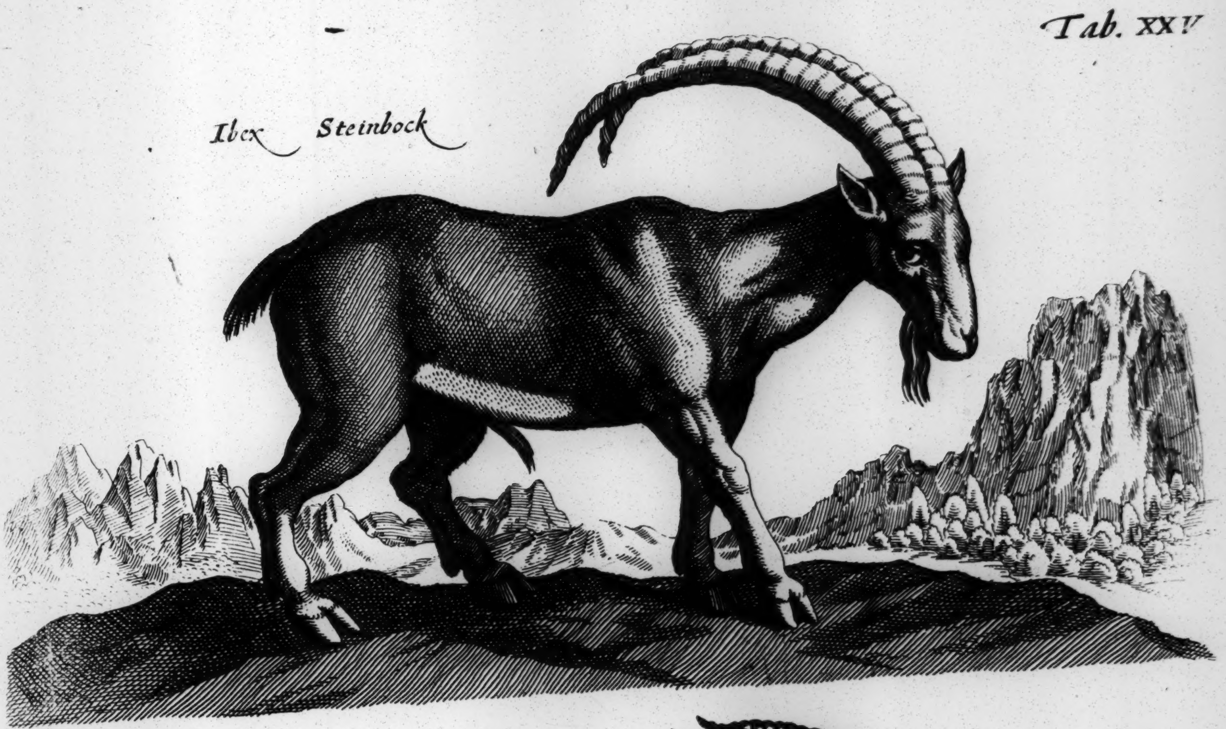


Tab. XXIV

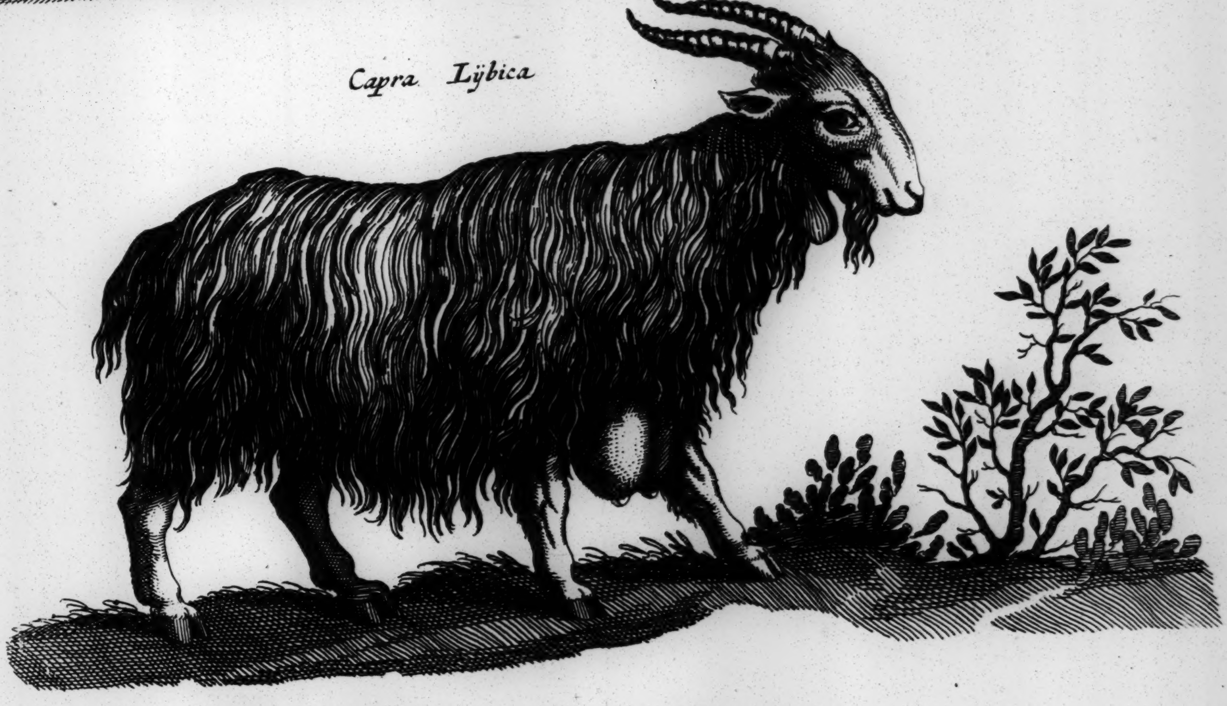

Capra Strephiceros
Eale
Alicorn

Tab. XXV

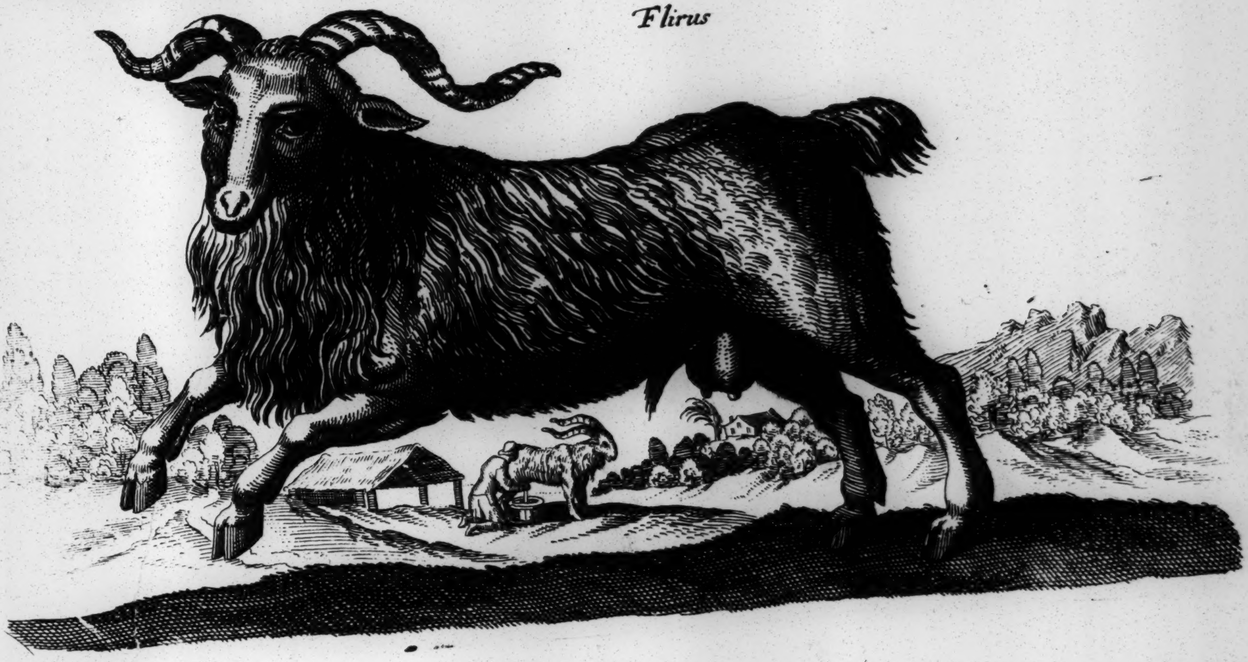
Ibex Steinbock



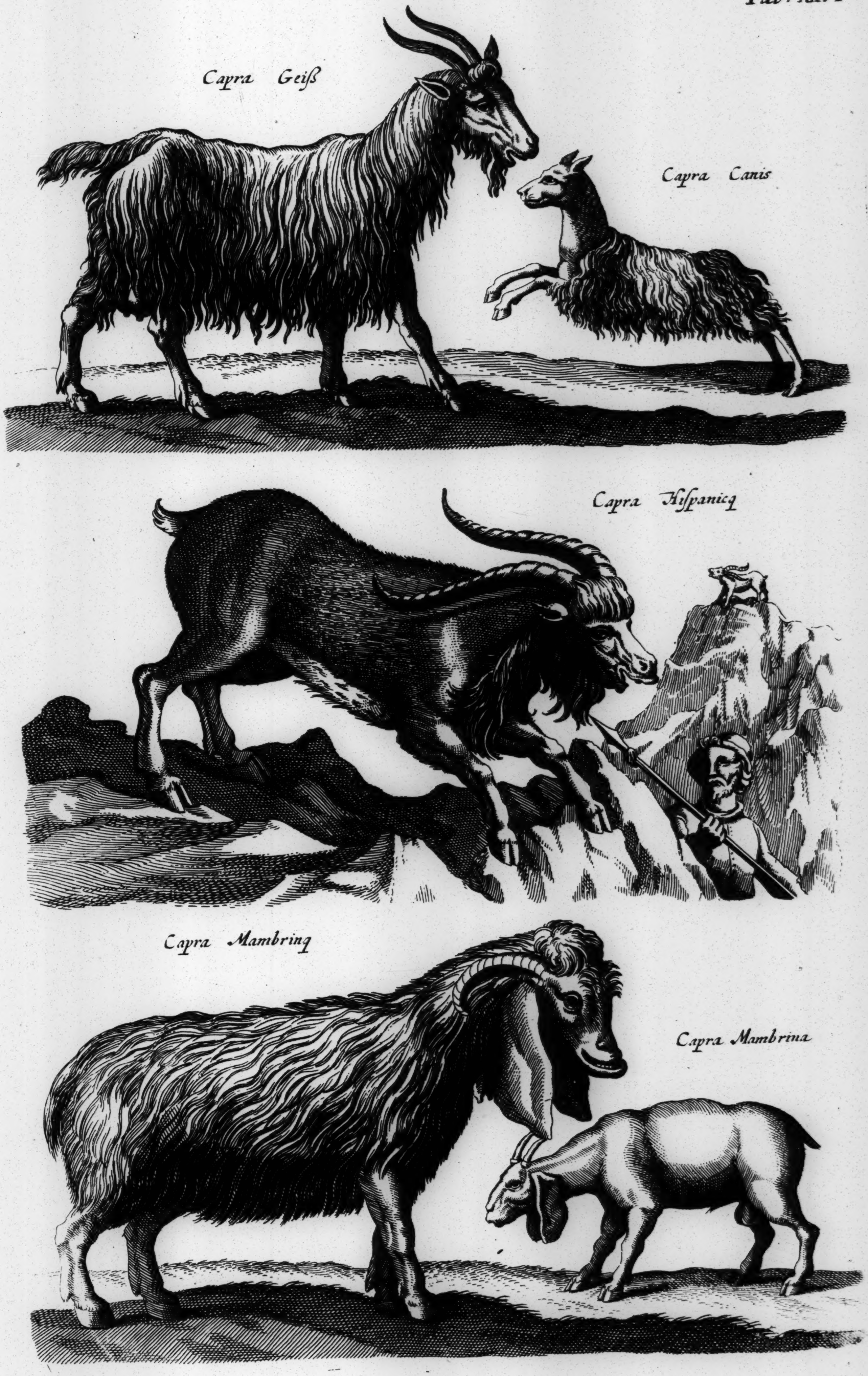
Capra Lÿbica



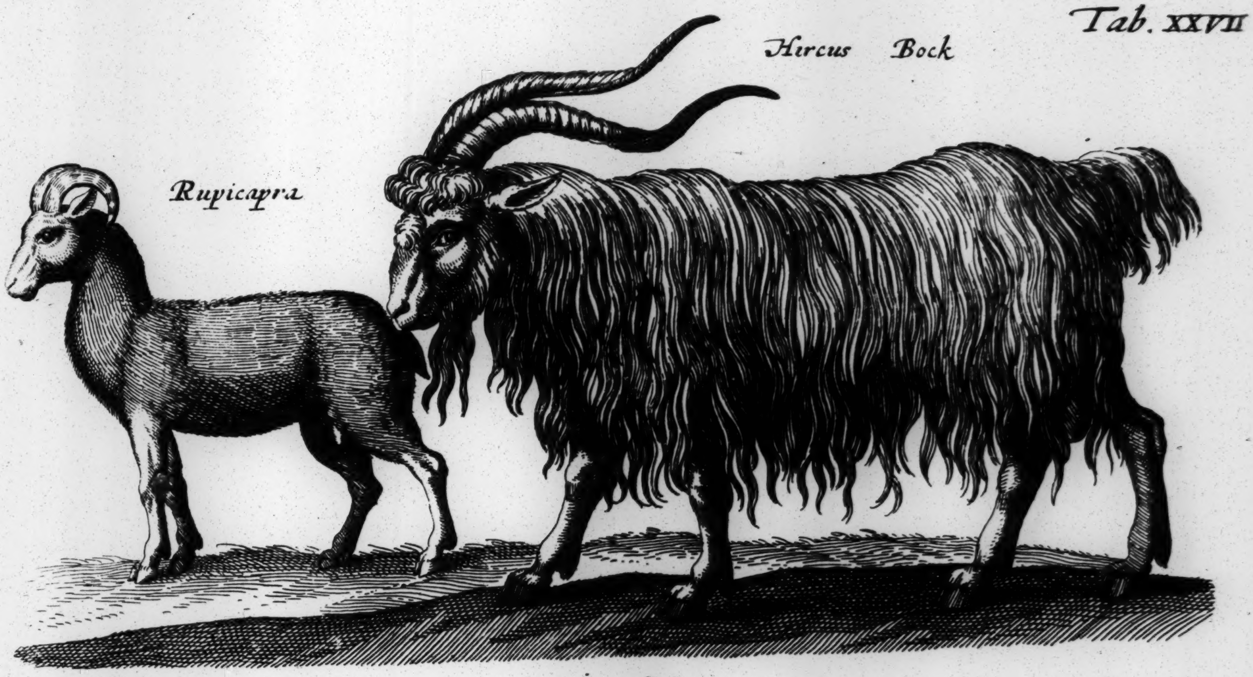
Flirus

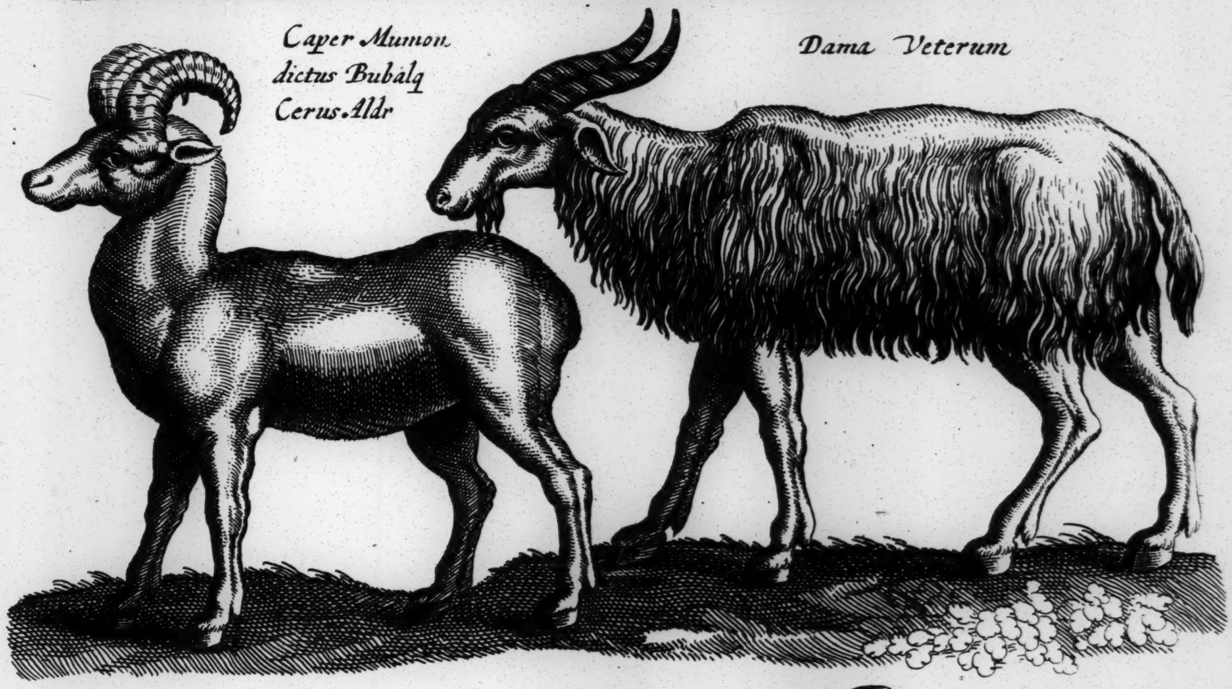


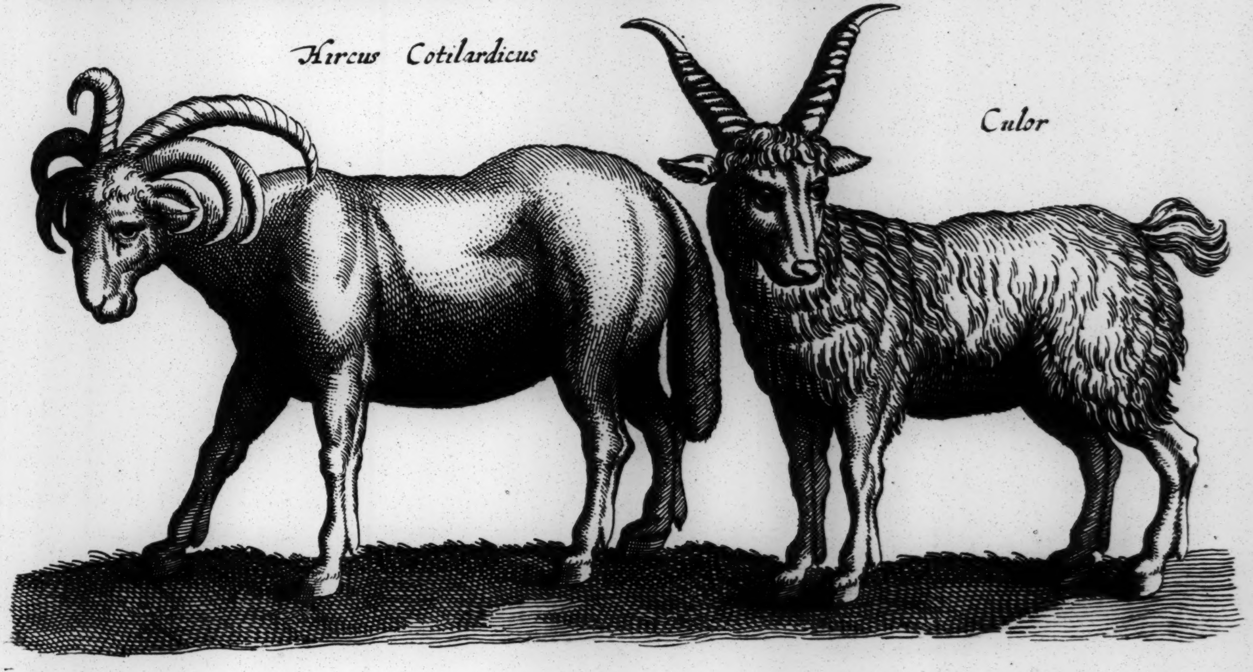
Tab. XXVI


Capra Geiß
Capra Canis
Capra Hiſpanica
Capra Mambrina
Capra Mambrina

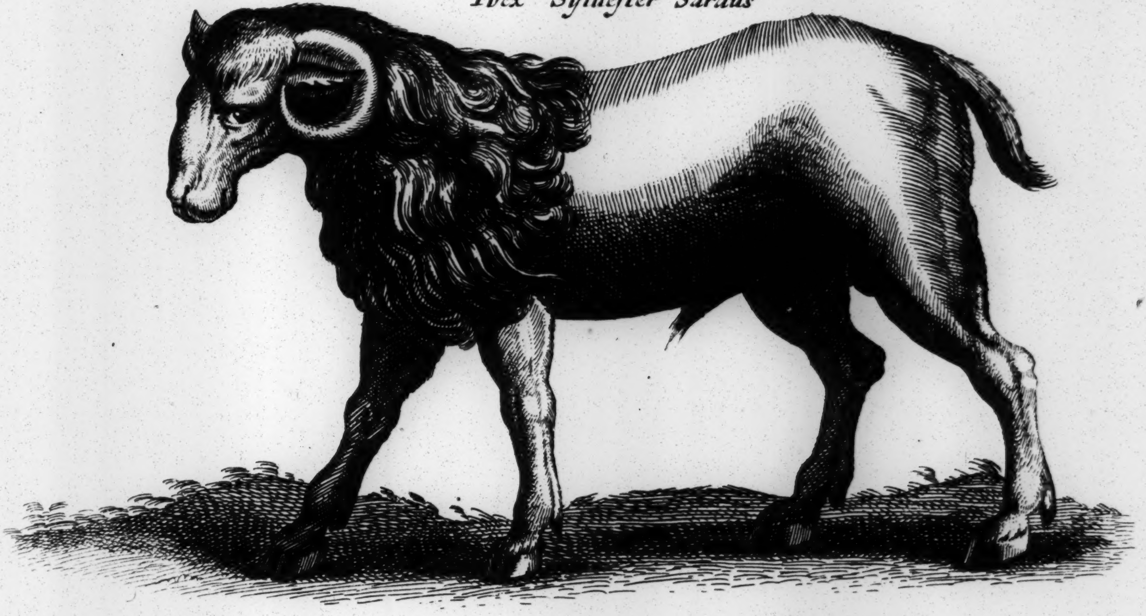
Tab. XXVII


Rupicapra
Hircus Bock

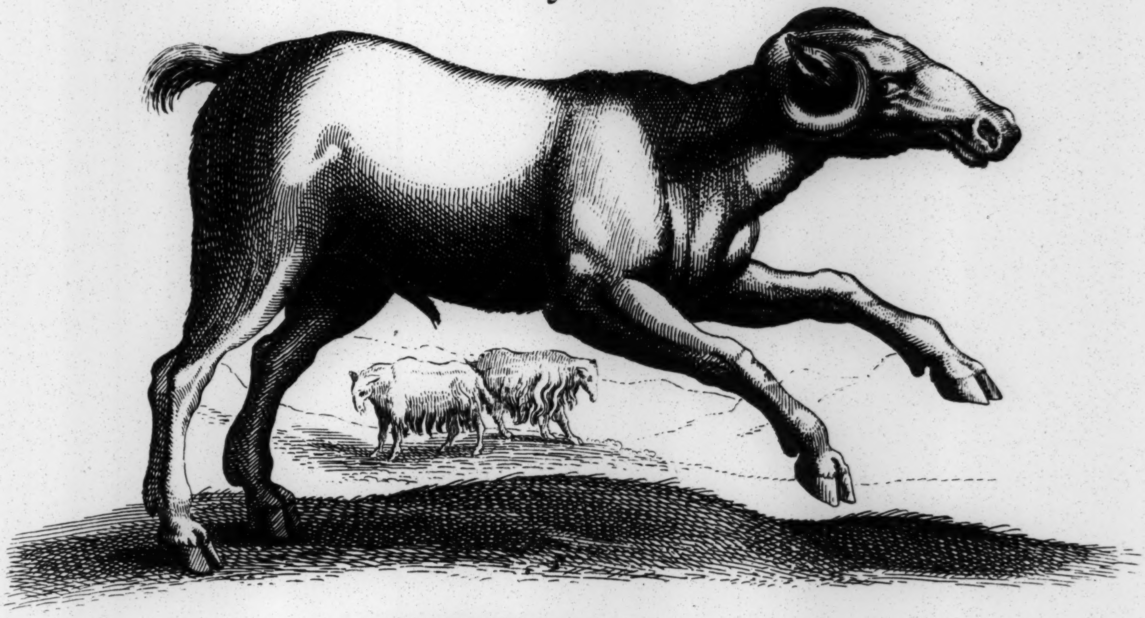

Caper Mumon
dictus Bubalq
Cerus Aldr
Dama Veterum


Hircus Cotilardicus
Culor

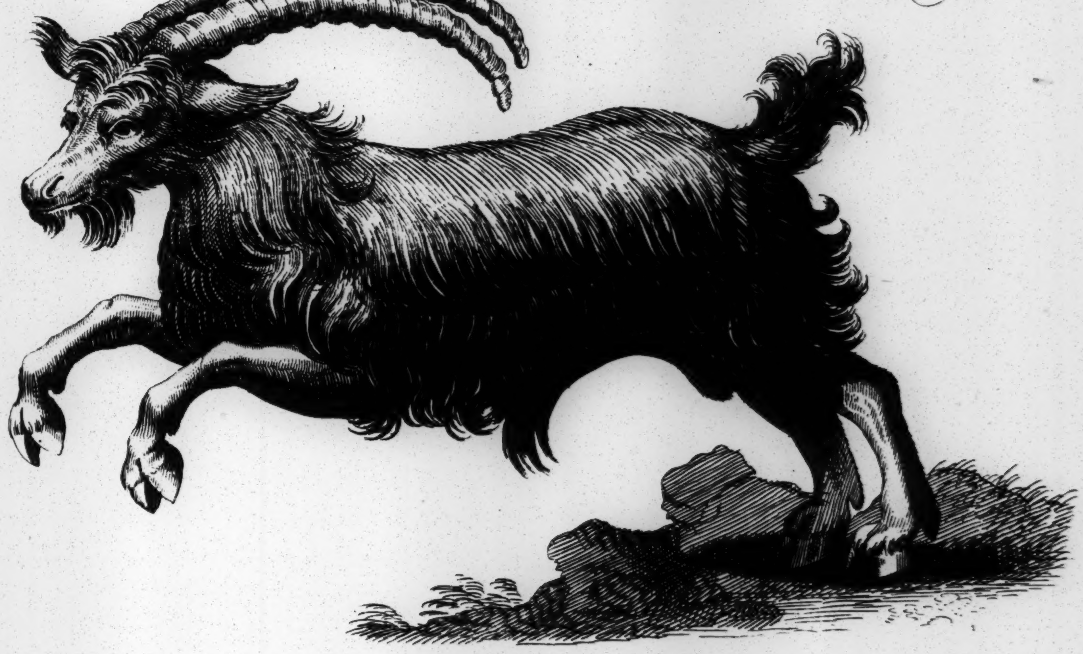
Tab. XXVIII



Ibex Sÿlueſter Sardus

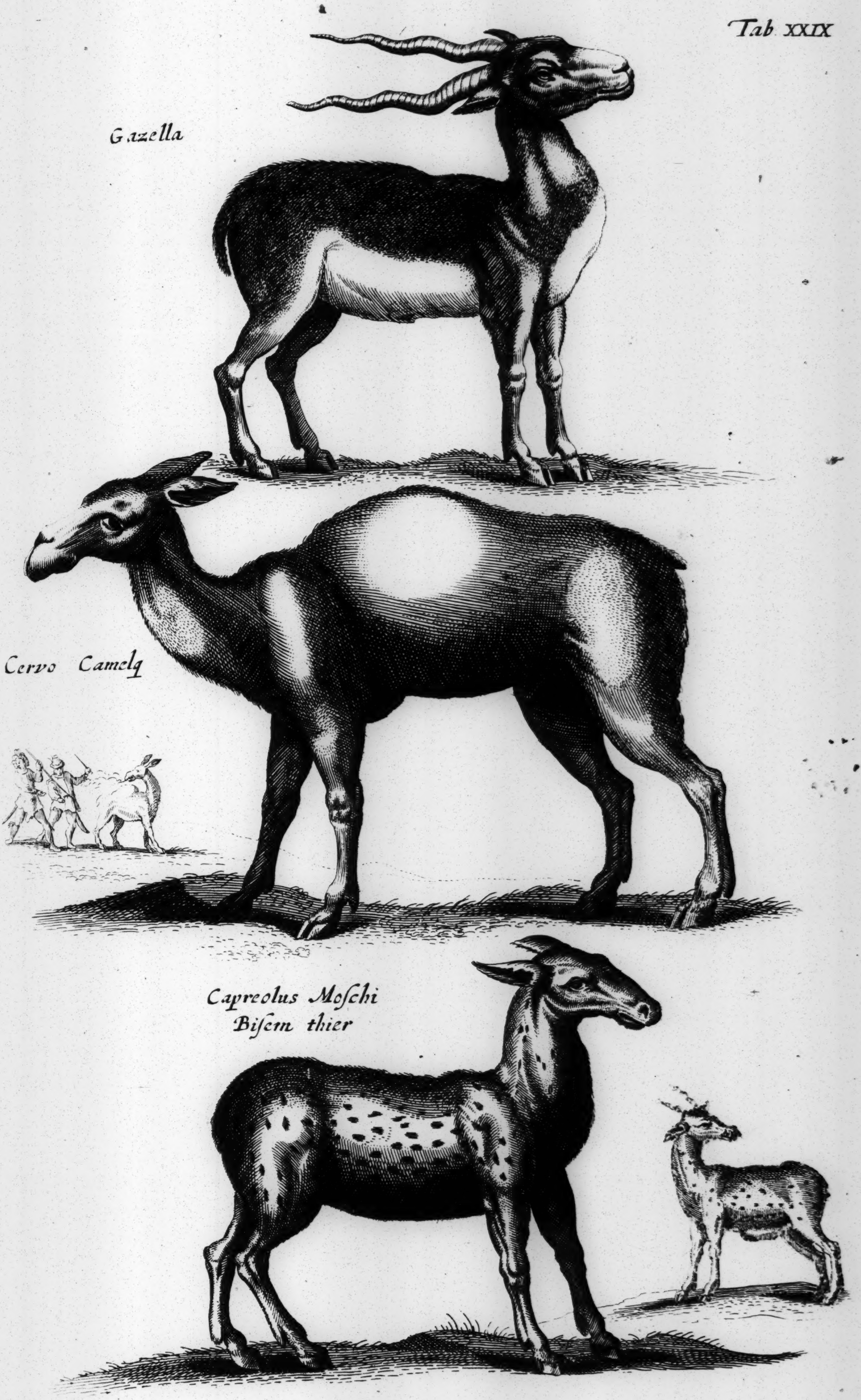


Muſimona



Trais Uel Ibex

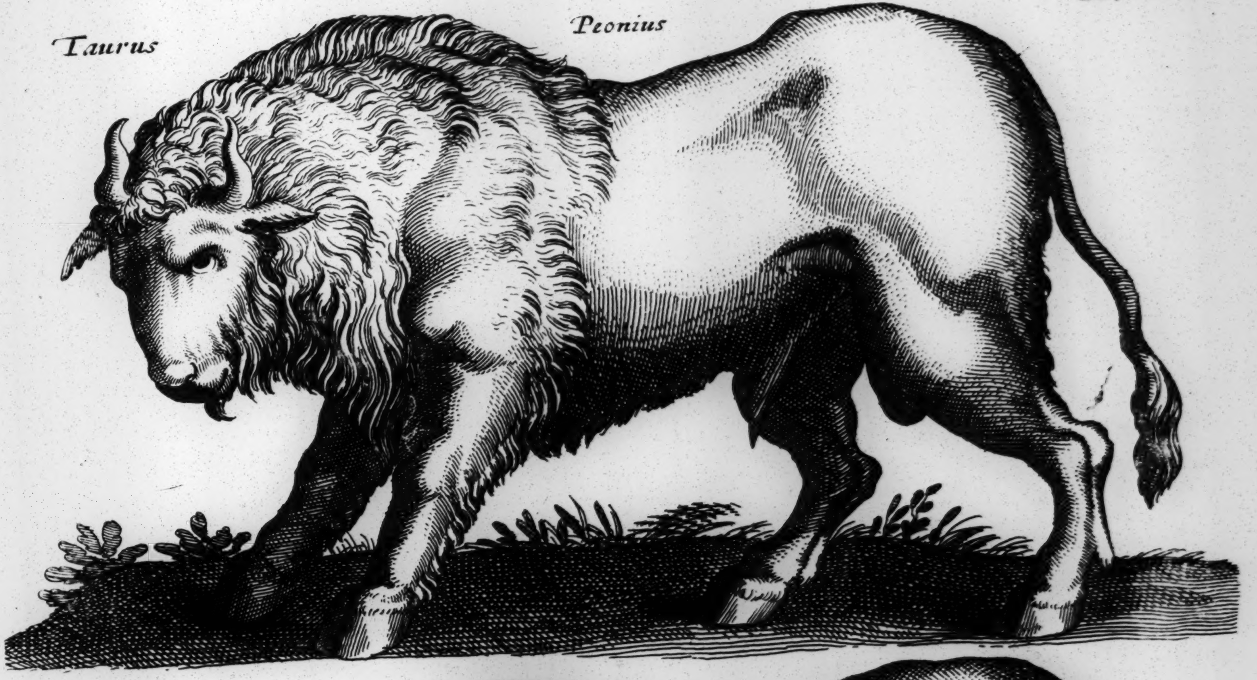
Tab. XXIX

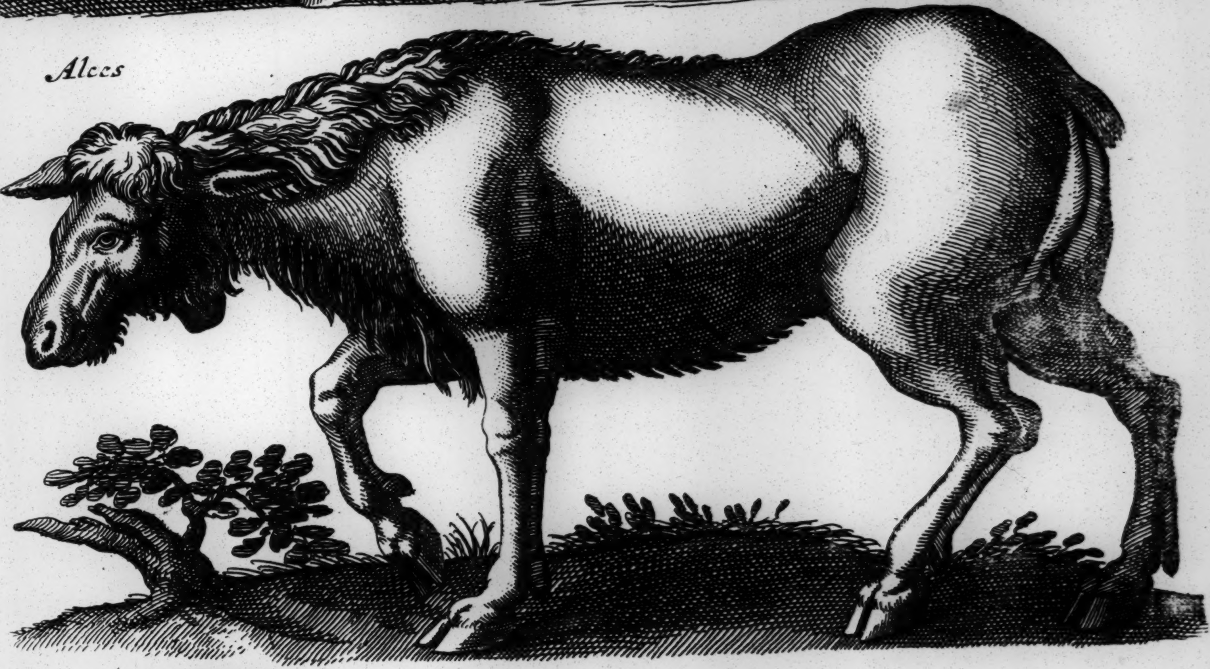


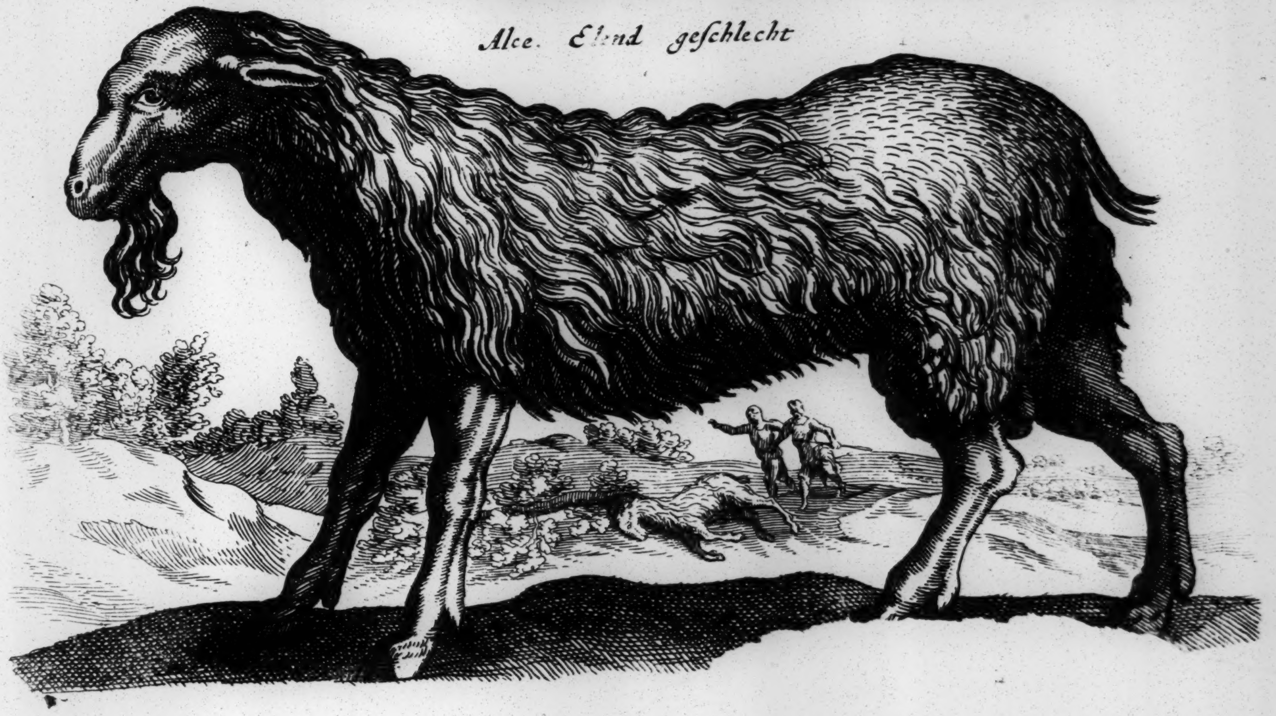
Gazella

Cervo Camelo

Capreolus Moſchi
Biſem thier

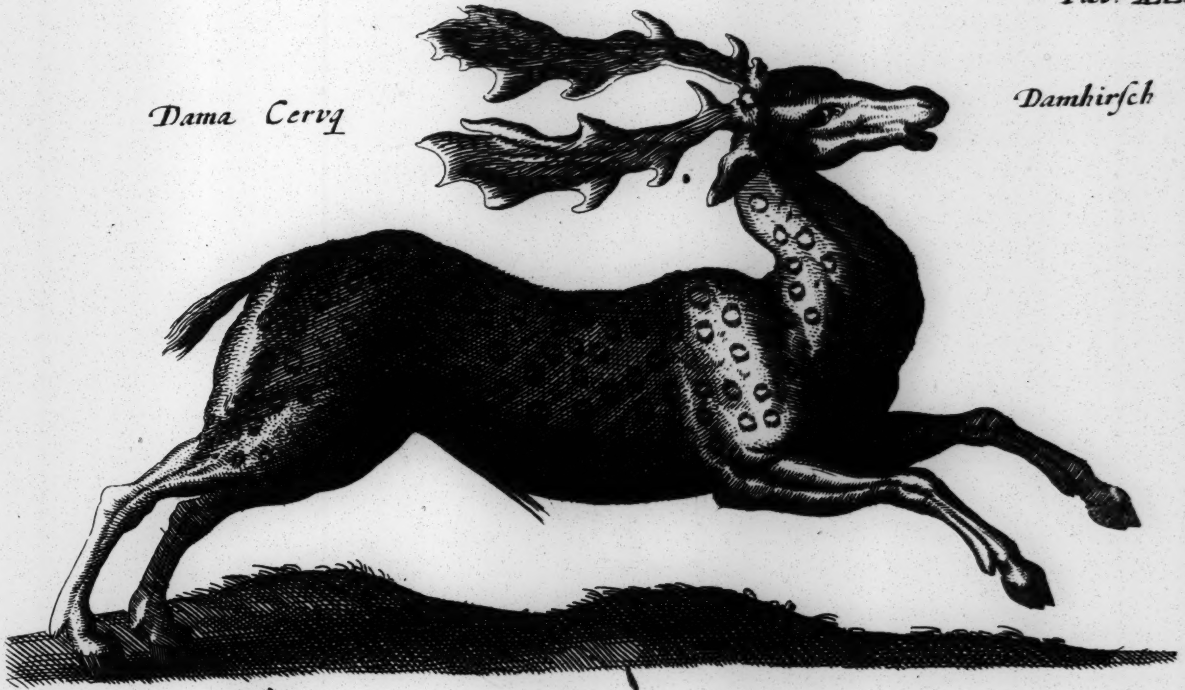

Taurus Peonius


Alces

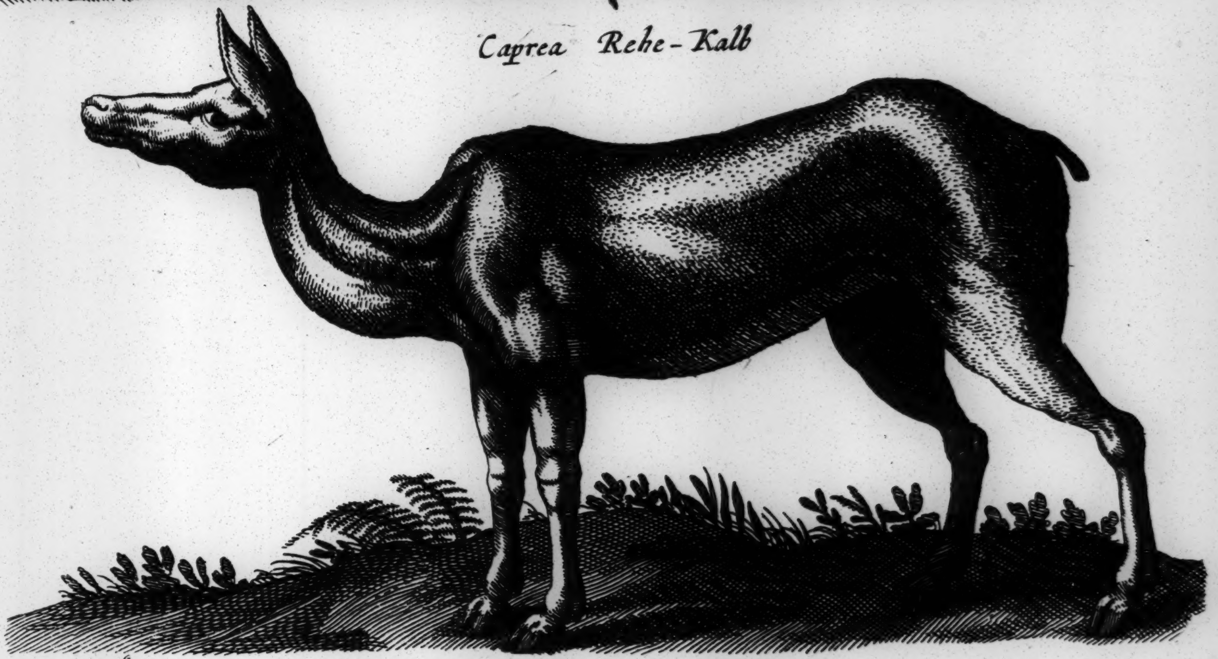

Alce. Elend geſchlecht

Tab. XXXI

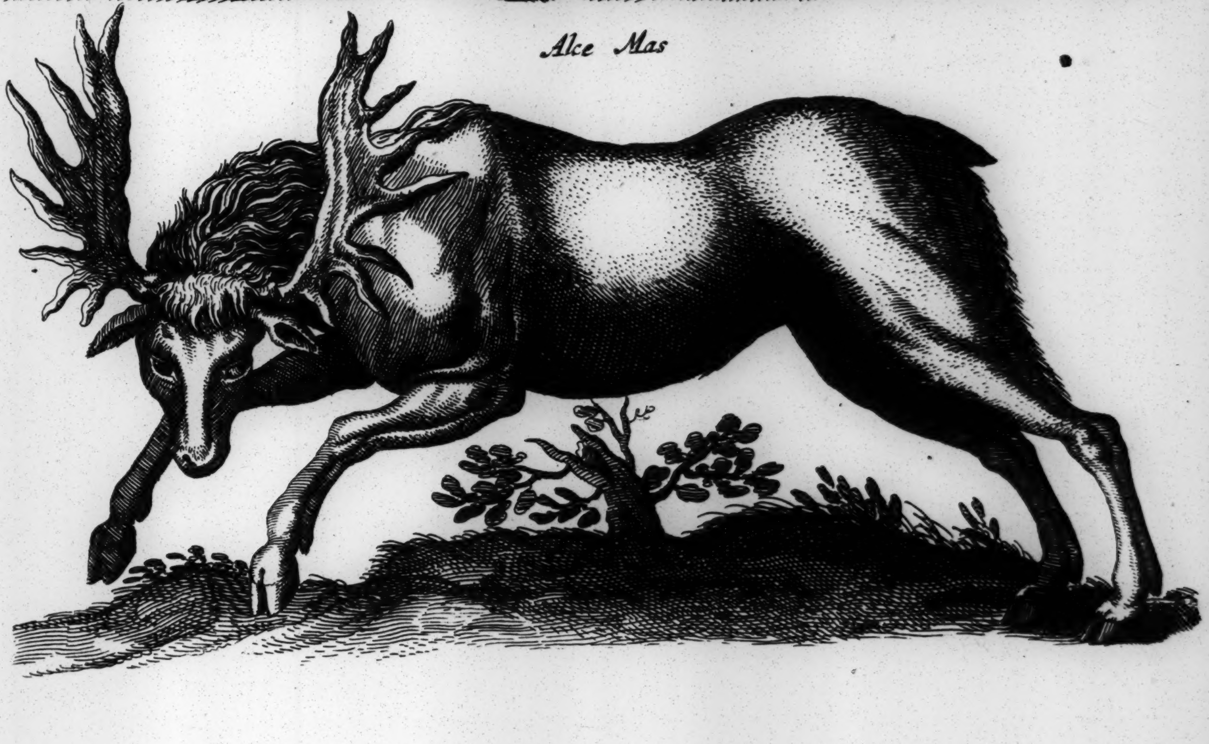
Dama Cervq Damhirſch



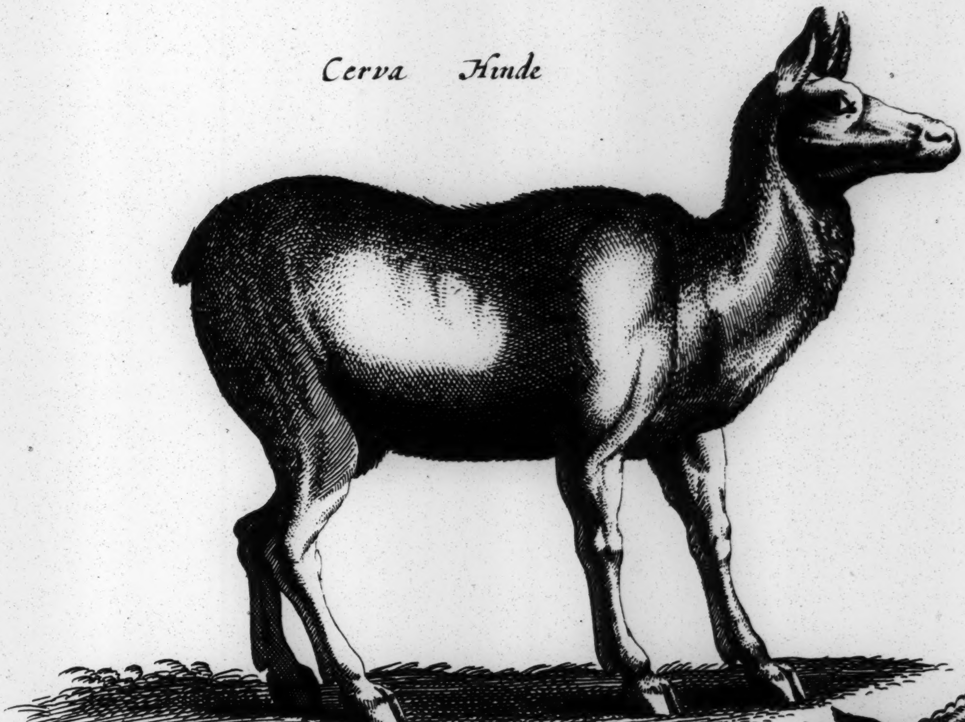
Caprea Rehe-Kalb



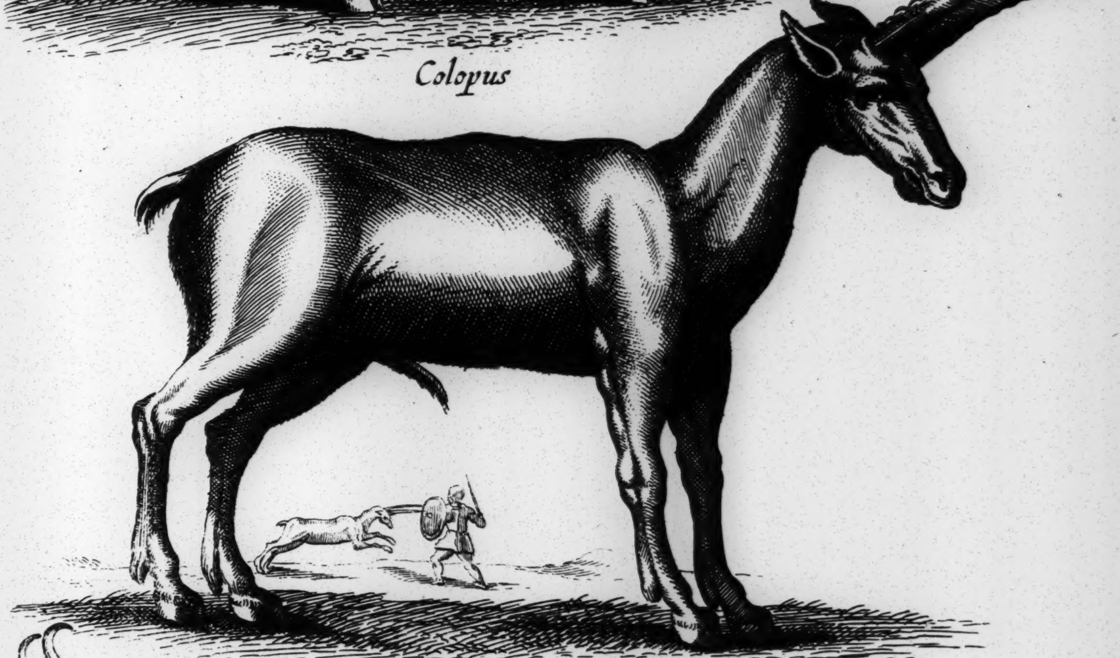
Alce Mas

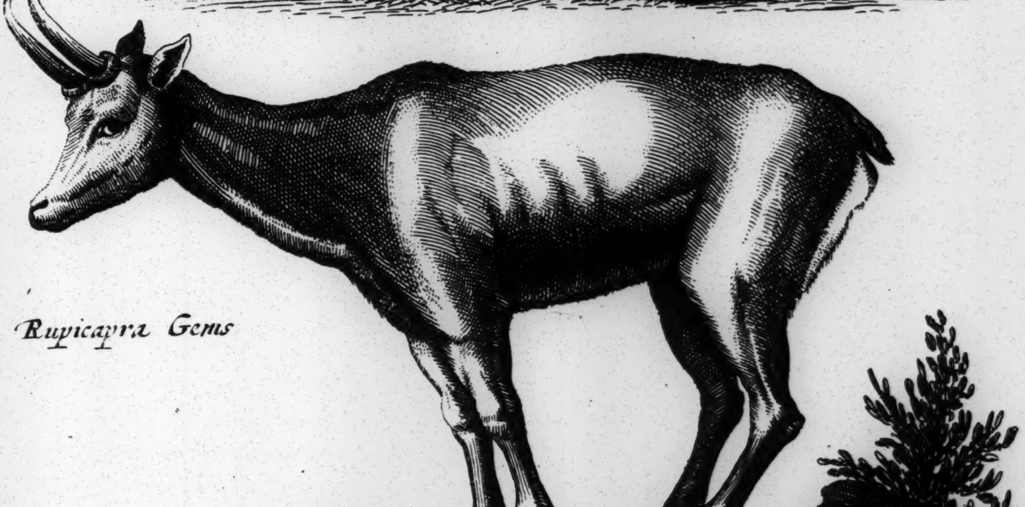


Cerva Hinde



Colopus

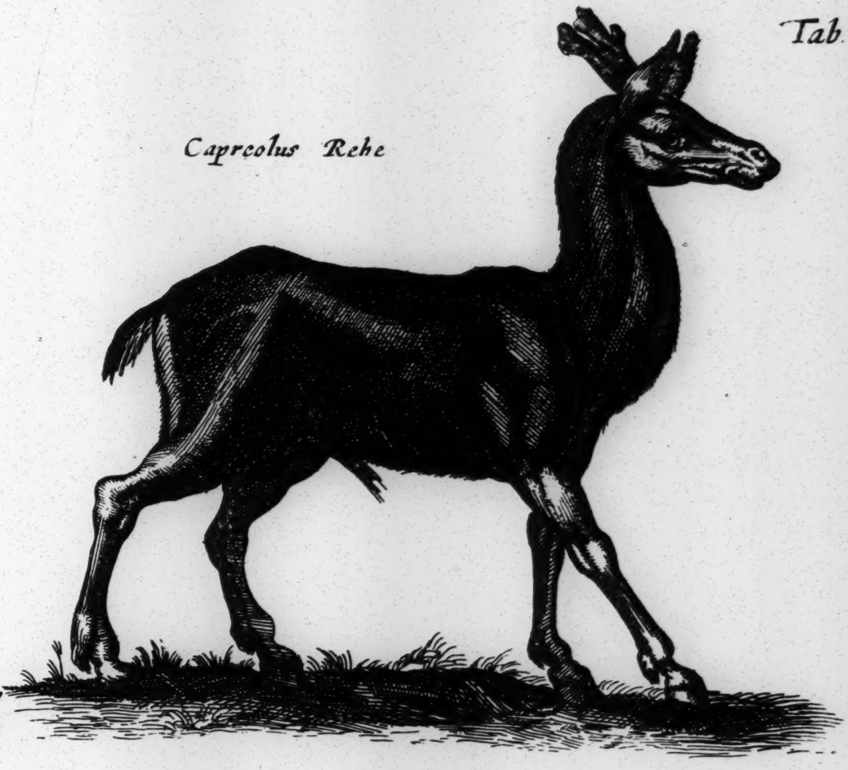




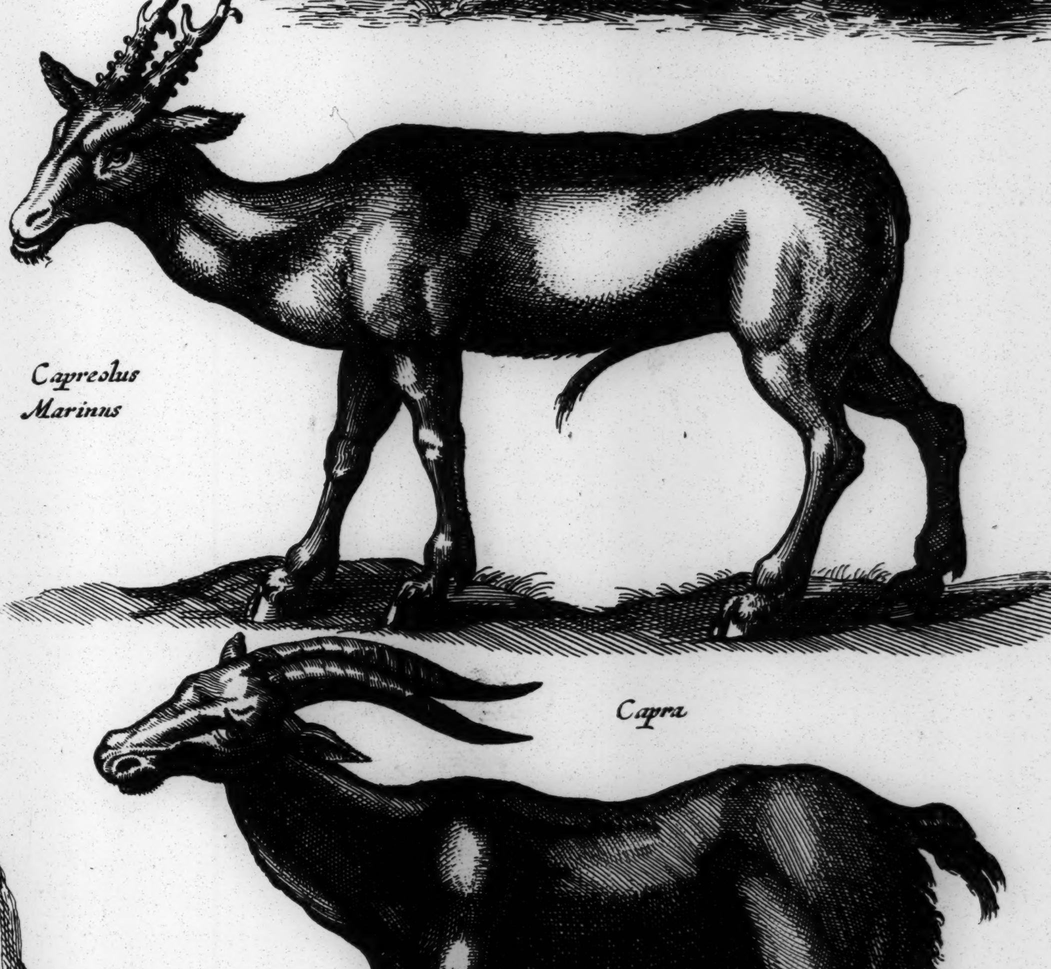
Rupicapra Gems

Tab. XXXIII

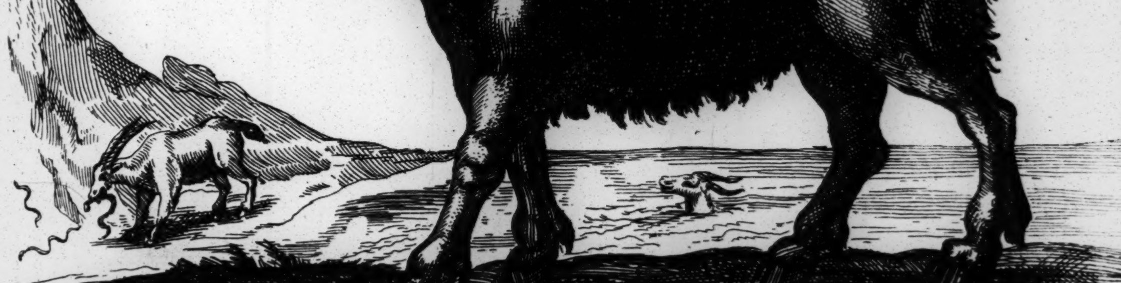
Capreolus Rehe



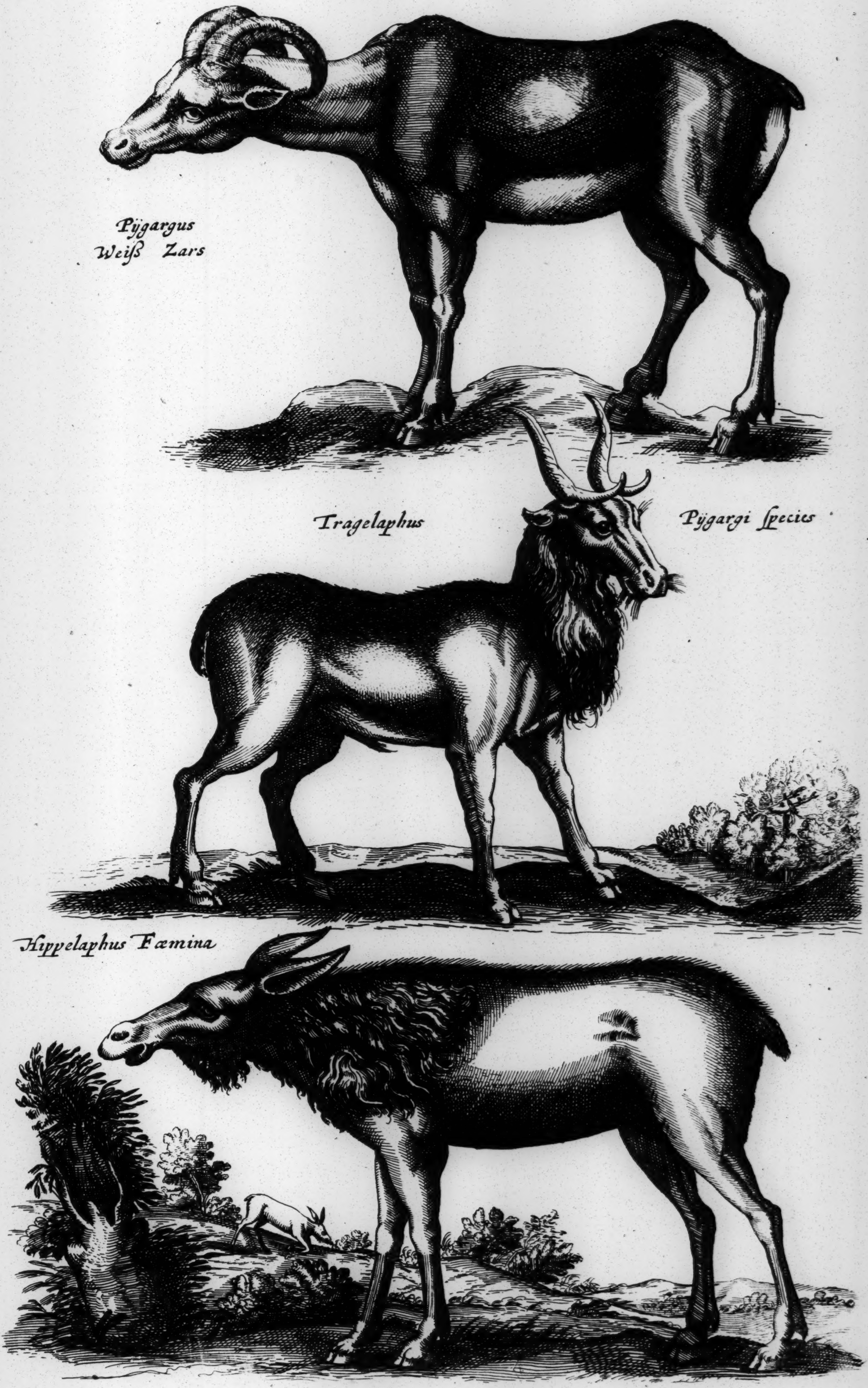
Capreolus Marinus



Capra

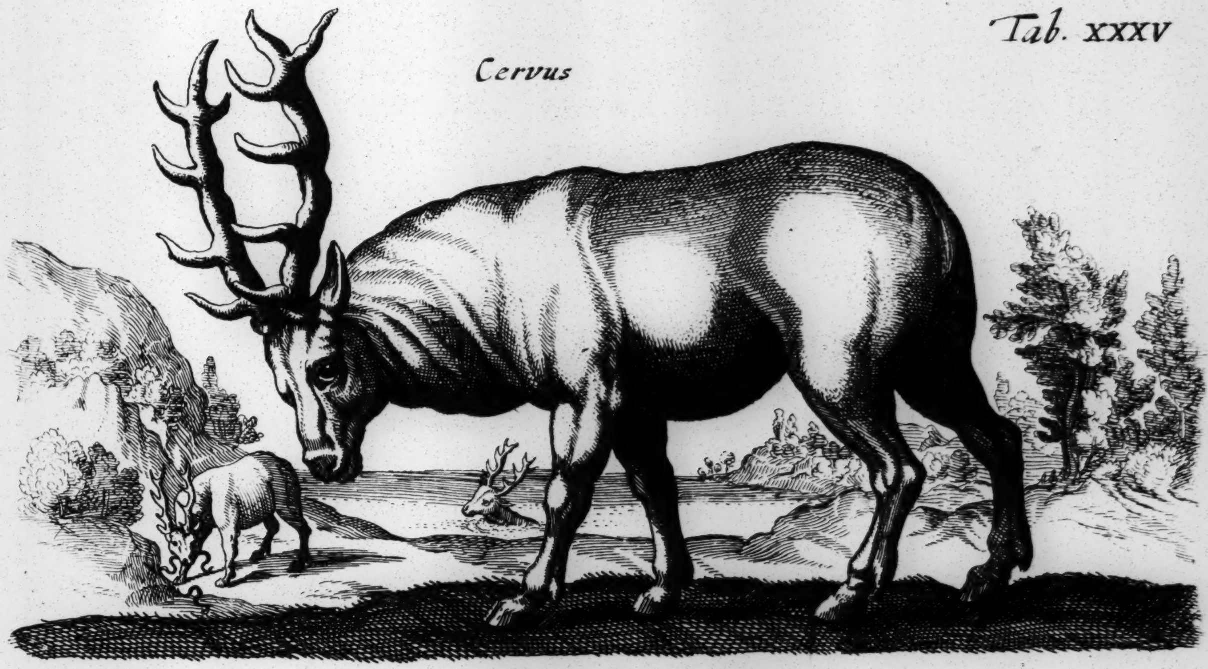


Tab. XXXIV

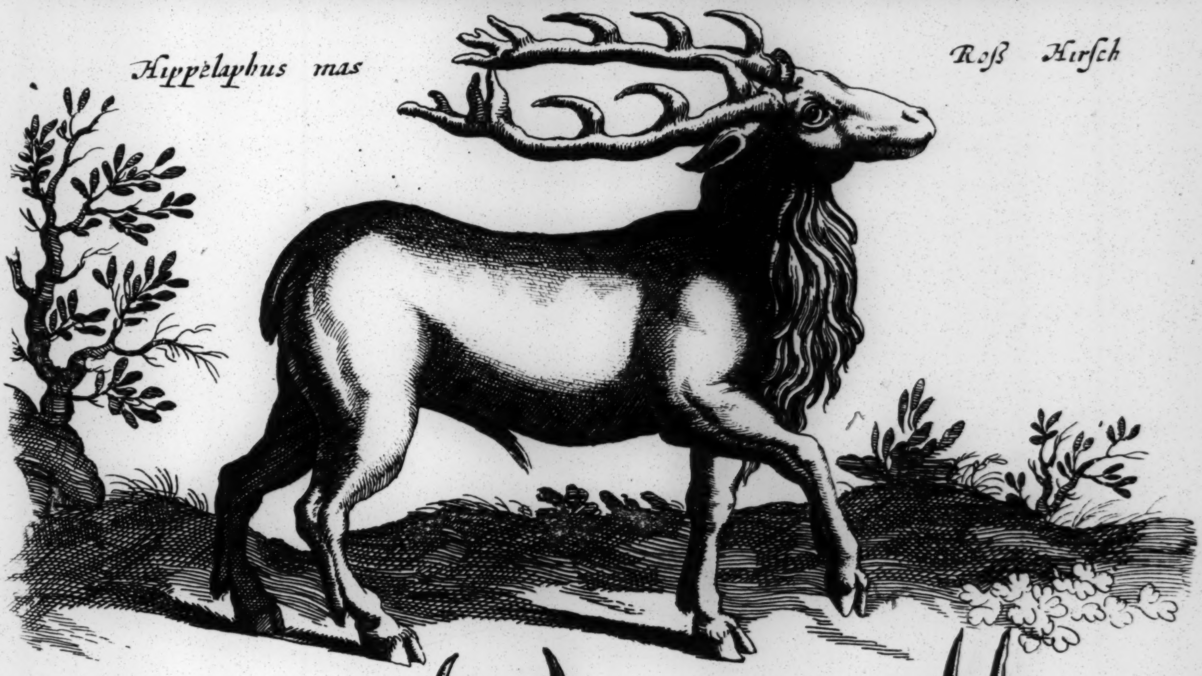

Pÿgargus
Weiß Zars
Tragelaphus
Pÿgargi ſpecies
Hippelaphus Fæmina

Tab. XXXV

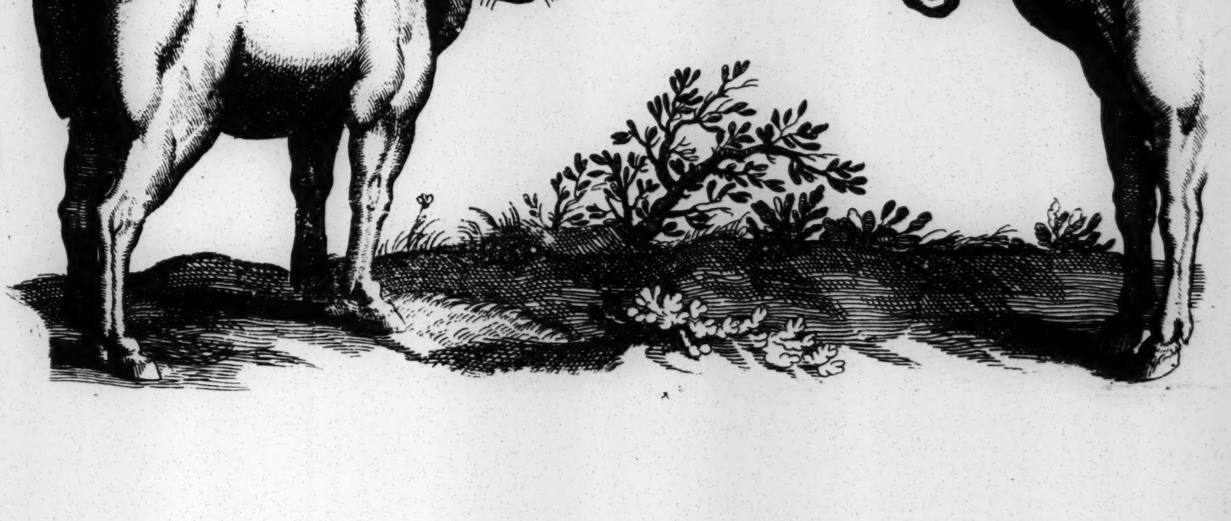
Cervus



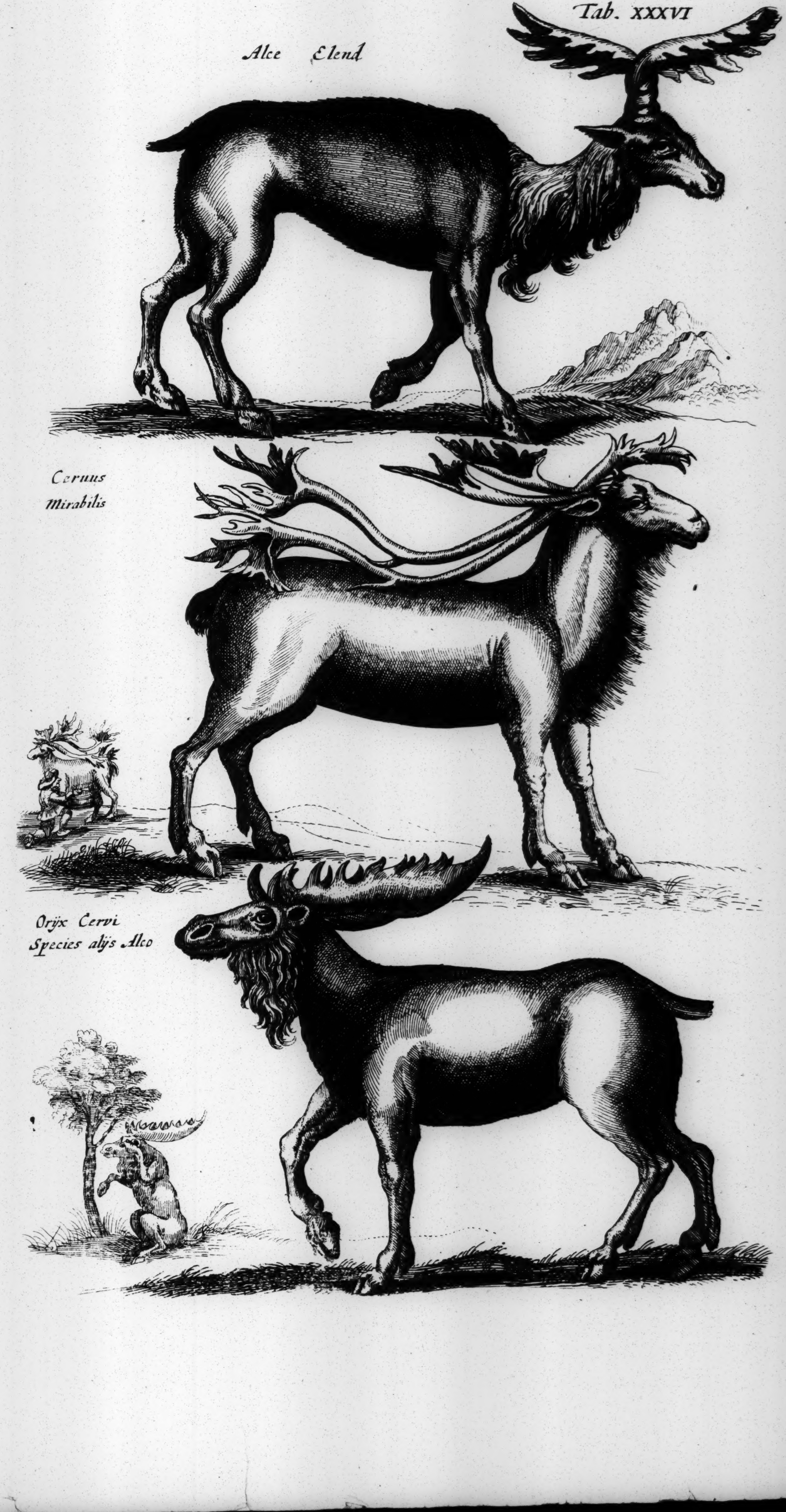
Hippelaphus mas *Roß Hirſch*



Cervus Burgundicq



Tab. XXXVI

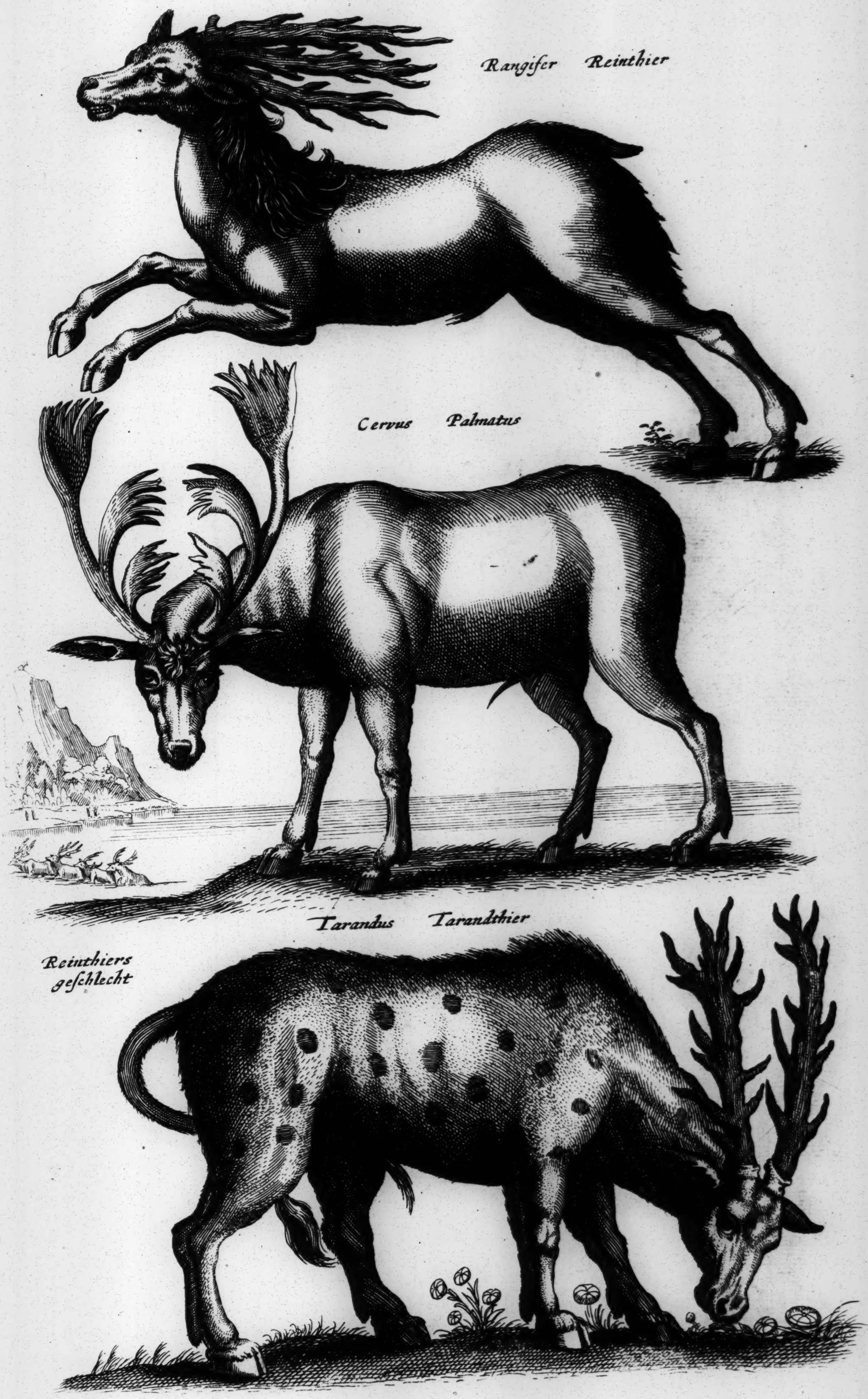


Alce Elend

Ceruus
Mirabilis

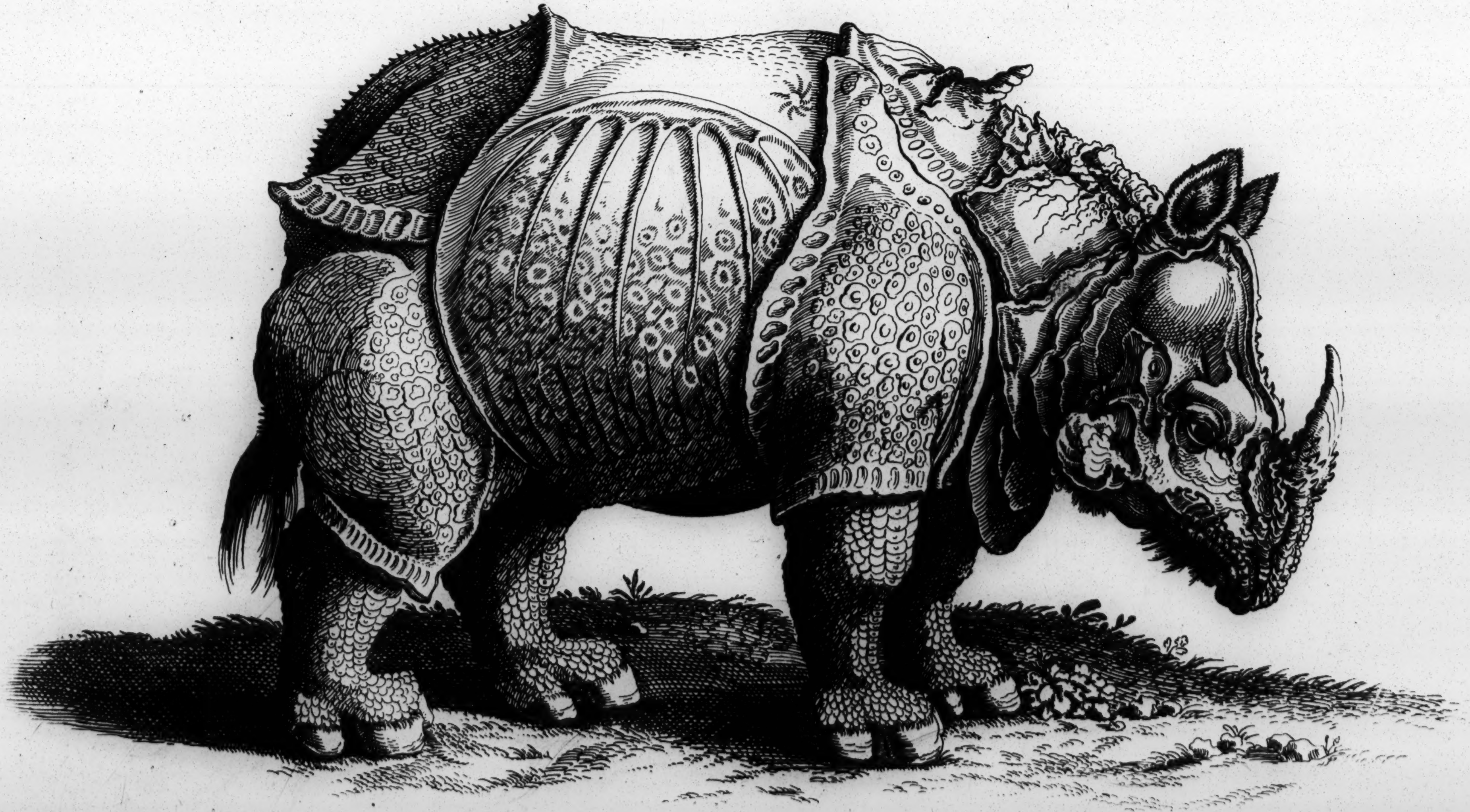
Orÿx Cervi
Species alÿs Alco

Tab XXXVII

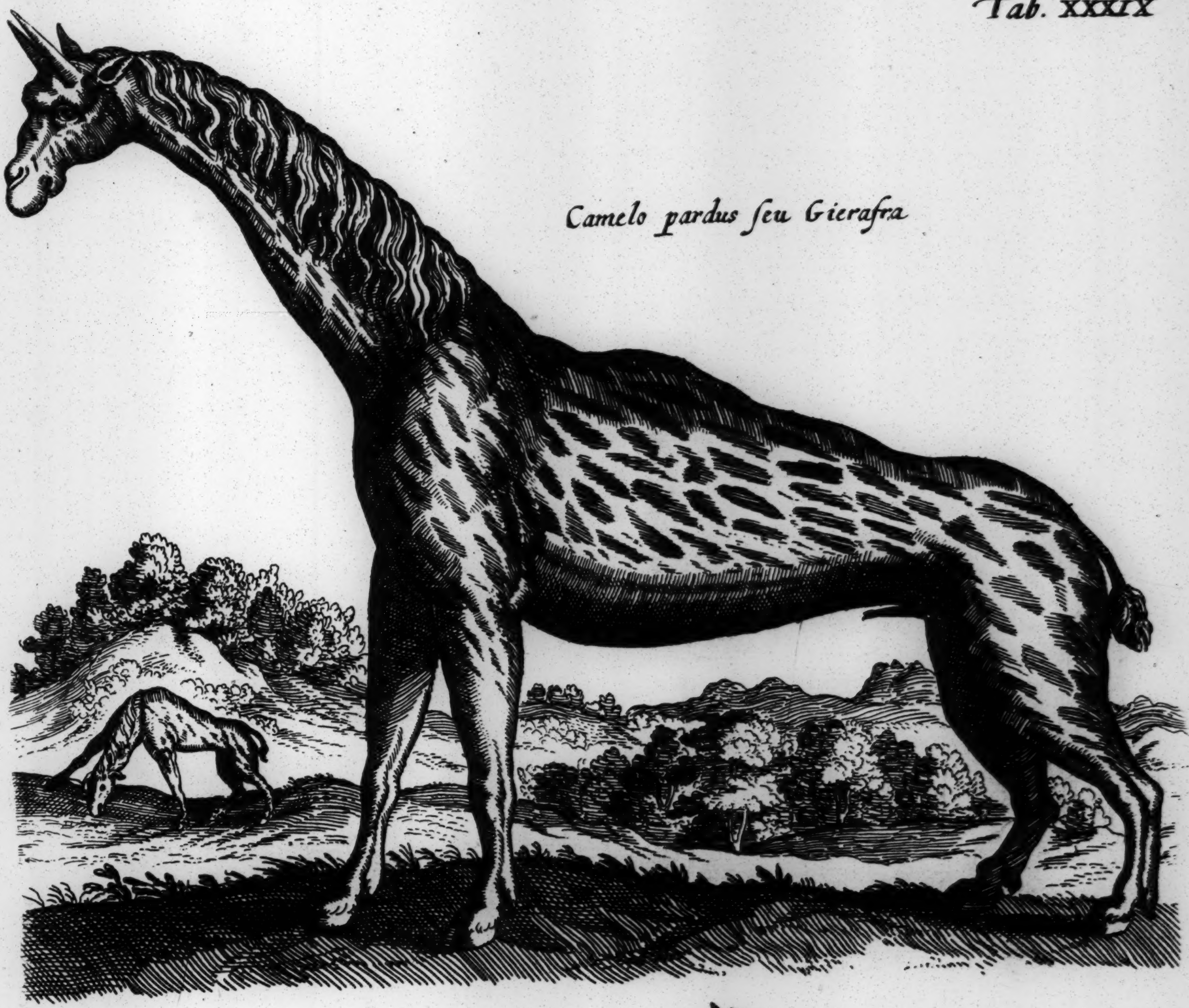

Rangifer Reinthier
Cervus Palmatus
Tarandus Tarandthier
Reinthiers geſchlecht

Tab. XXXVIII

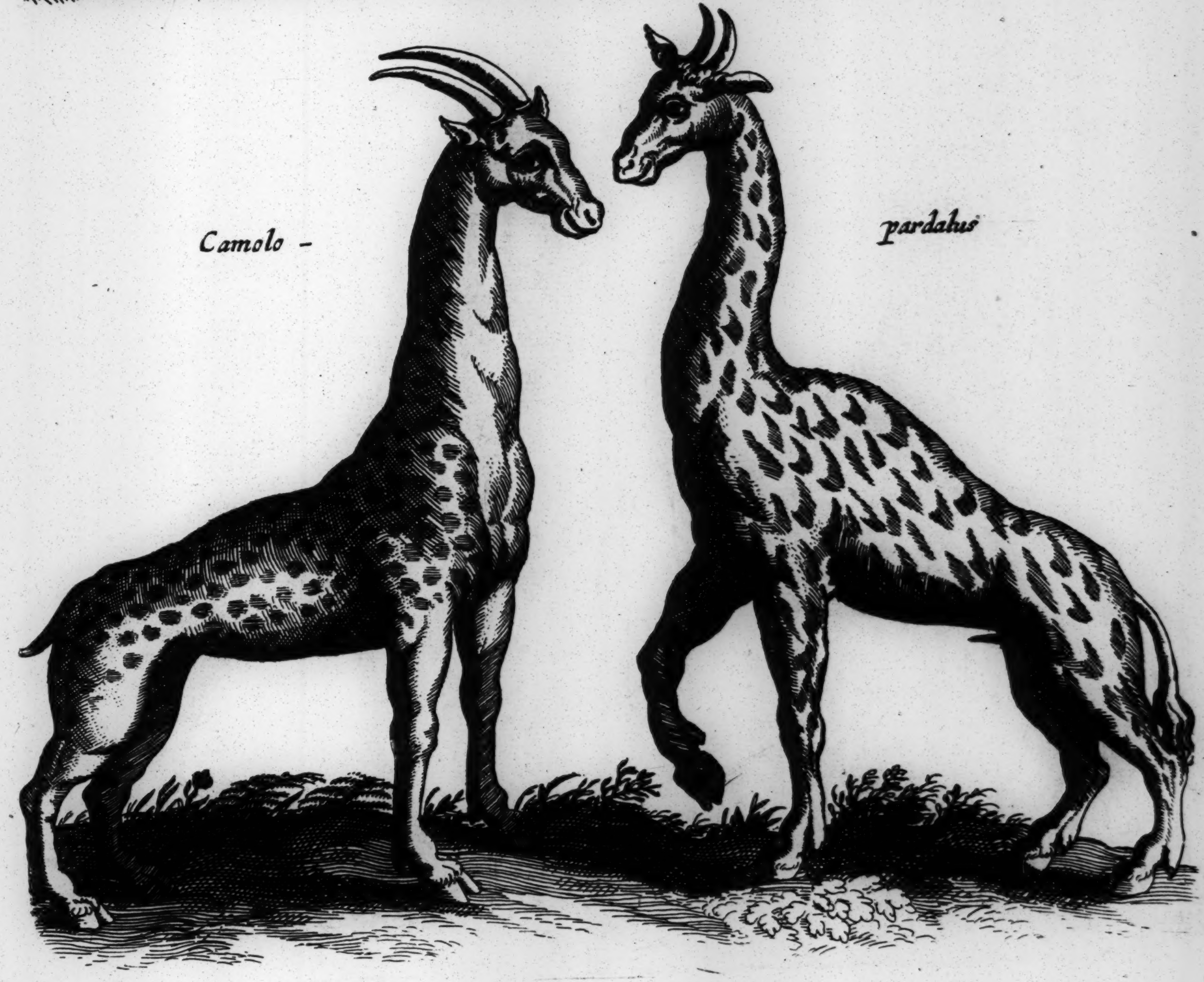
RHINOCEROS *Hornnaſe* *Rhinocer*



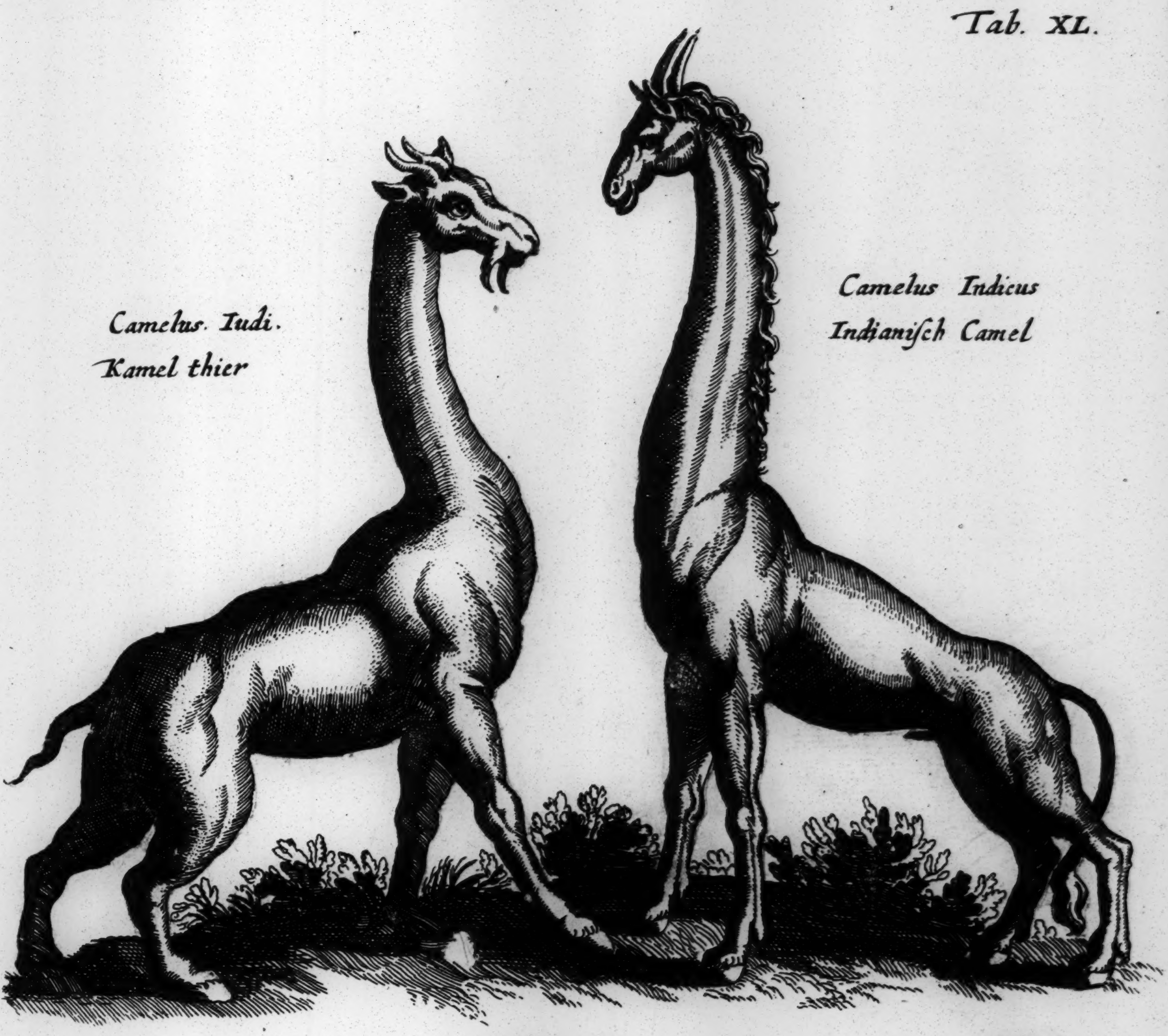
Tab. XXXIX



Camelo pardus ſeu Gierafra

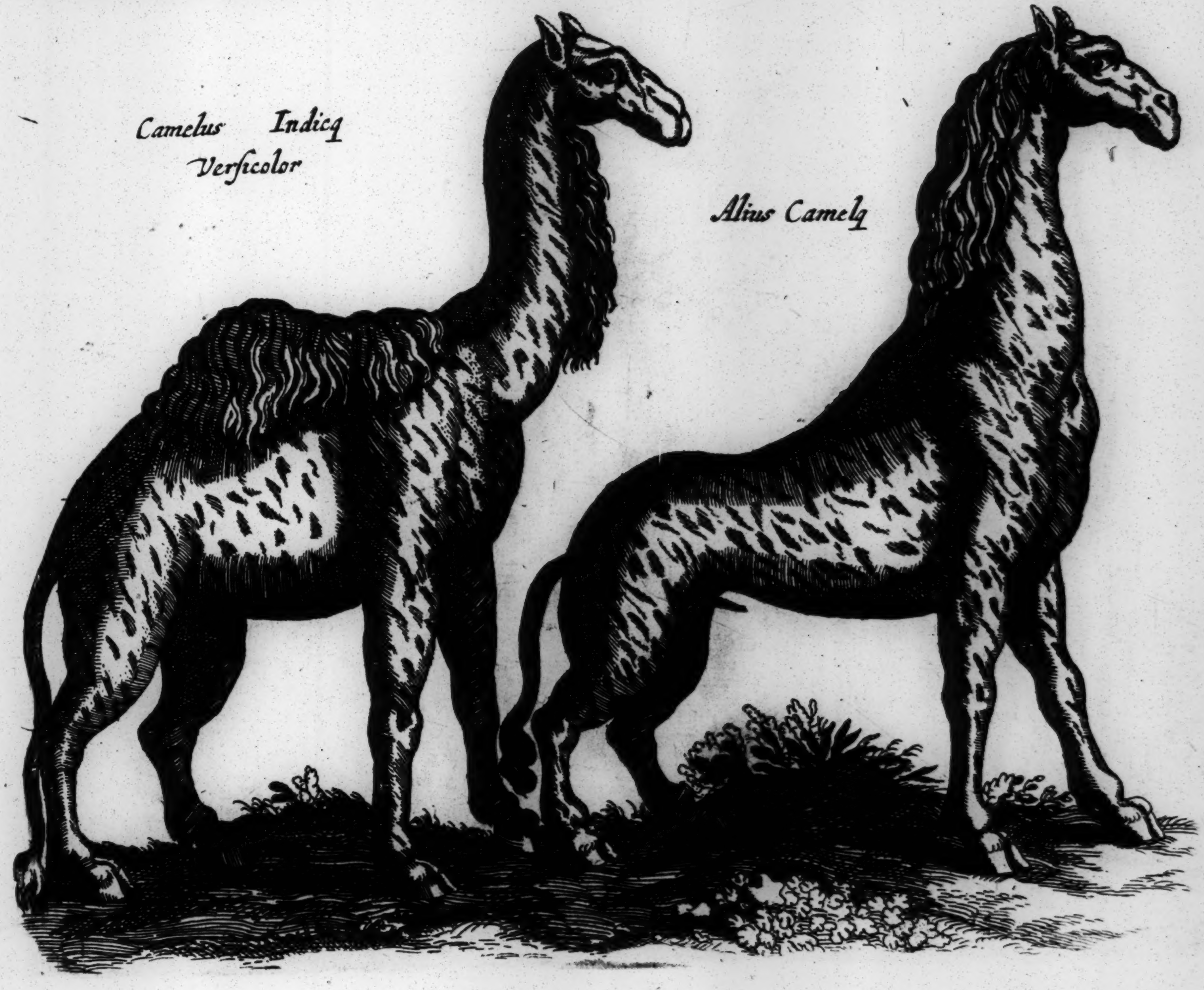


Camolo - pardalus



Camelus. Iudi.
Kamel thier

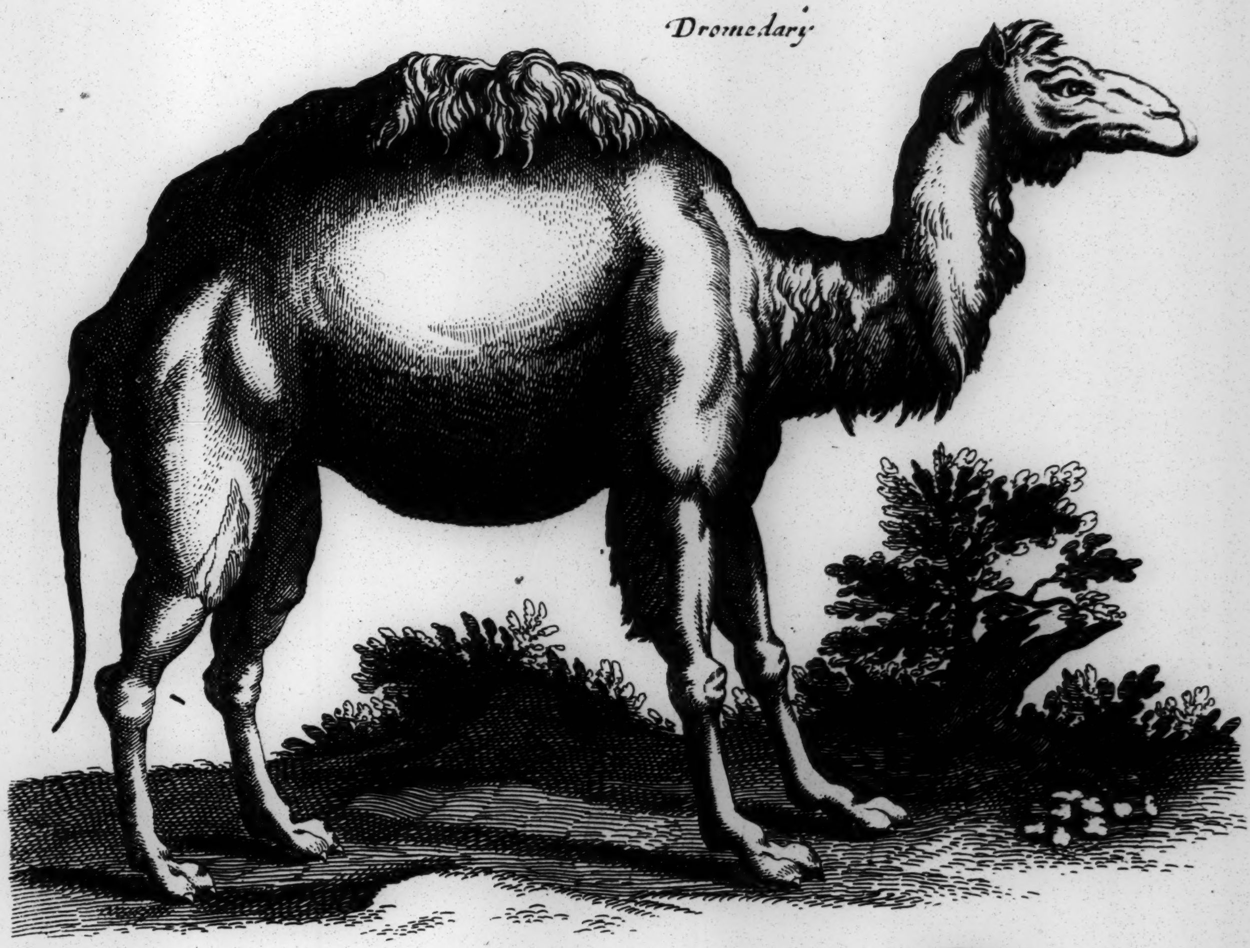
Camelus Indicus
Indianiſch Camel



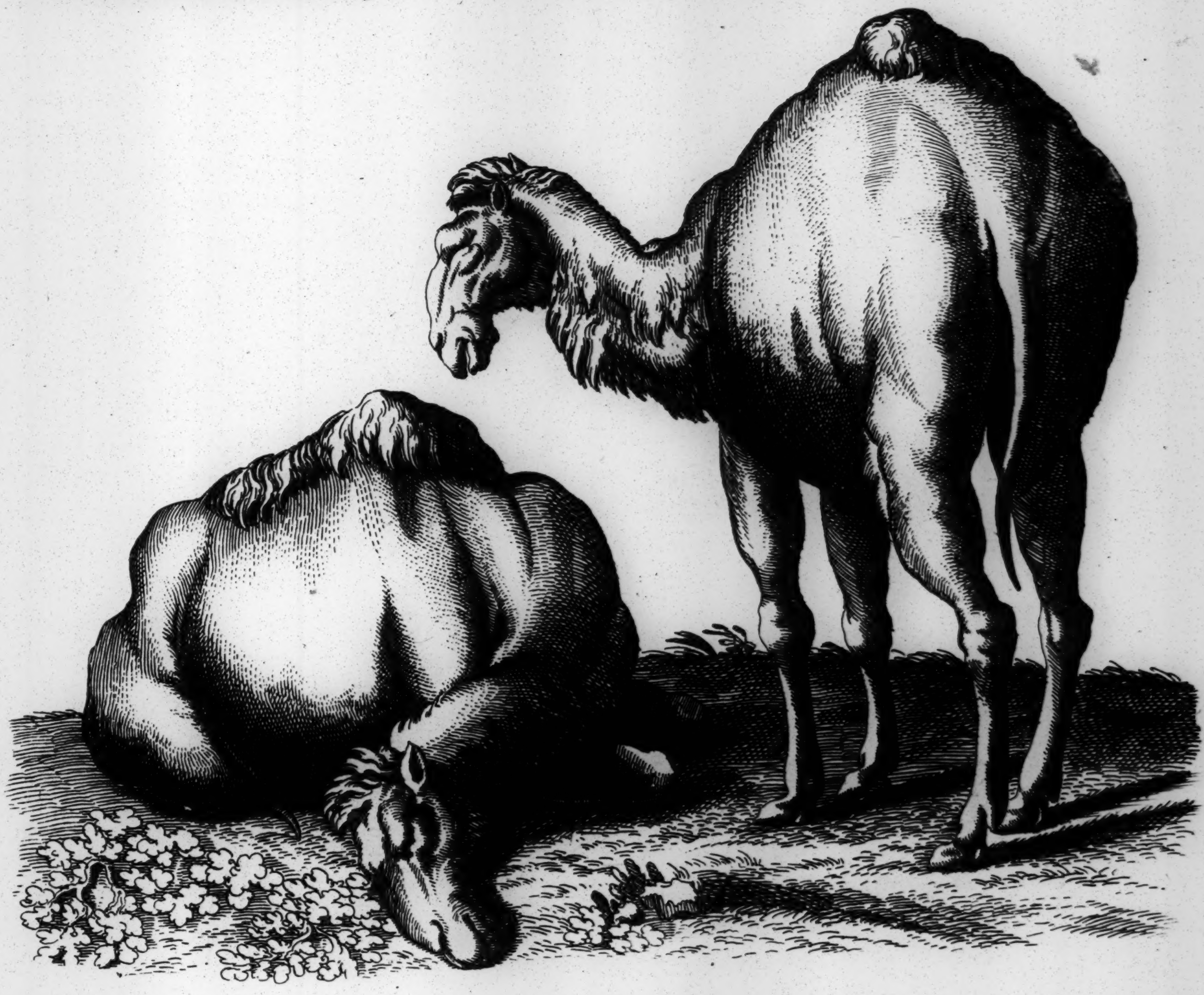
Camelus Indicꝰ
Verſicolor

Alius Camelꝰ

Tab. XLI

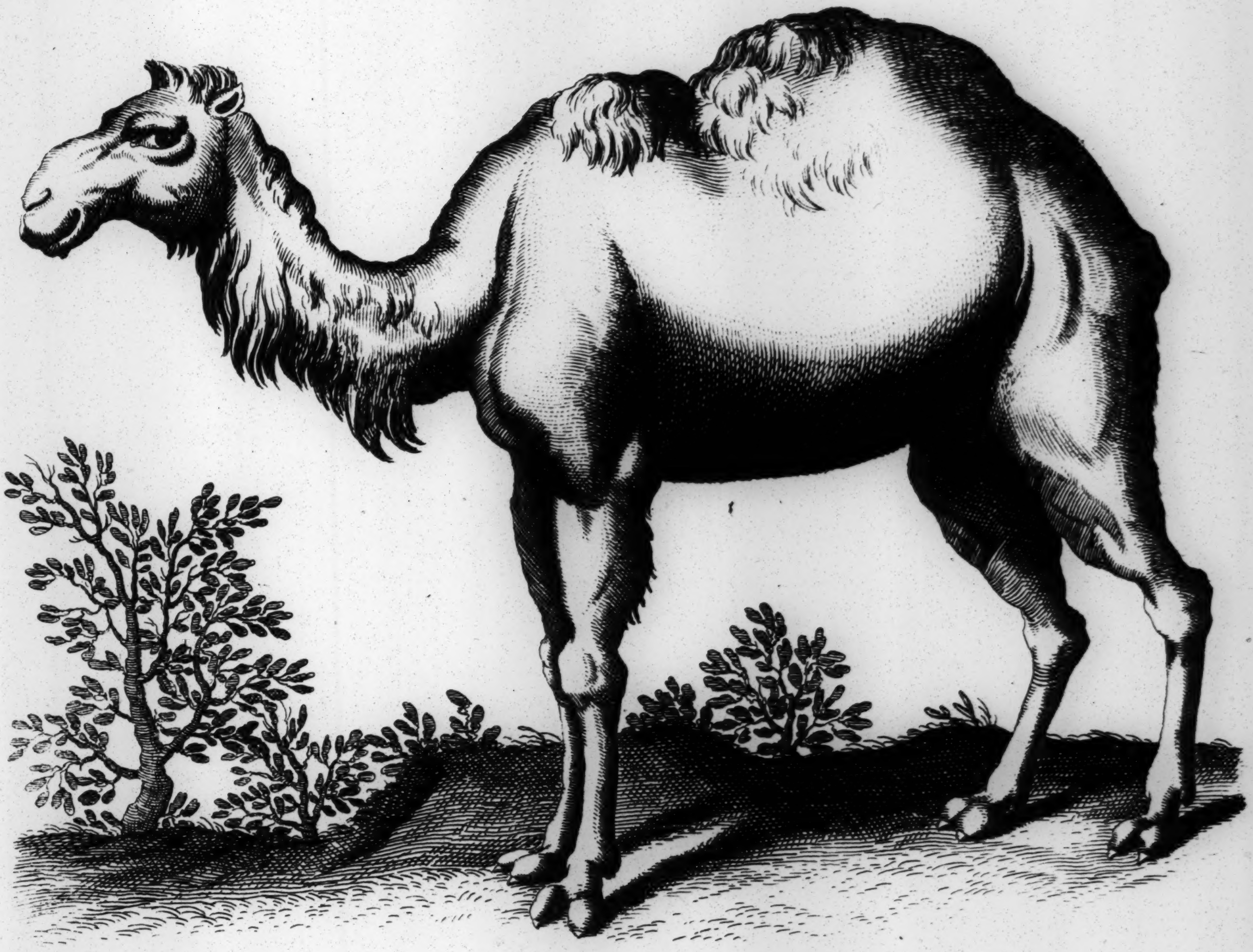


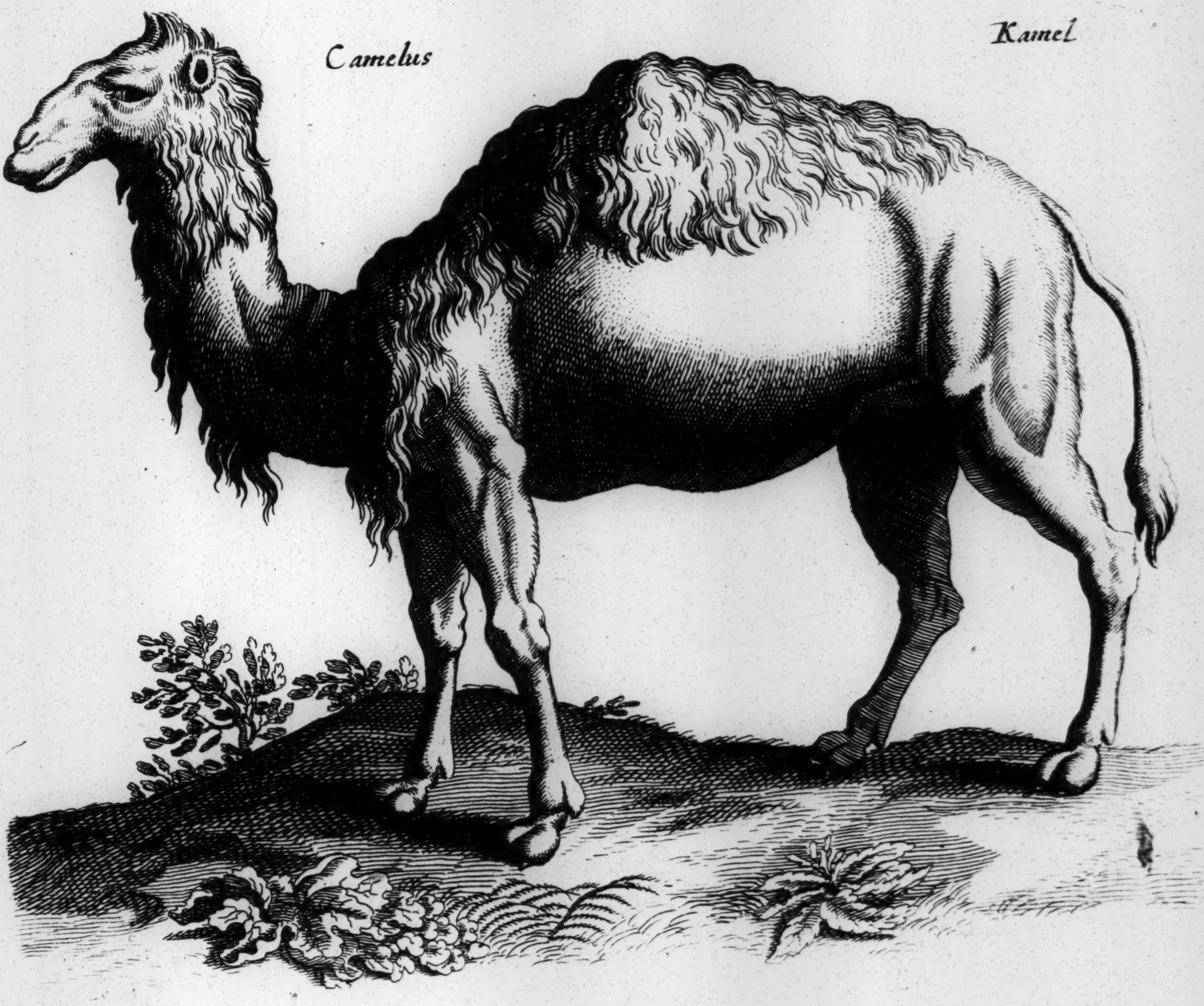
Dromedary



Tab. XLII

Dromedarÿ



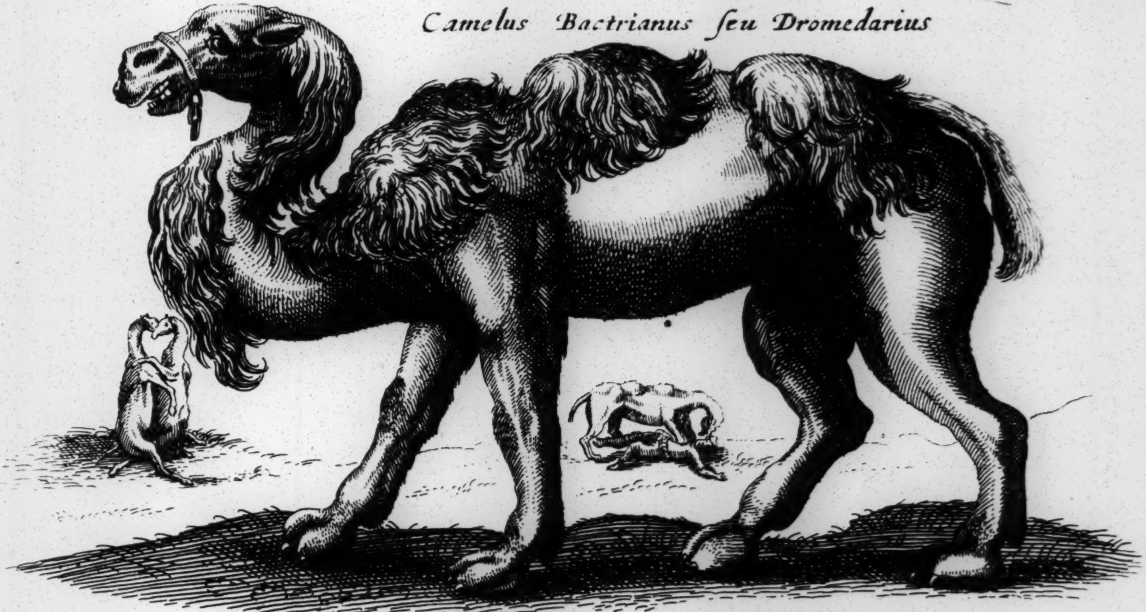


Camelus

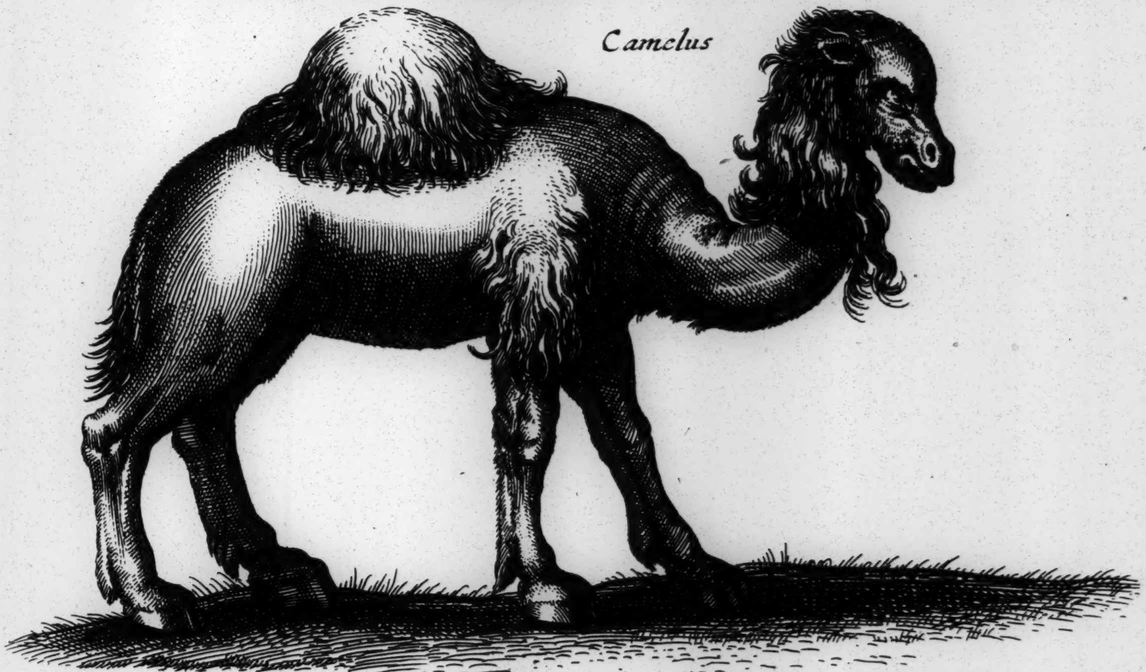
Kamel

Tab. XLIII

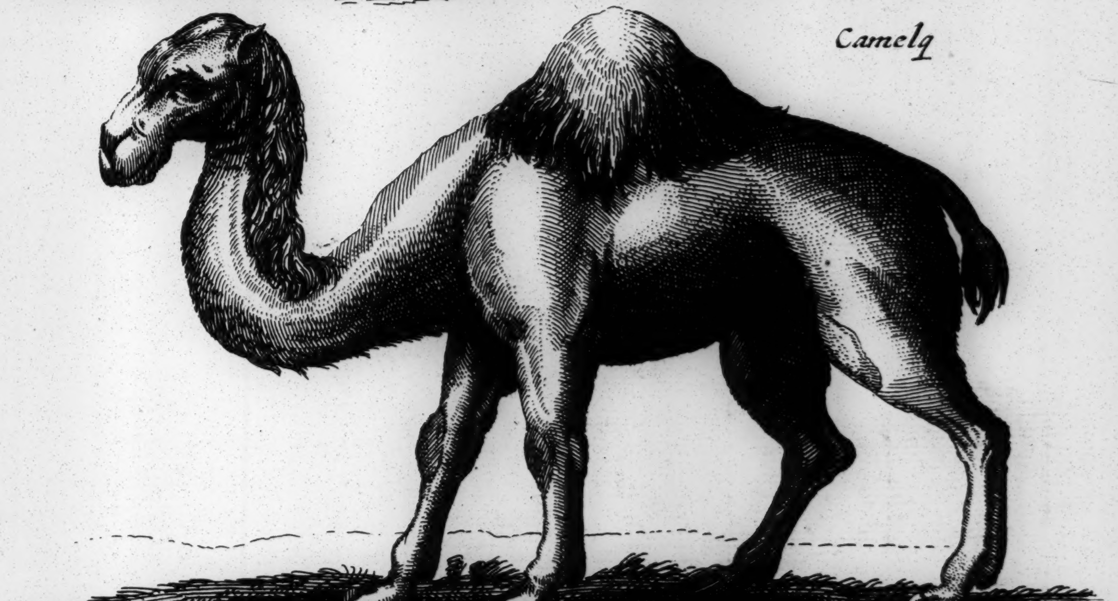
Camelus Bactrianus ſeu Dromedarius

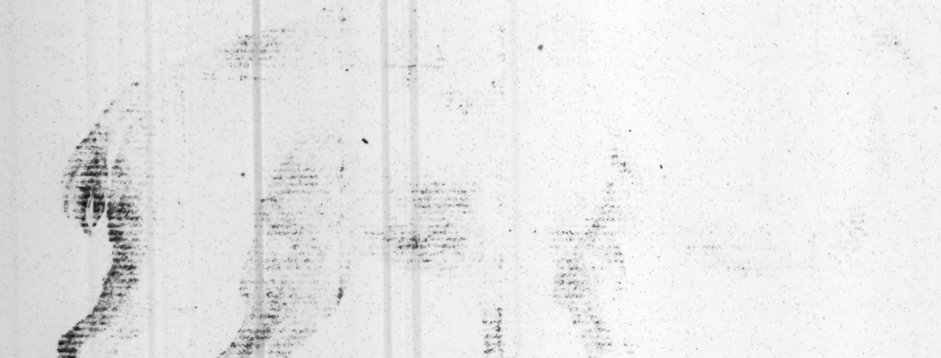


Camelus

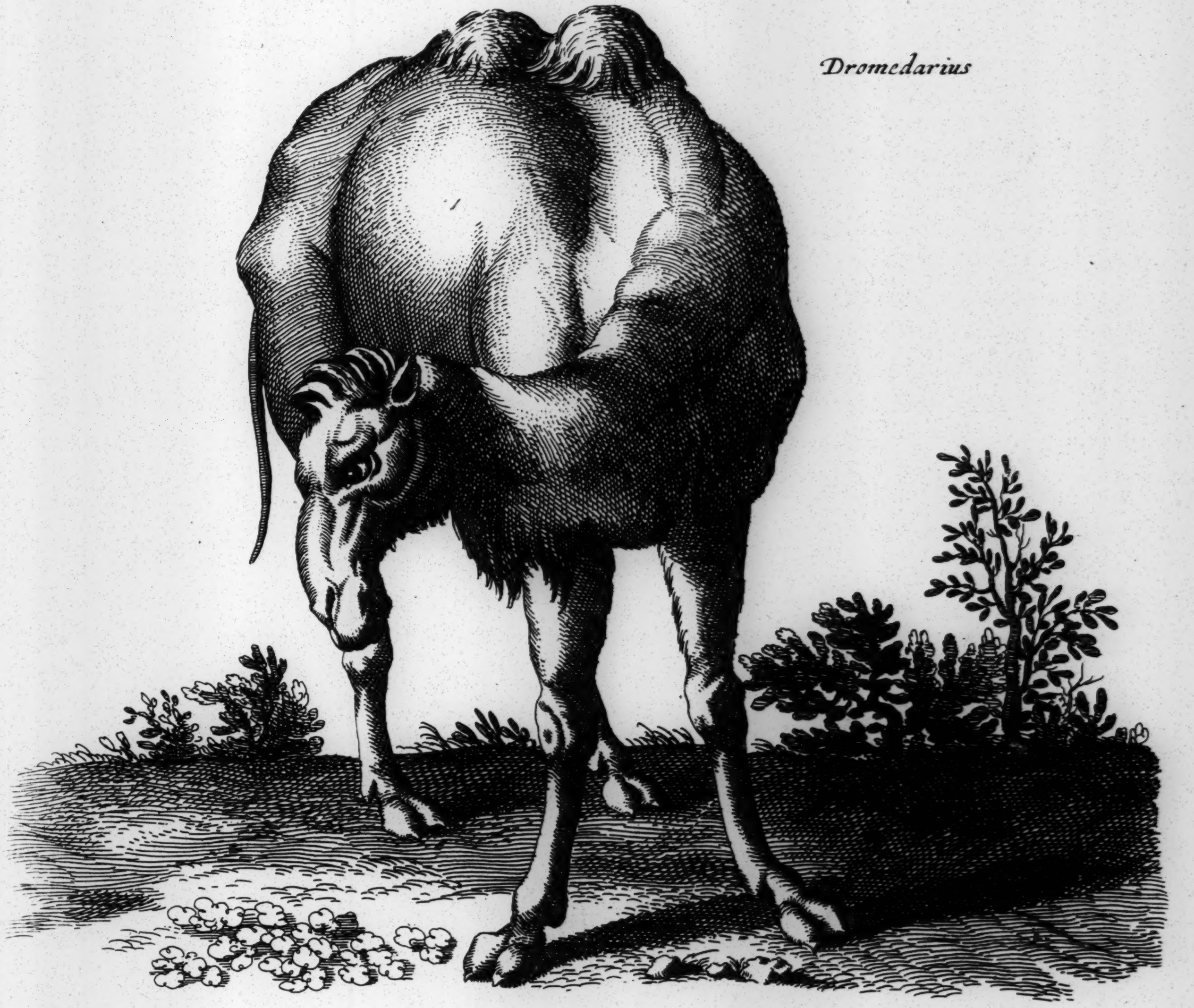


Camelq



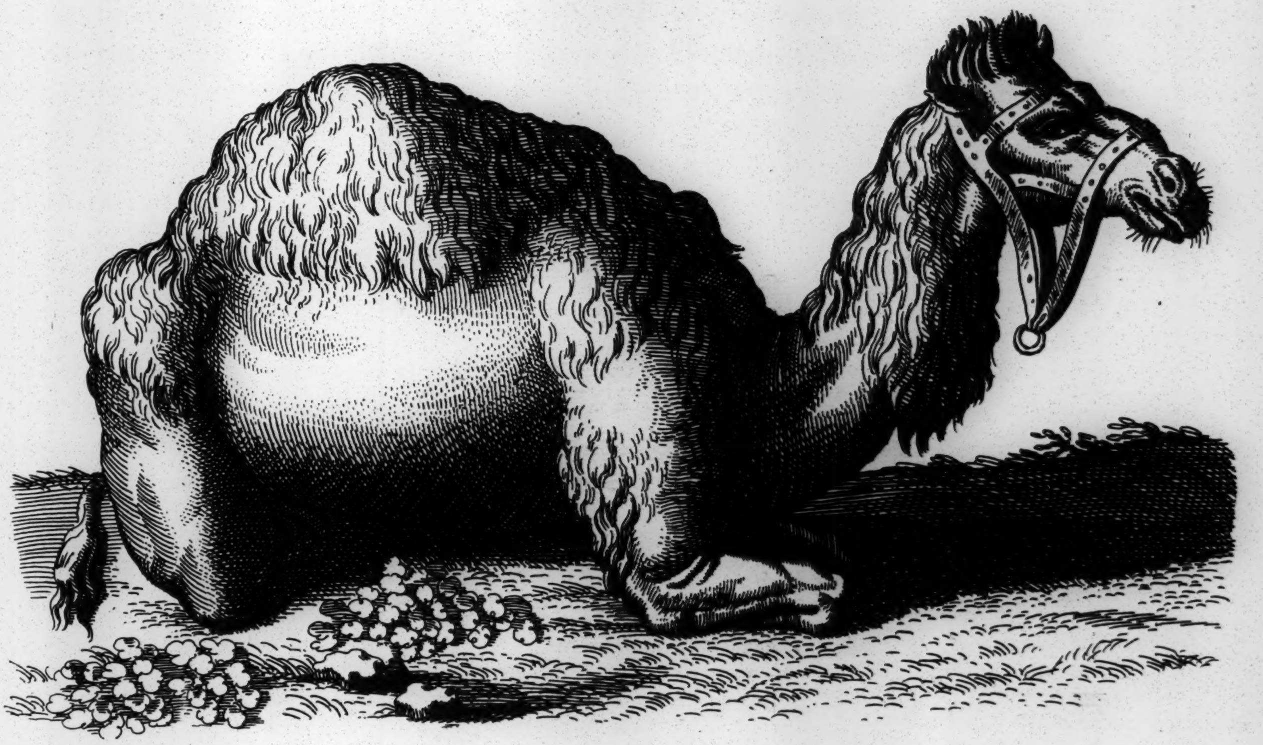


Tab. XLIV



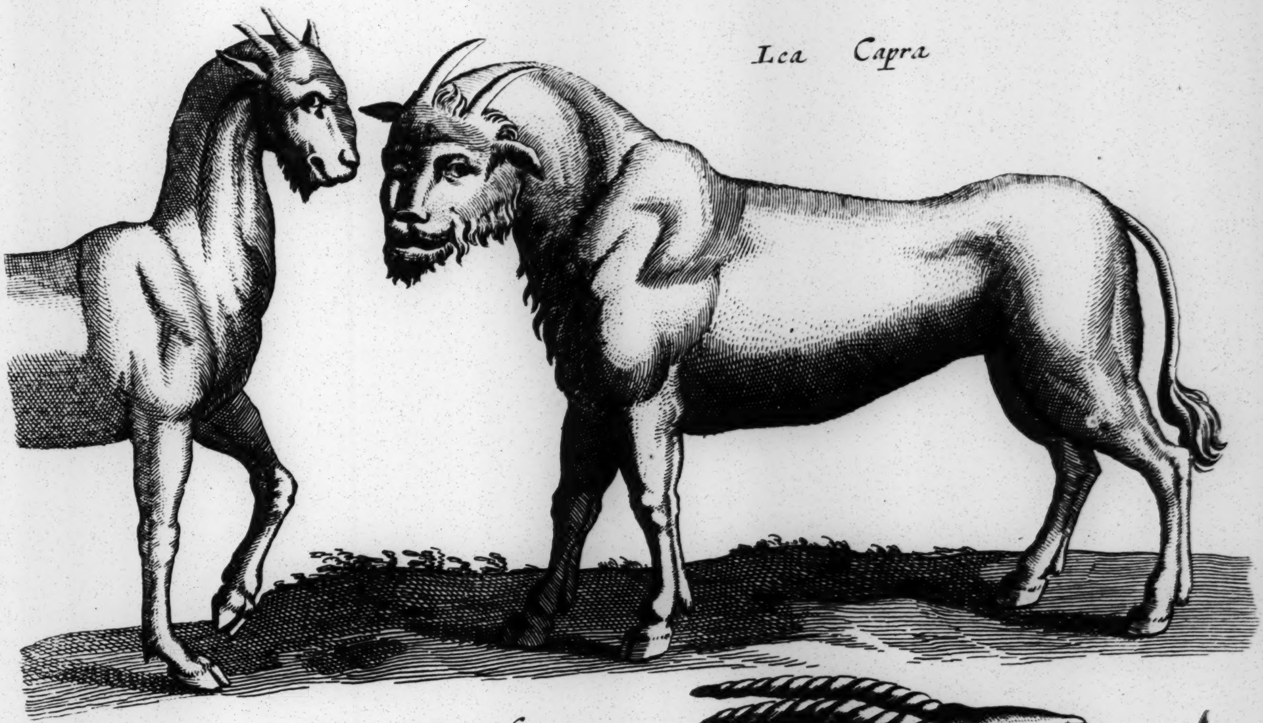
Dromedarius

Camelus

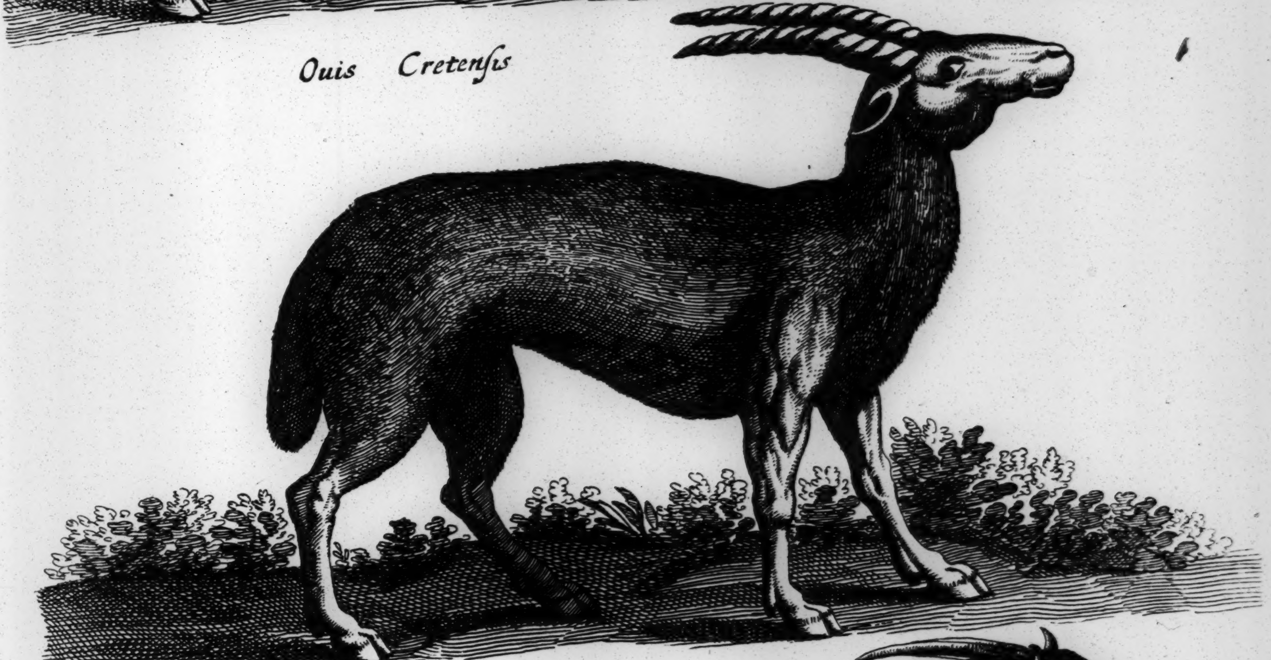


Tab. XLV

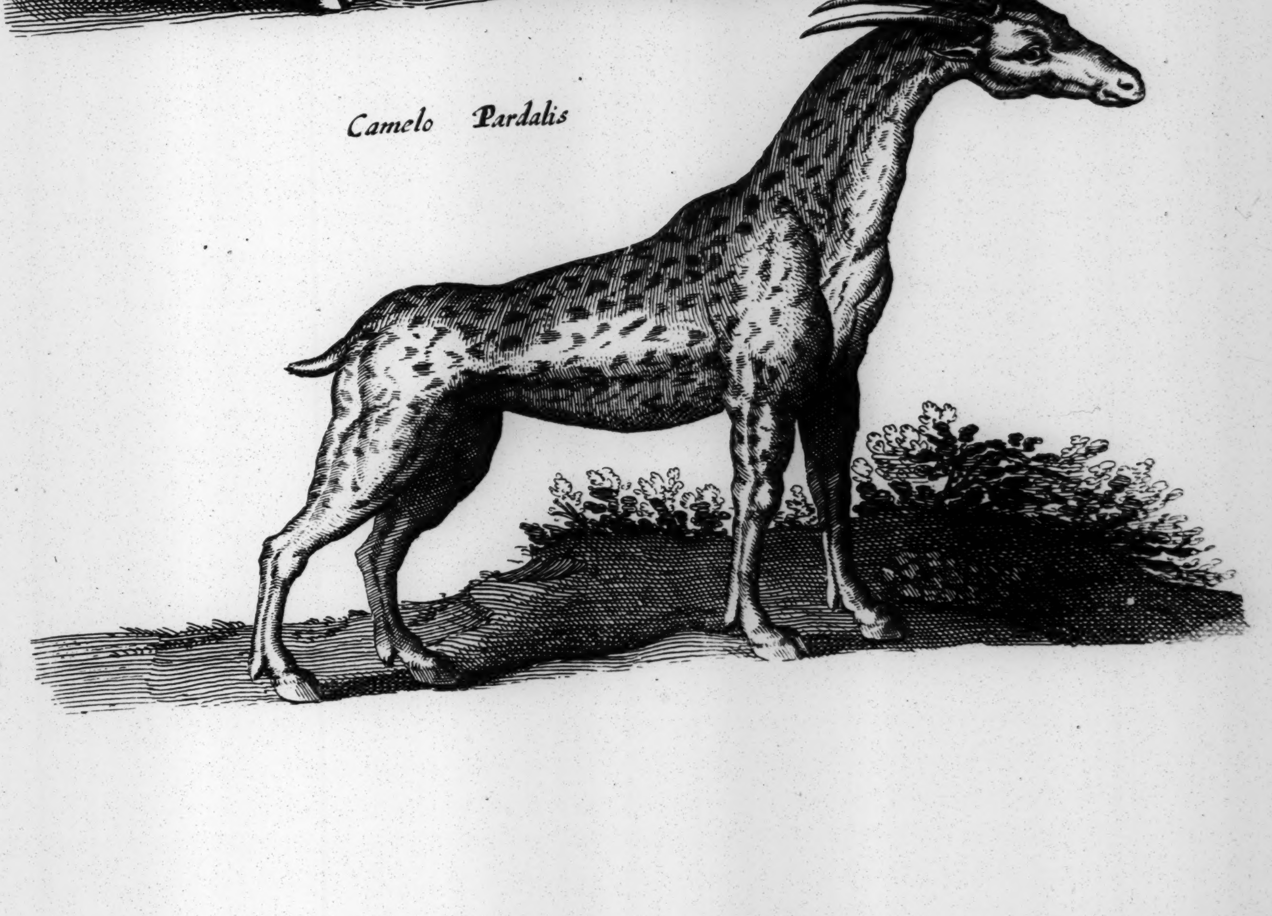
Lca Capra

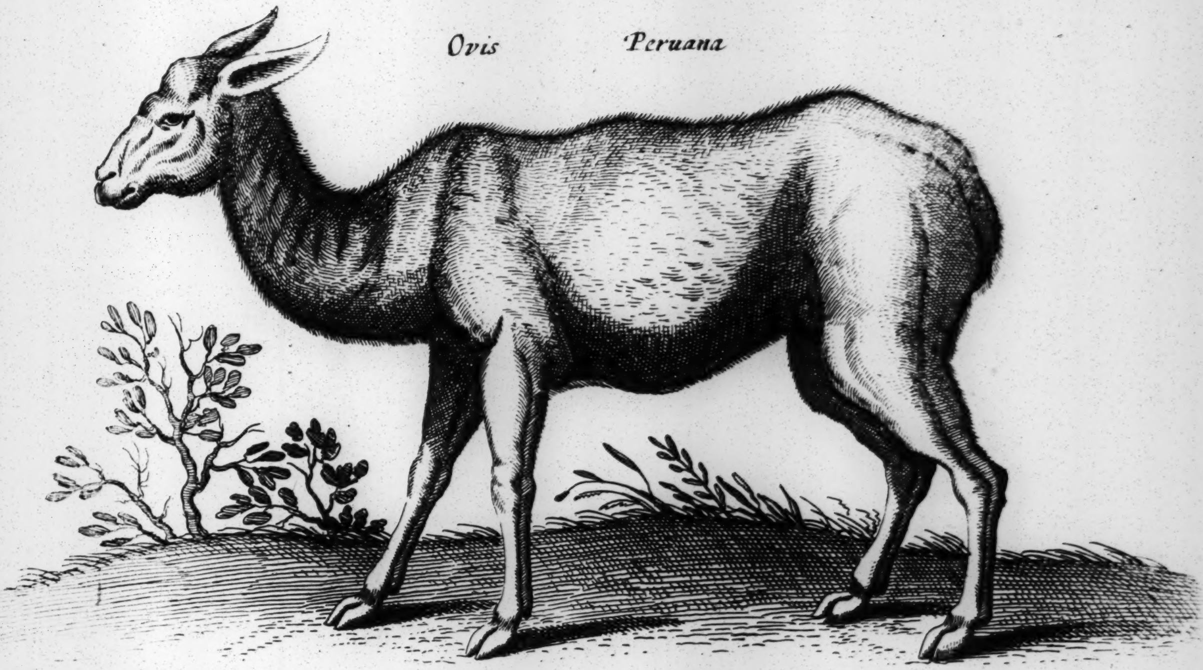


Ouis Cretenſis

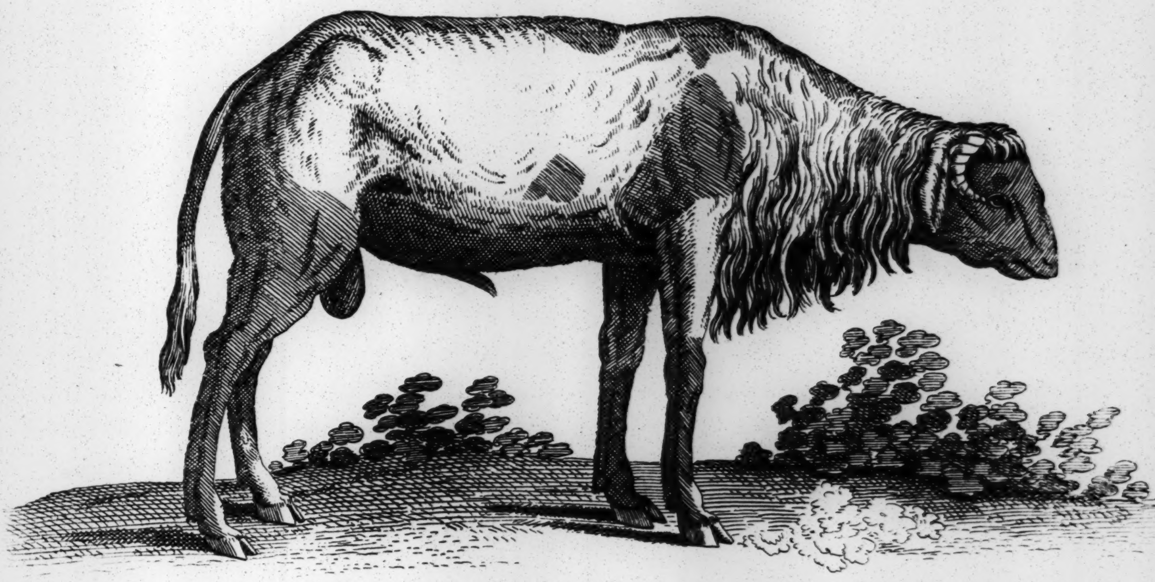


Camelo Pardalis

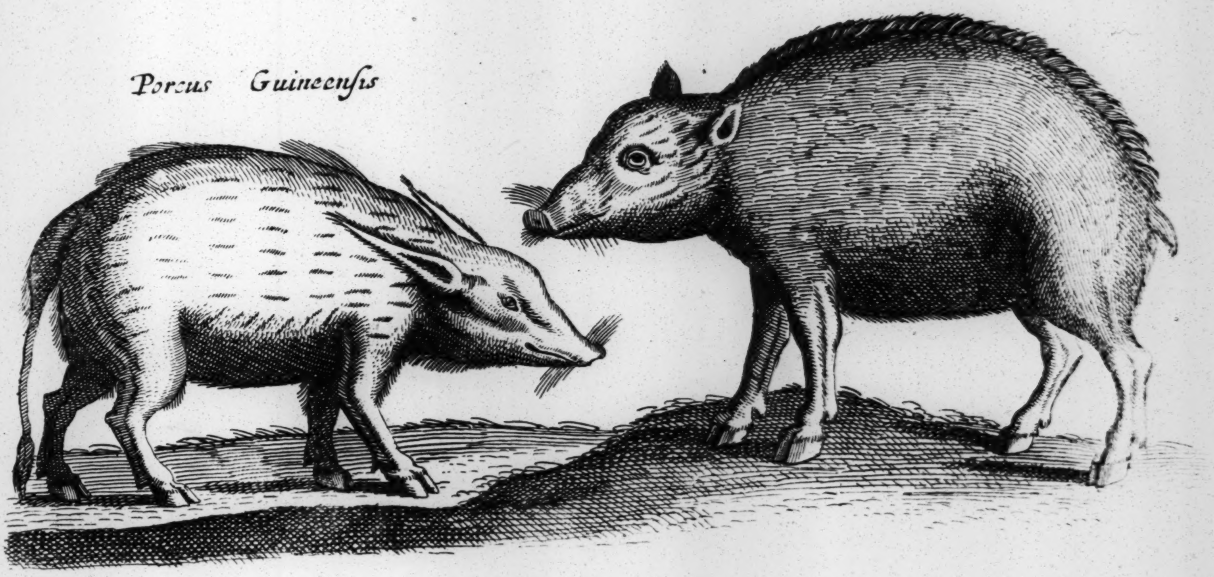




Ovis Peruana



Aries Guineenſis

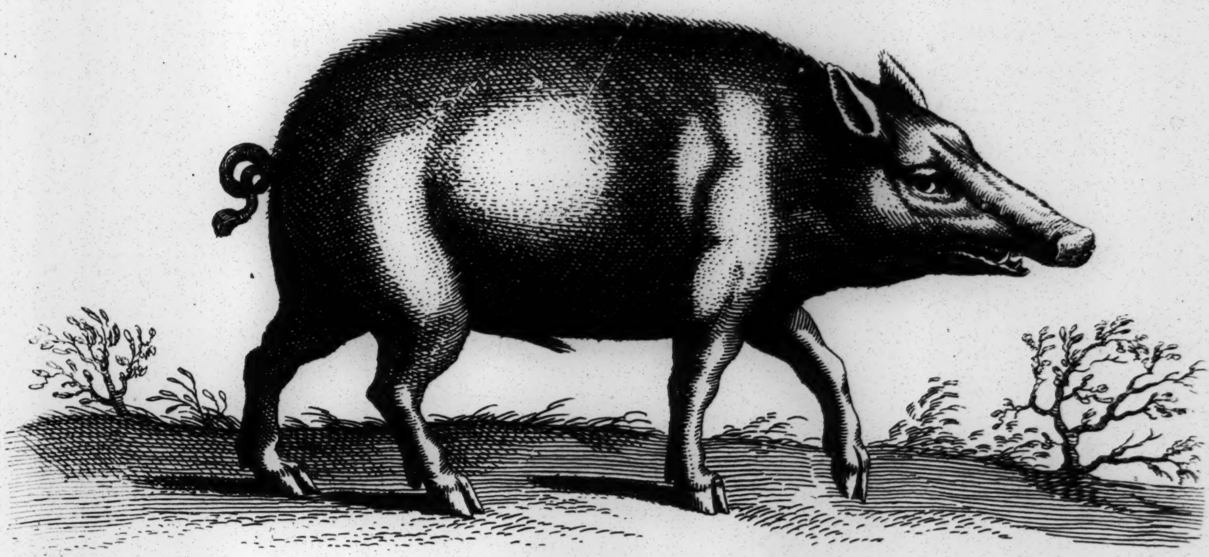


Zainq. s. Tajacu Porcus ſulueſter

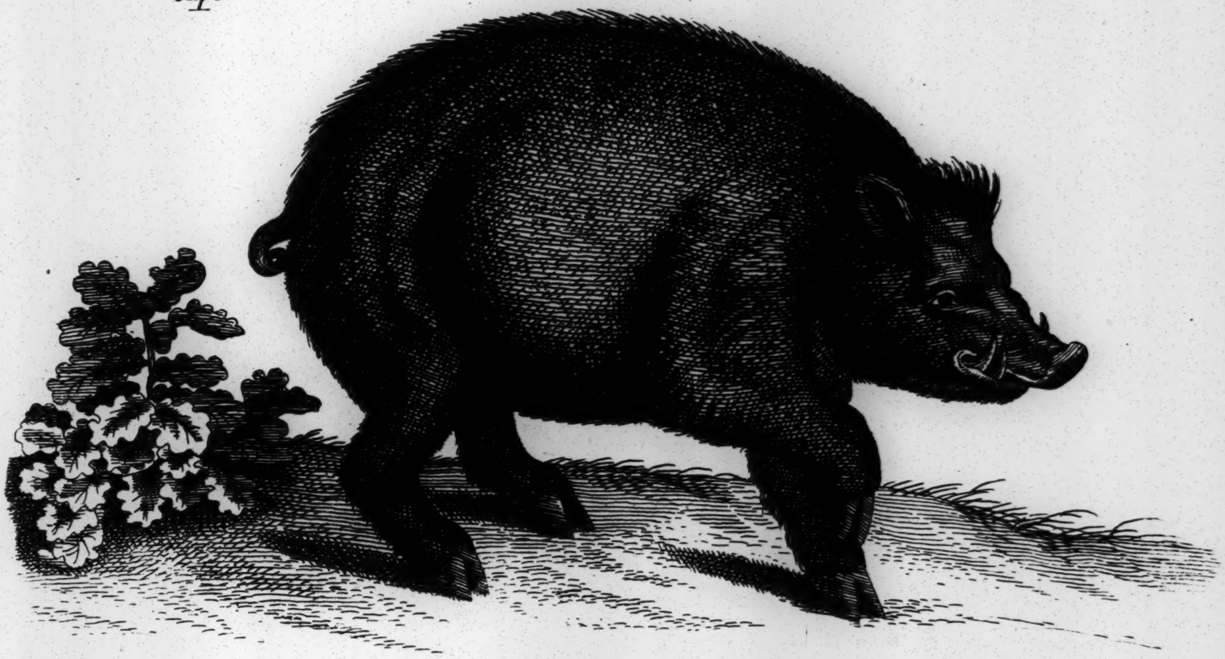
Porcus Guineenſis

Tab. XLVII

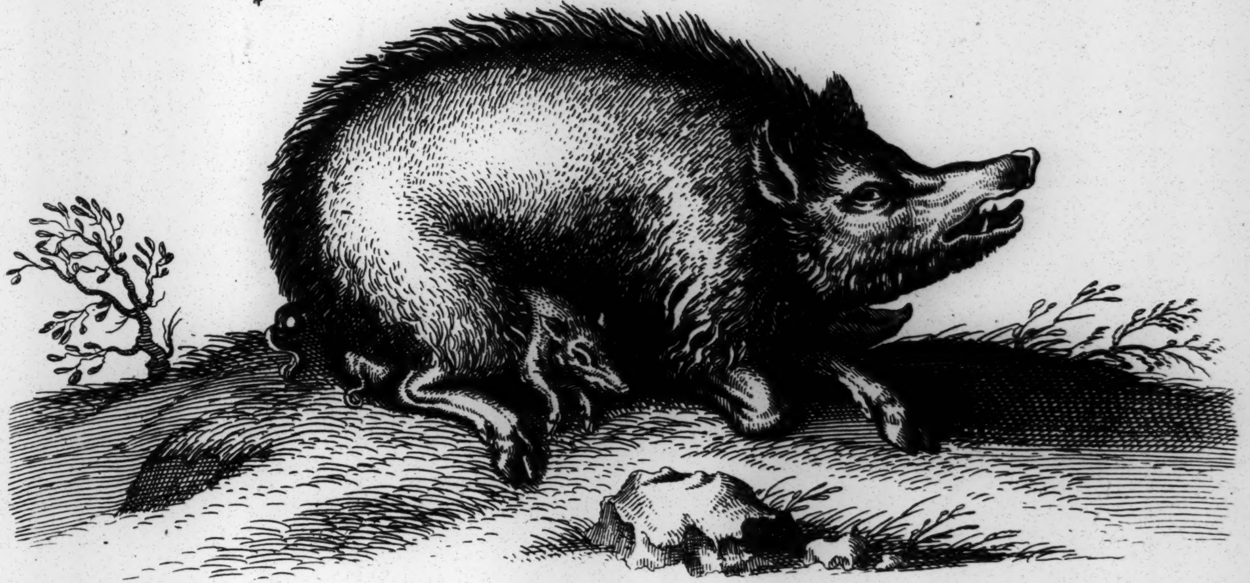
Verres *Eber*



Aper *Wild Schwein*

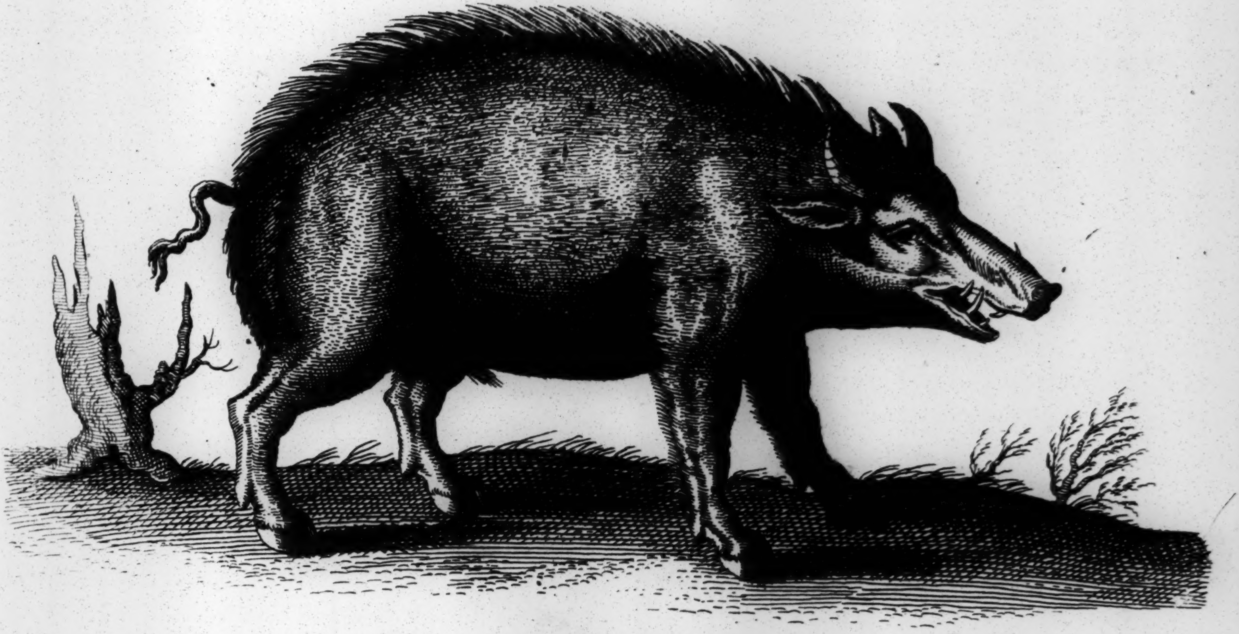


Scrofa *Mock*

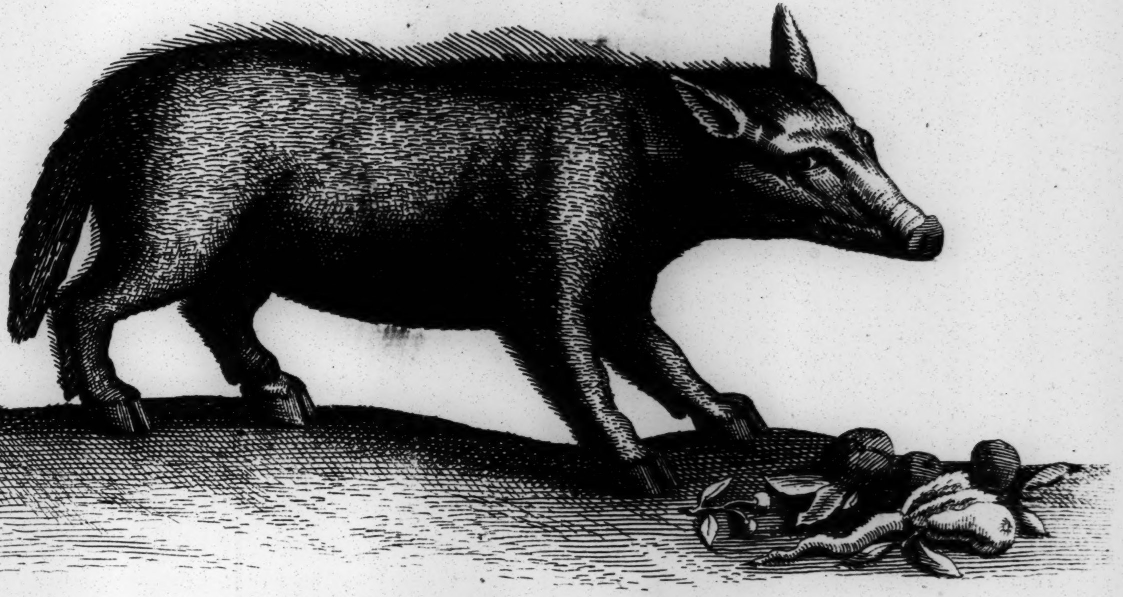


Tab. XLVIII

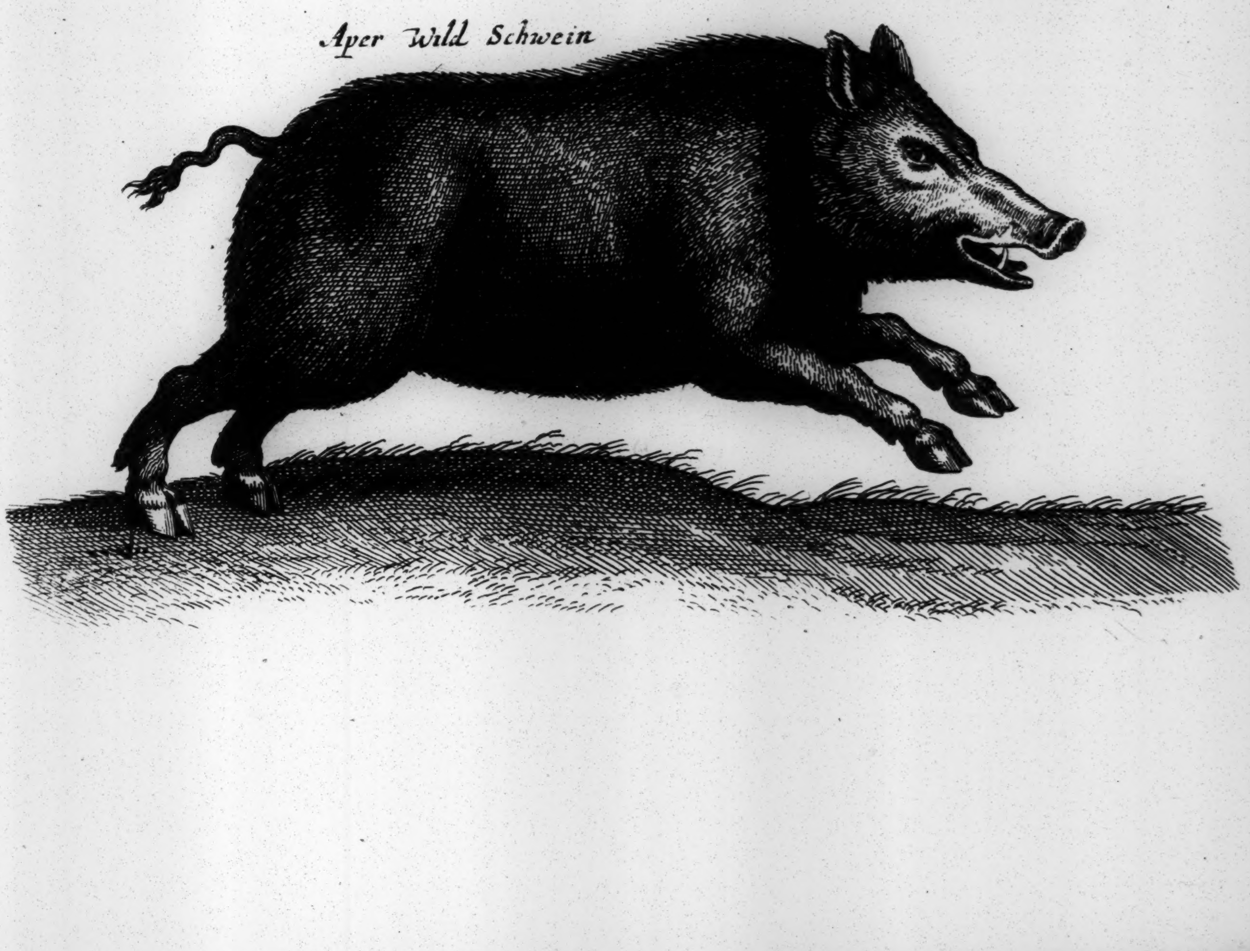
Sus Cornut



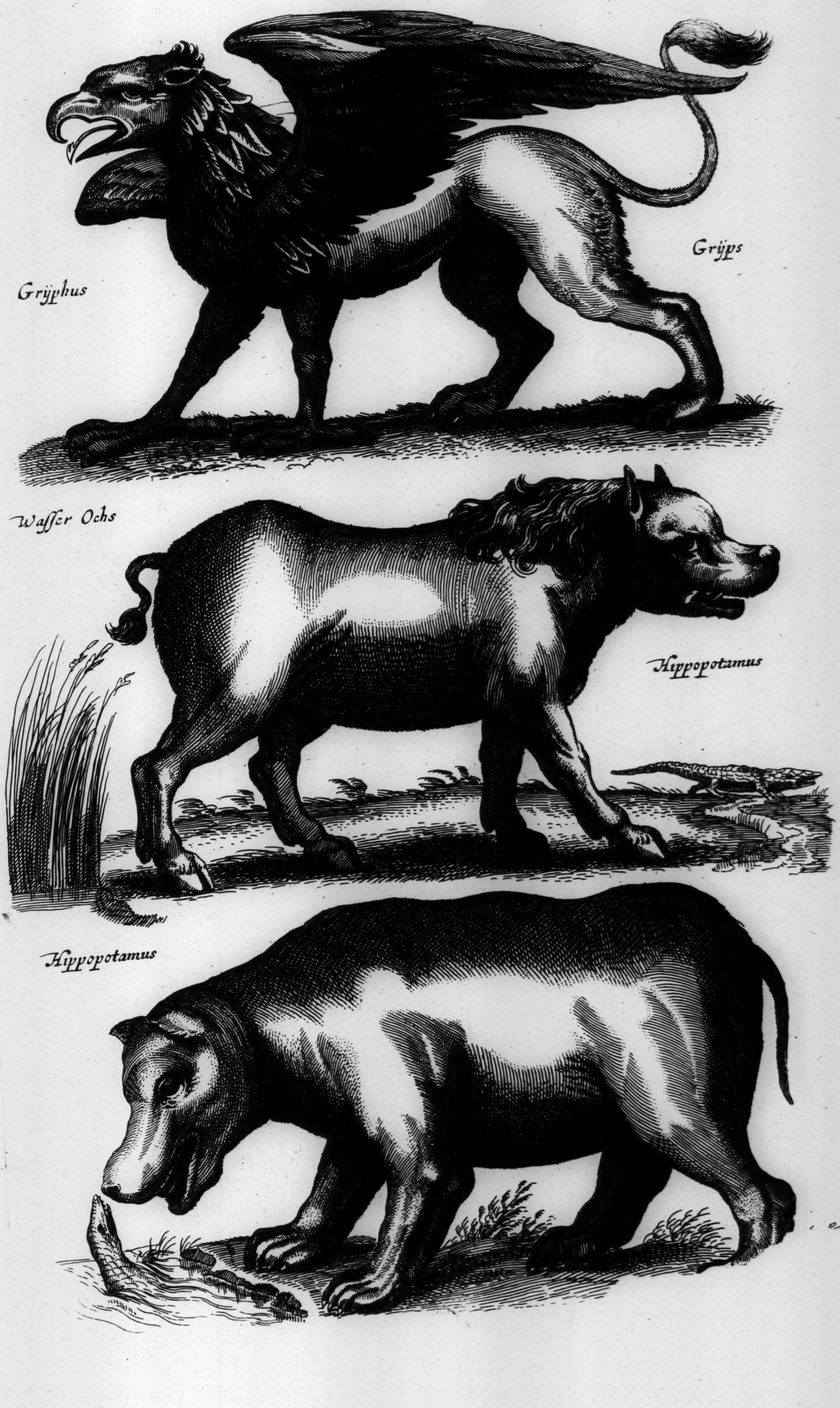
Porcus pumilo Taxus porcinq



Aper Wild Schwein

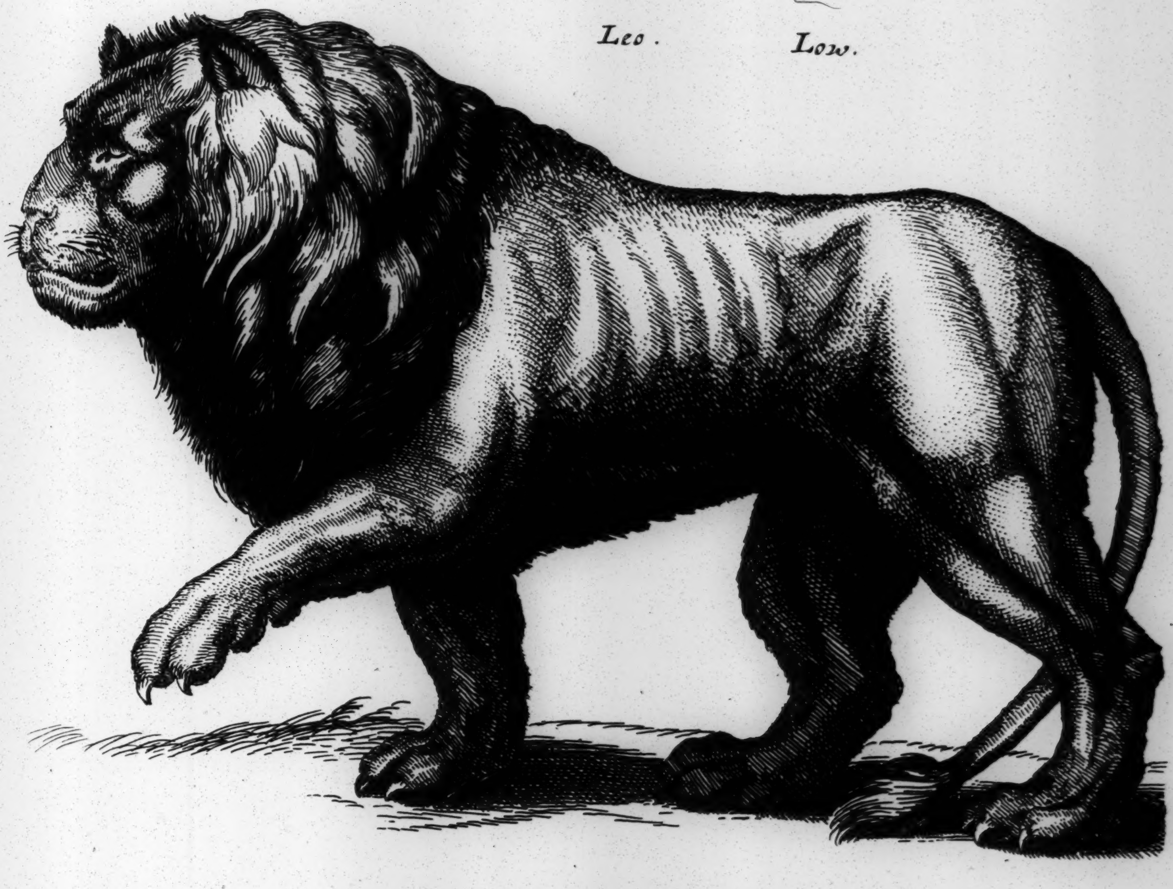


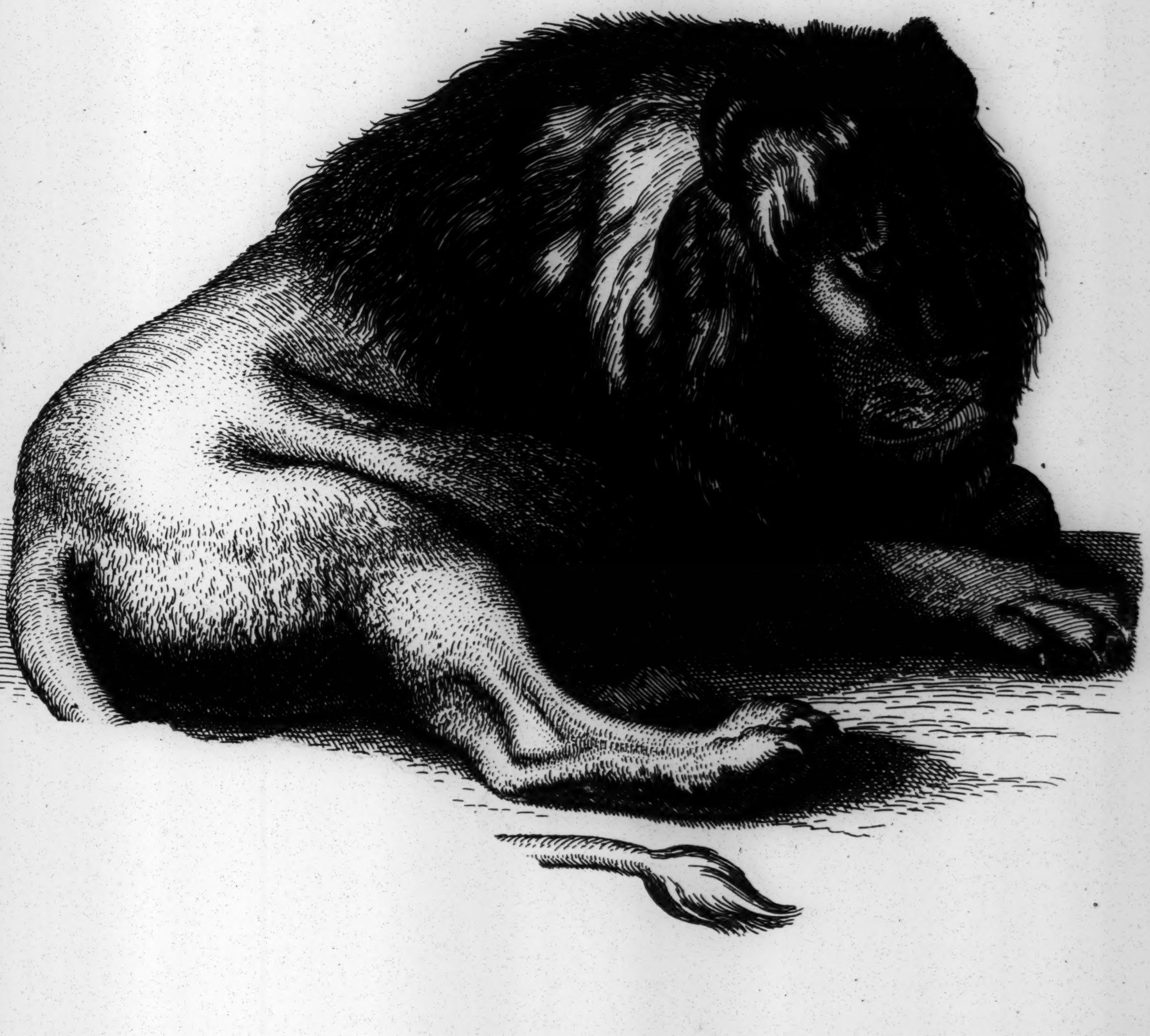
Tab. XLIX


Gryphus
Gryps
Wasser Ochs
Hippopotamus
Hippopotamus

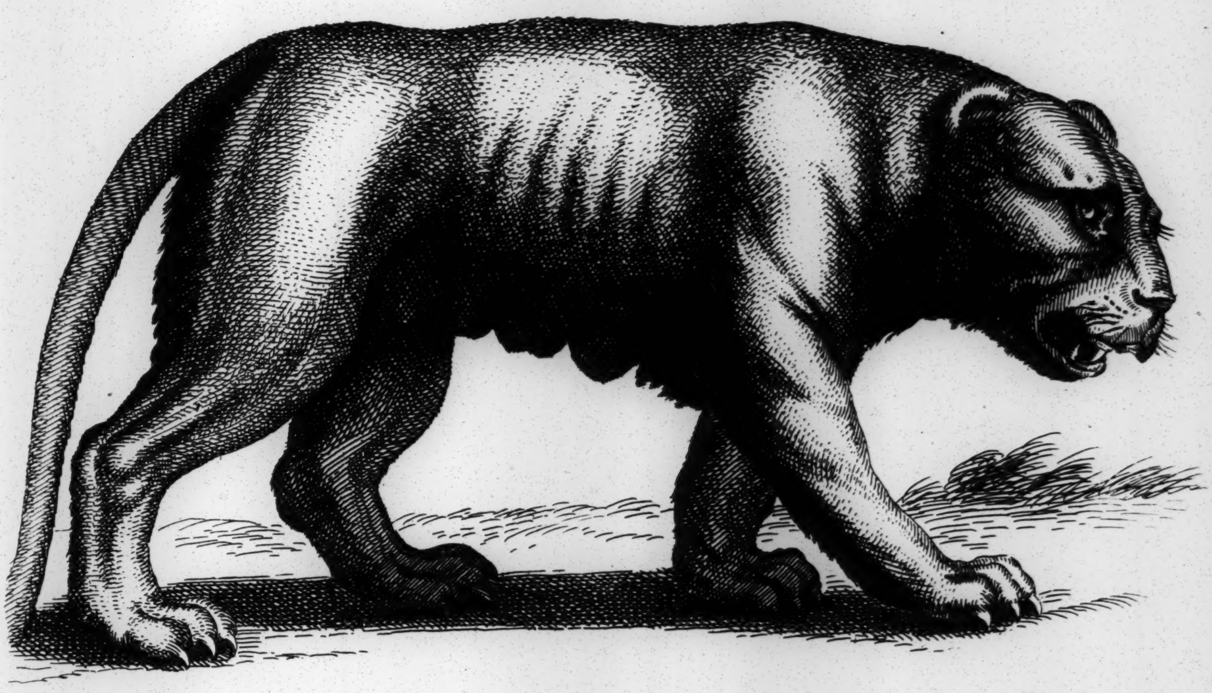
Tab. I

Leo. Low.

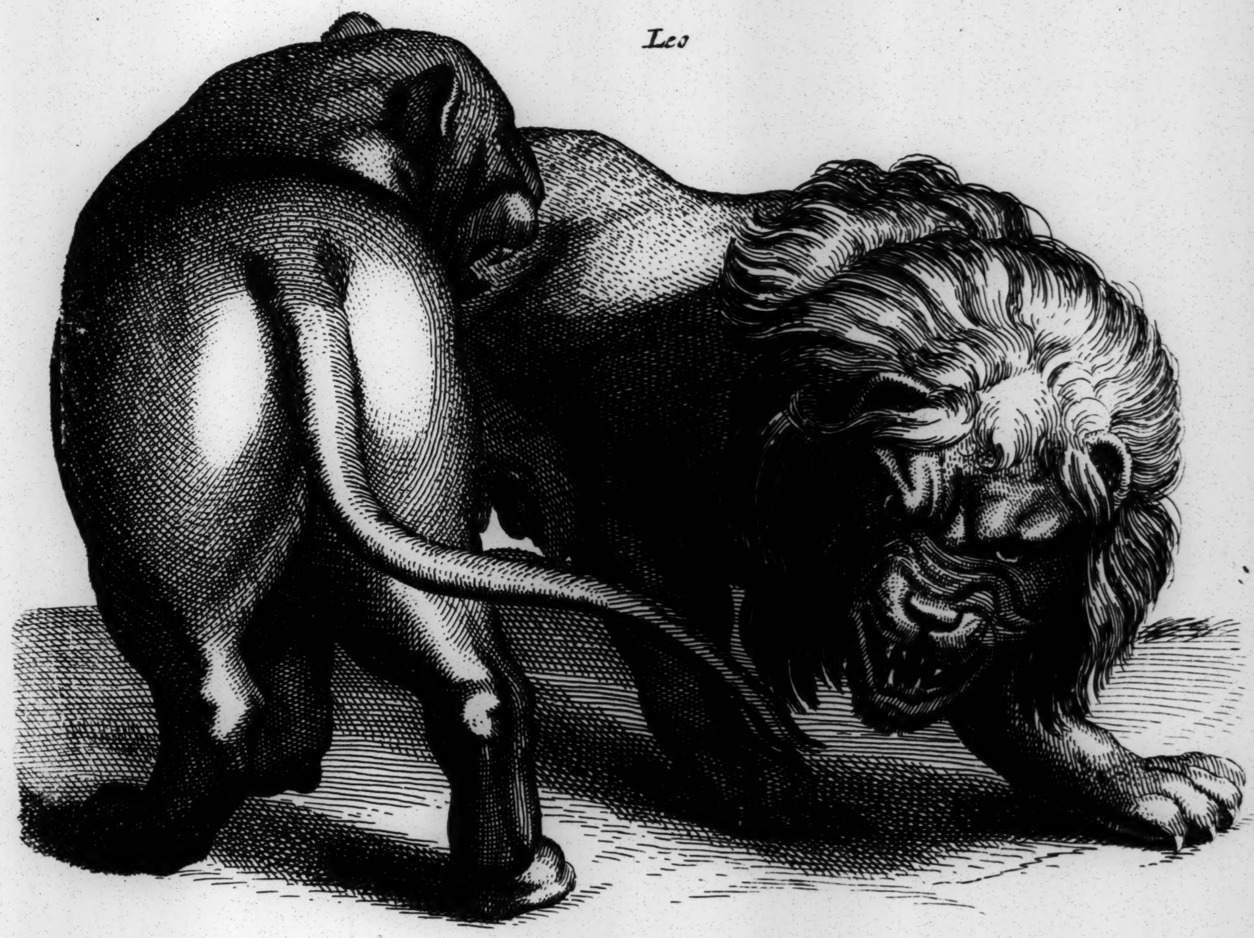




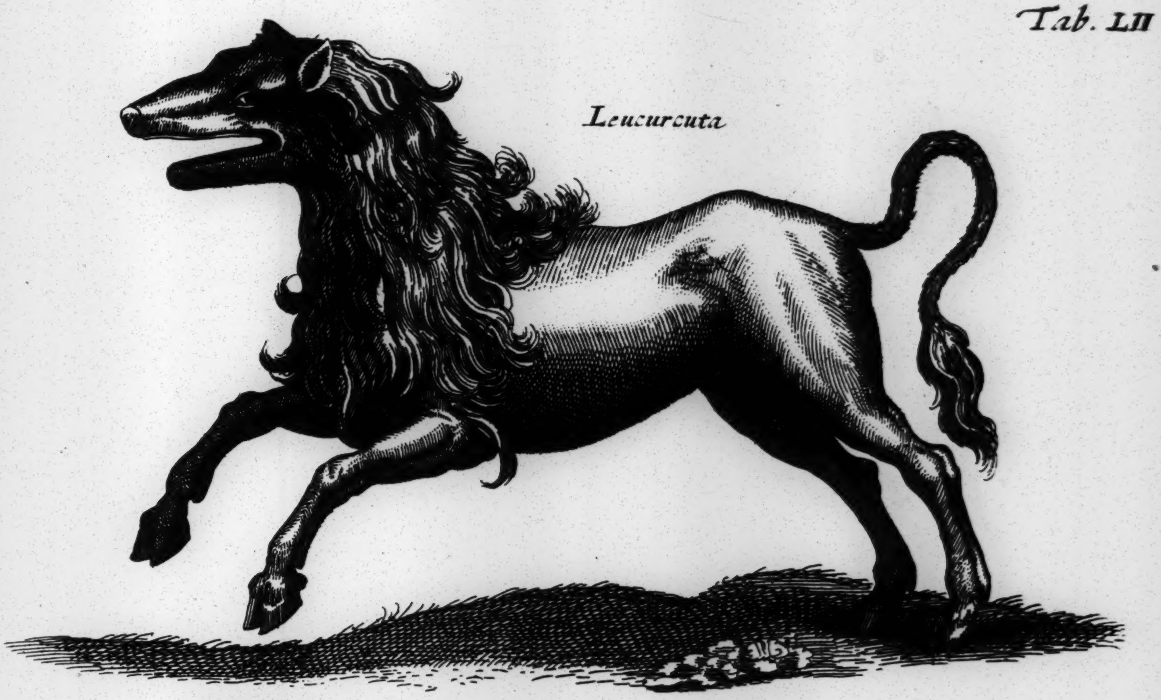
Leœna

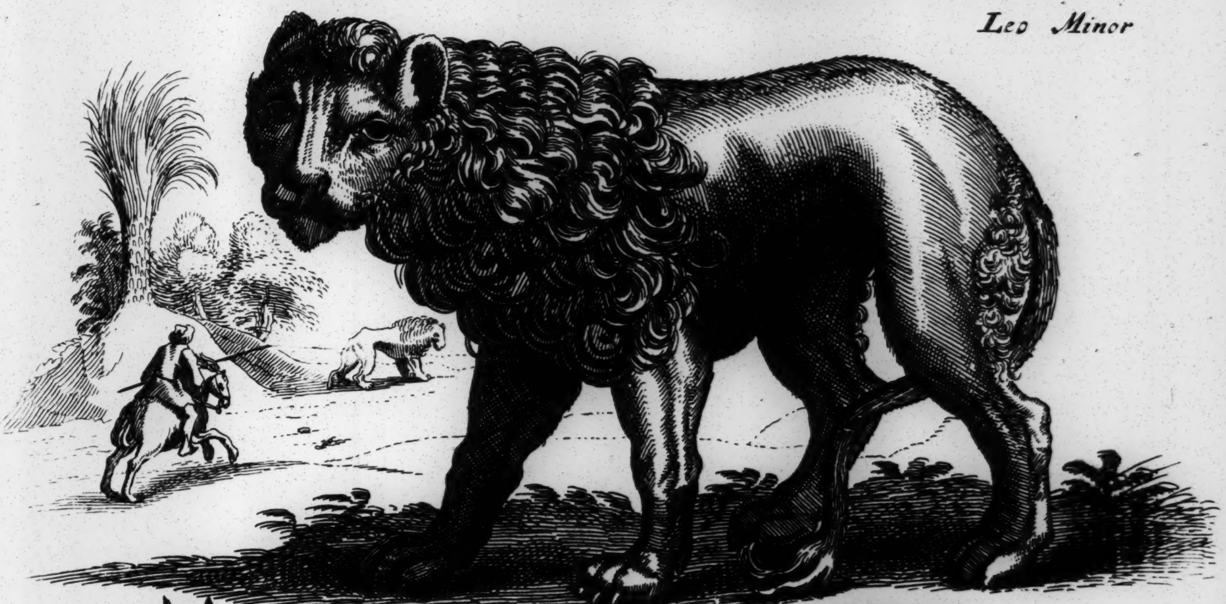


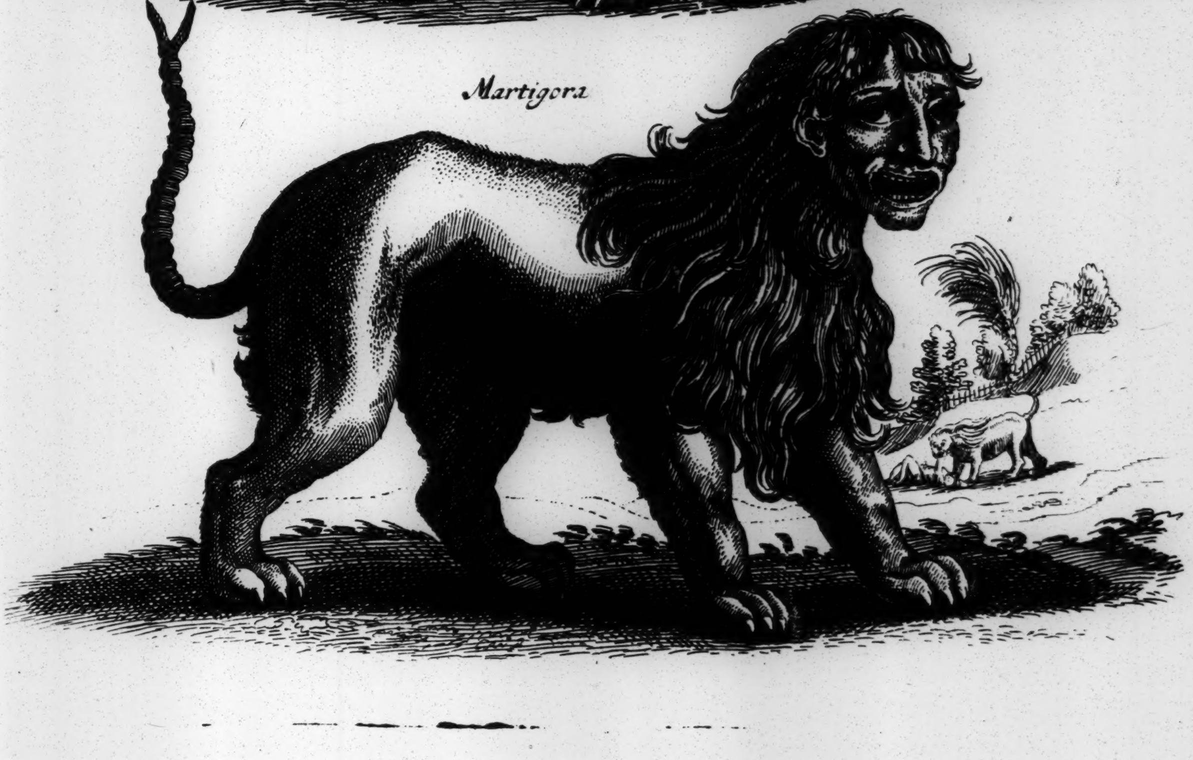
Leo



Tab. LII

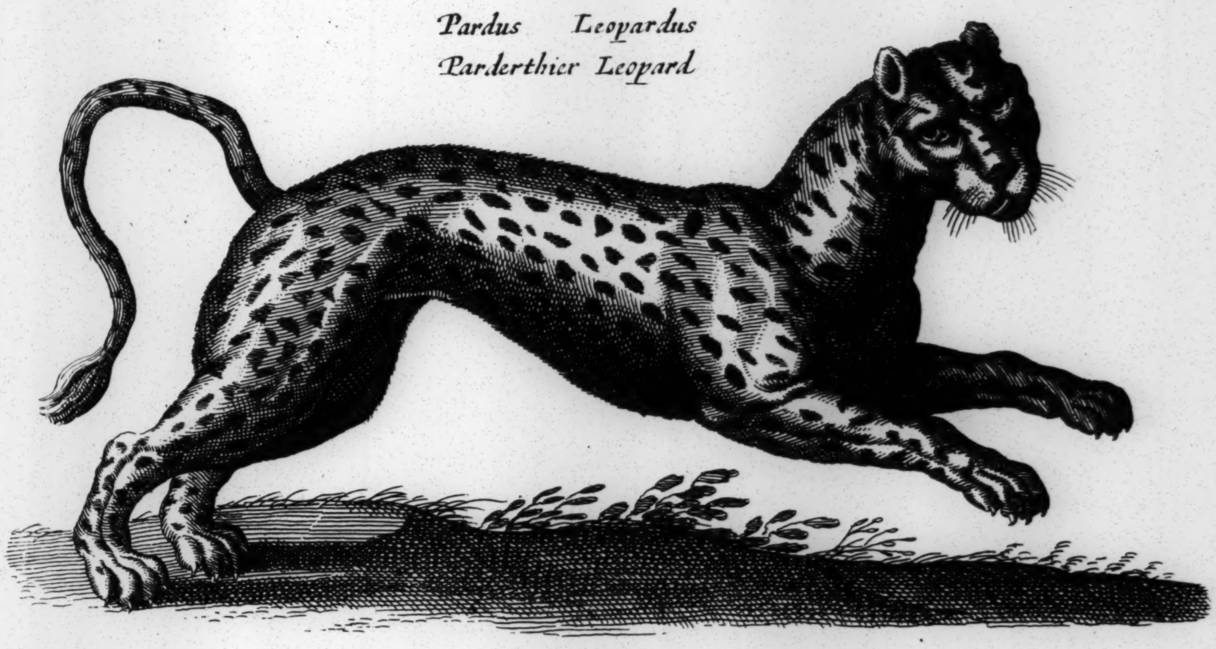

Leucurcuta


Leo Minor

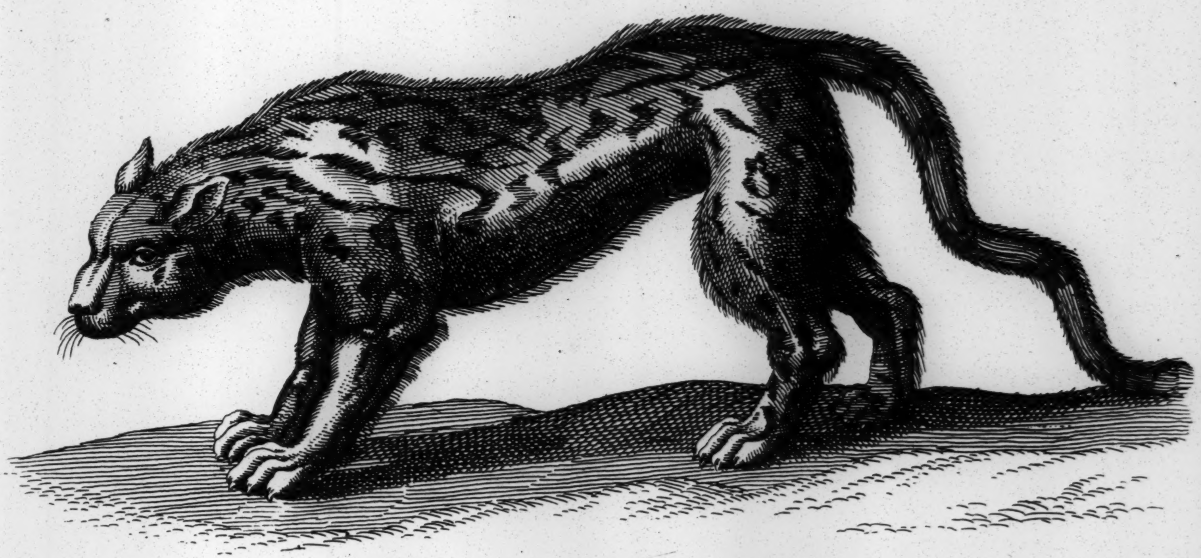

Martigora

Tab. LIII

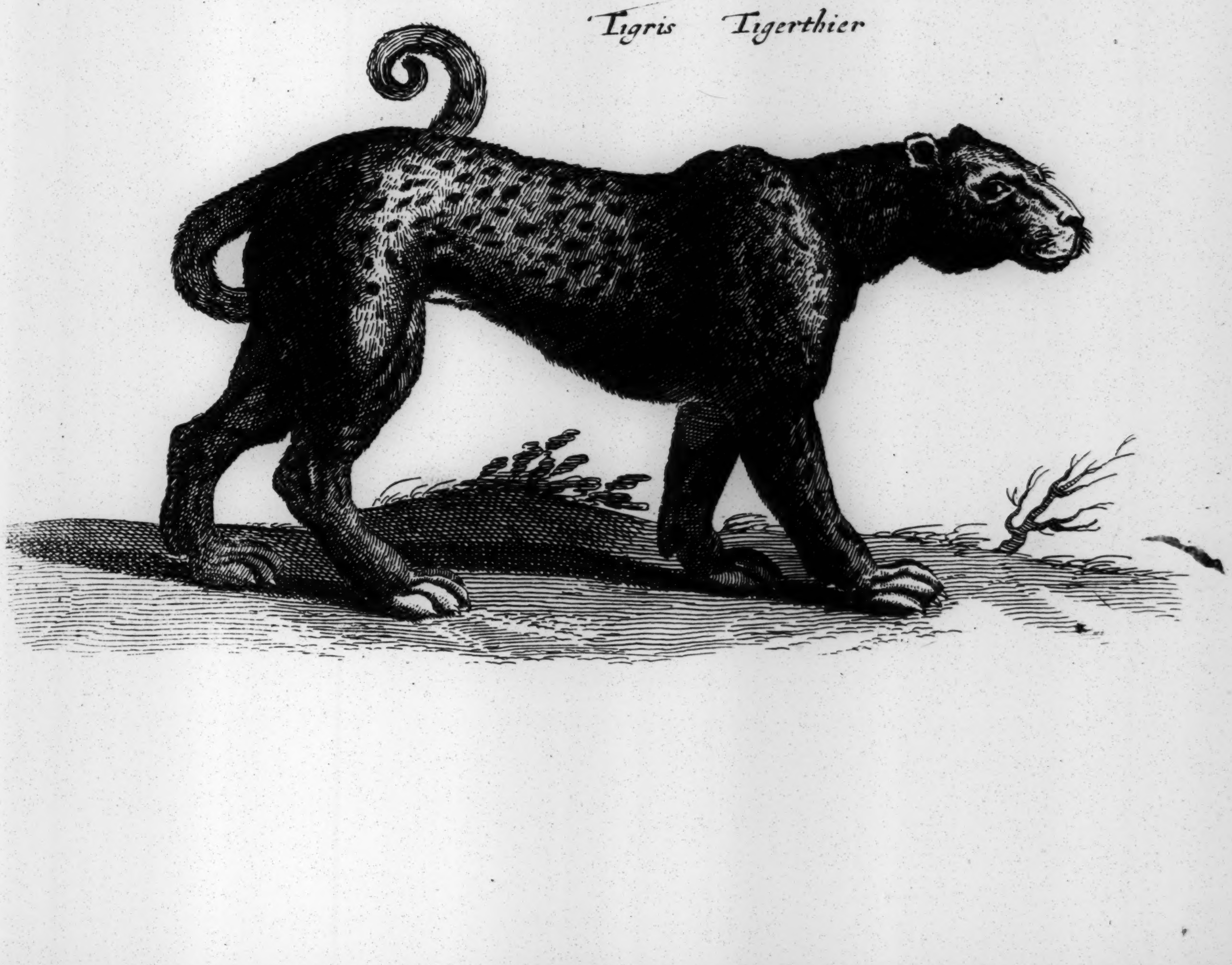
Pardus Leopardus
Parderthier Leopard



Pardus Parderthier

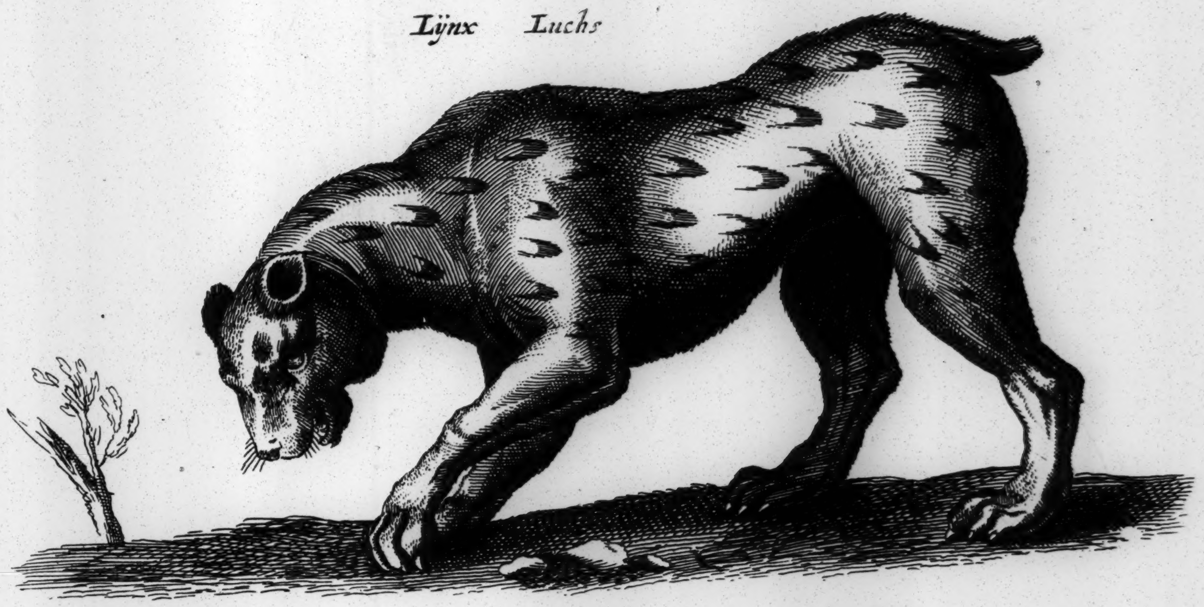


Tigris Tigerthier

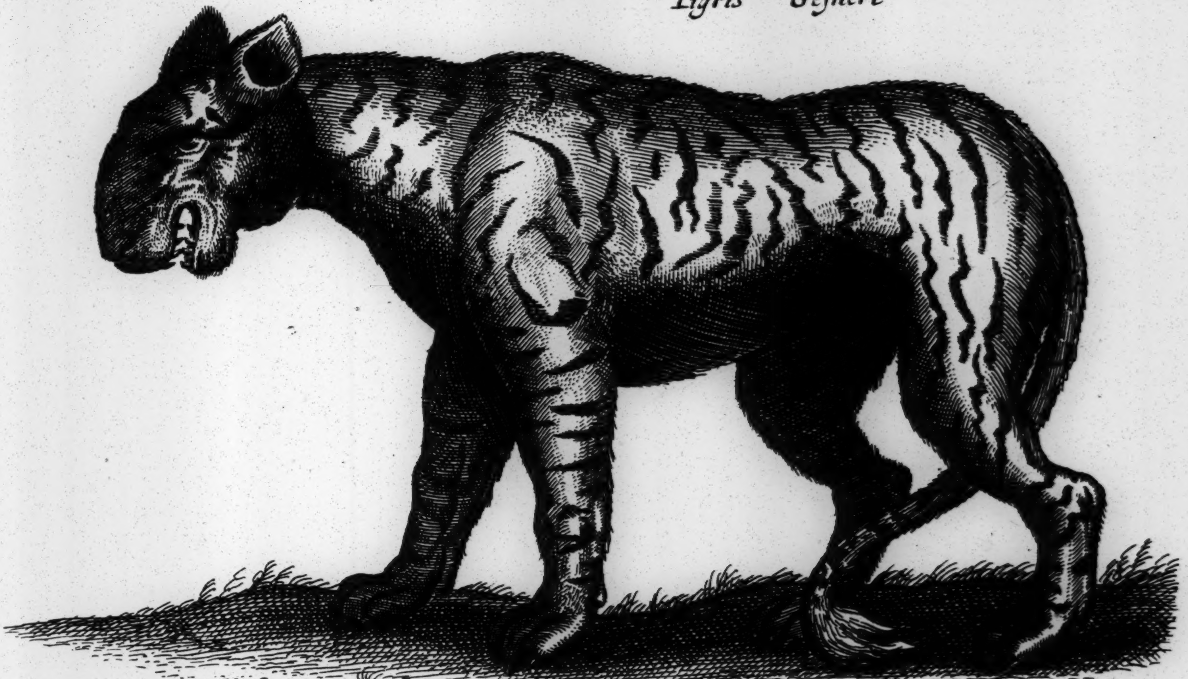


Tab. LIV

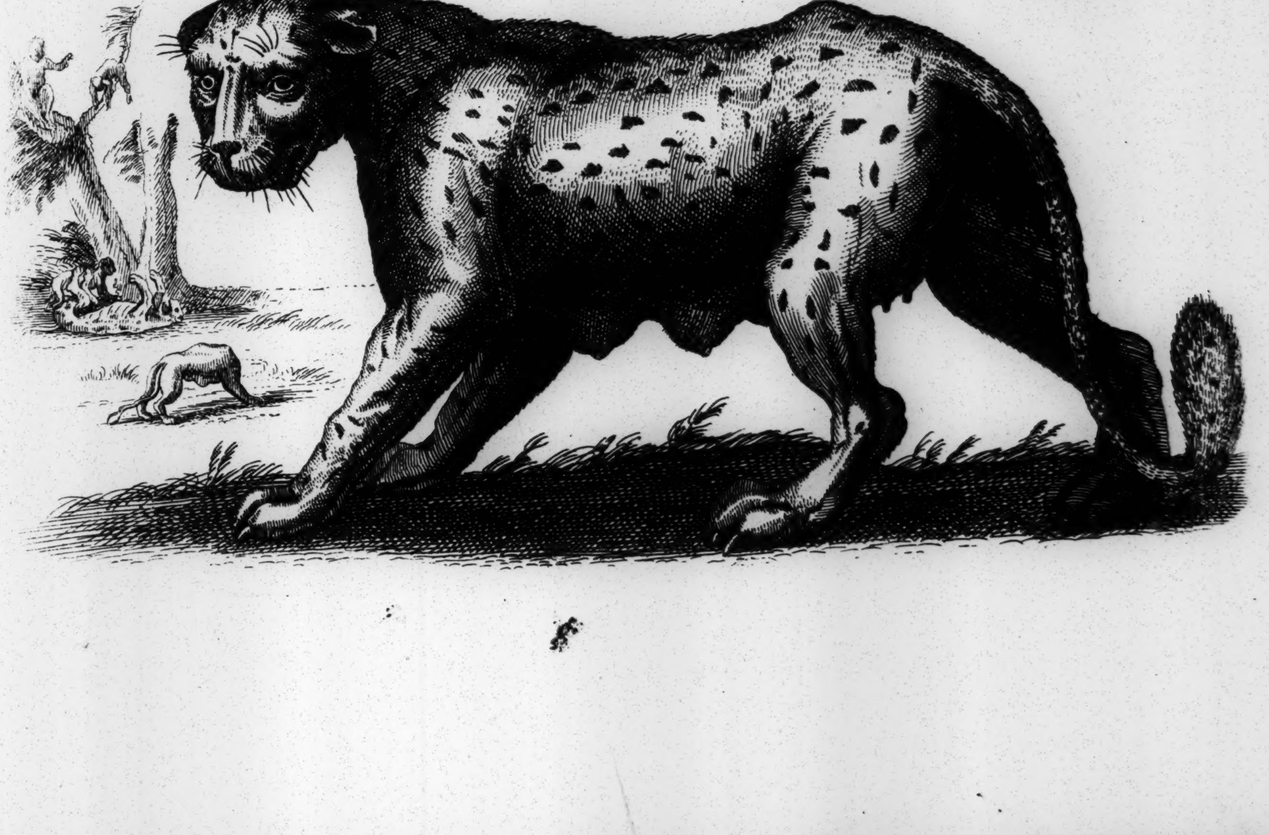
Lÿnx Luchs



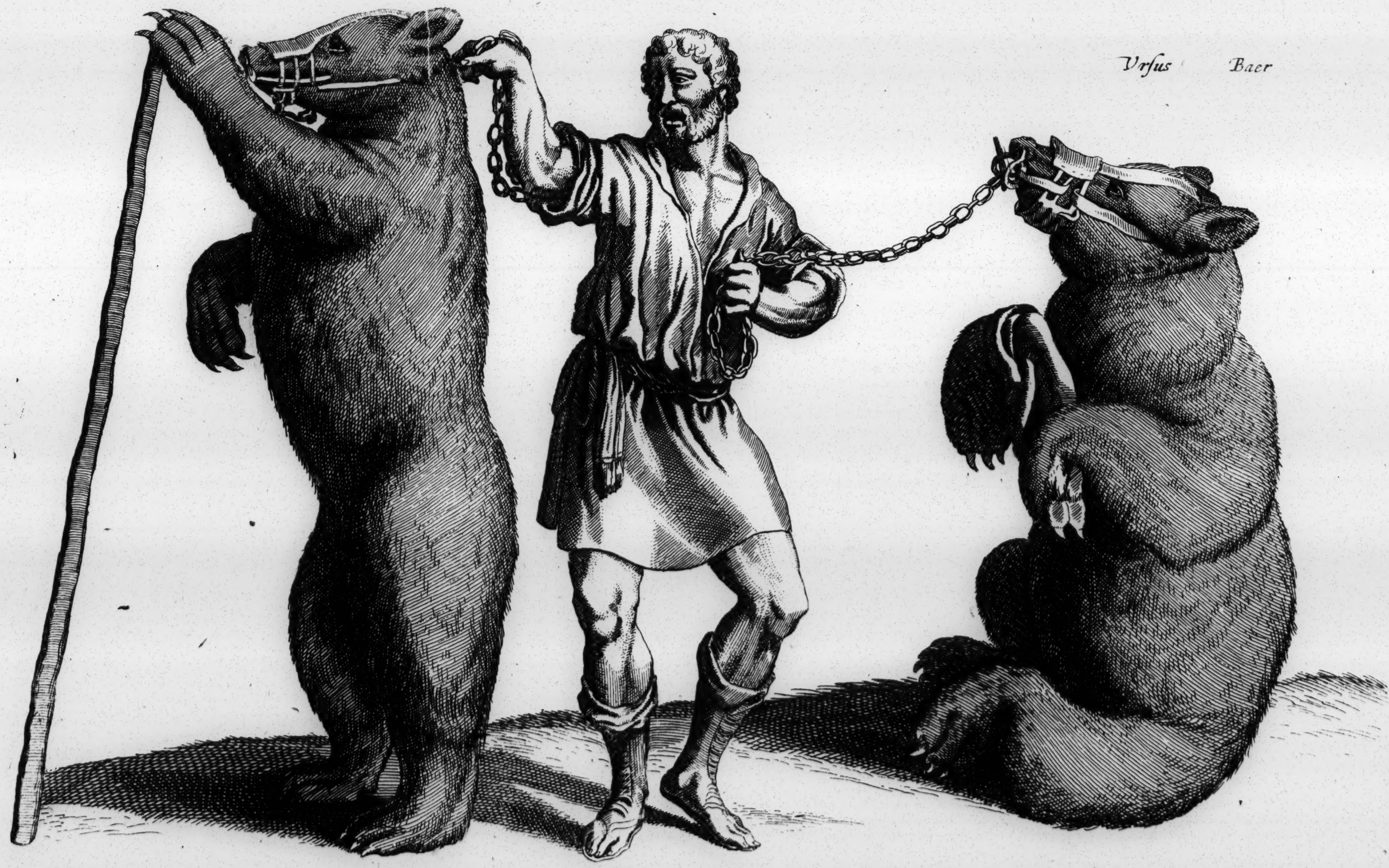
Tigris Geſneri



Panthera



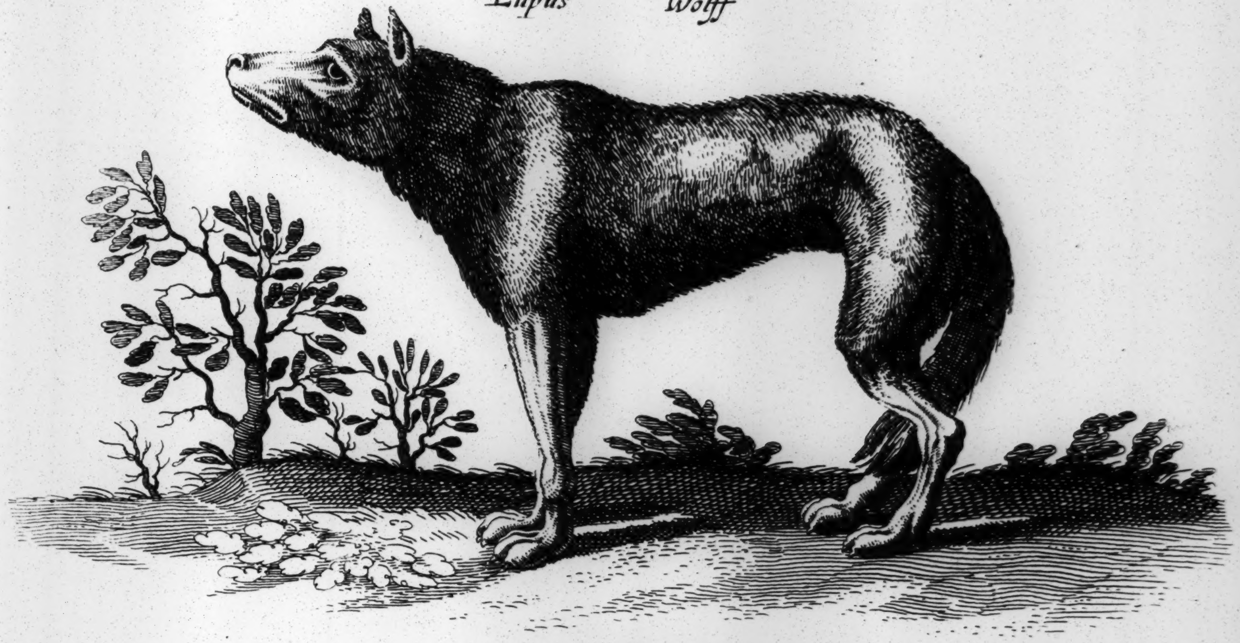
Vrſus Baer



Tab. LV

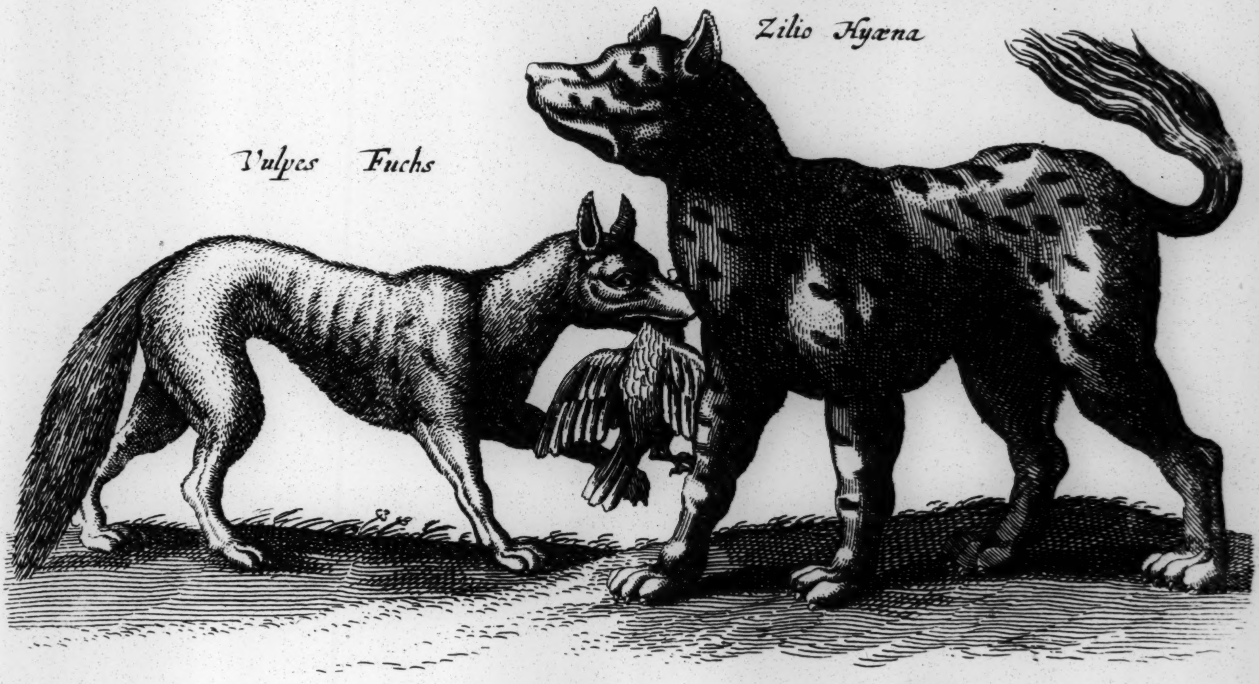
Tab. LVI

Lupus *Wolff*

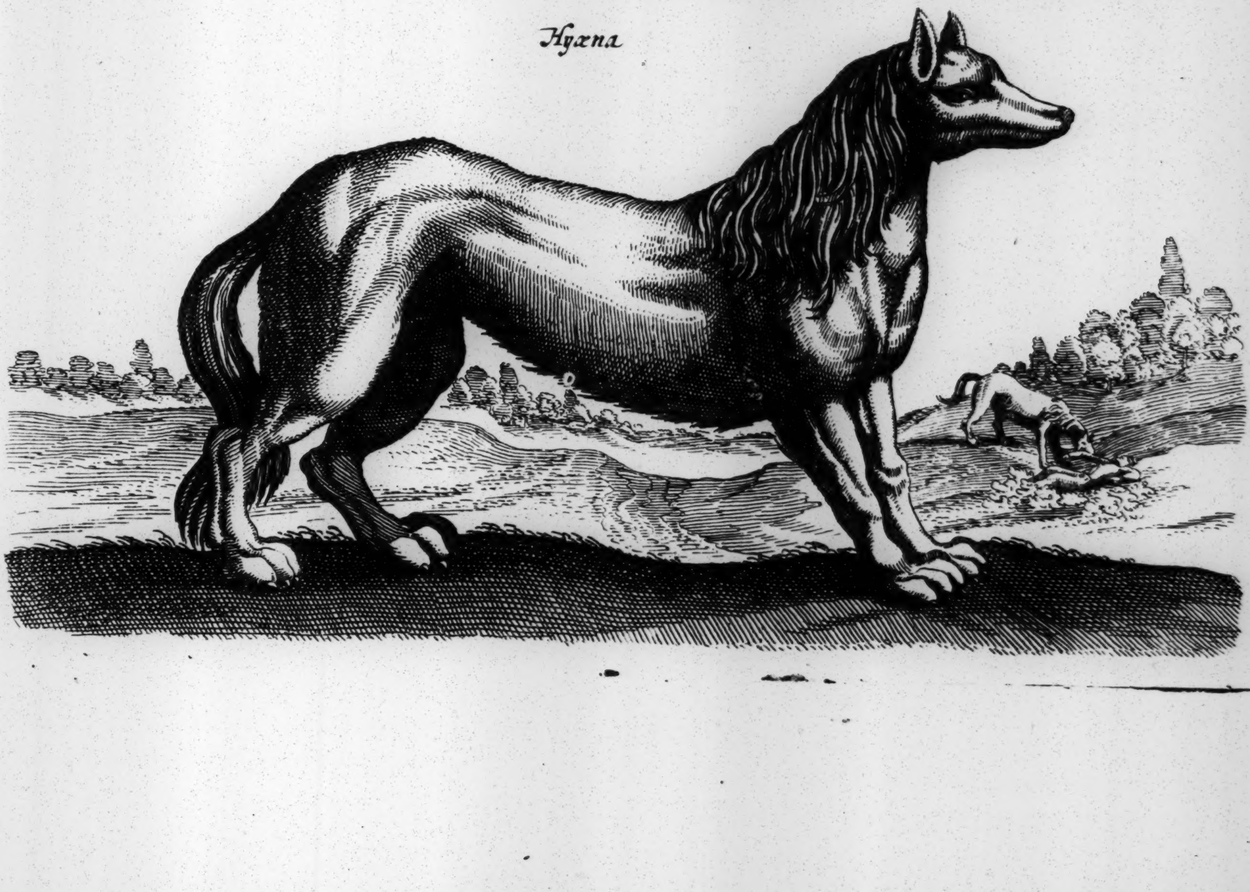


Zilio Hyæna

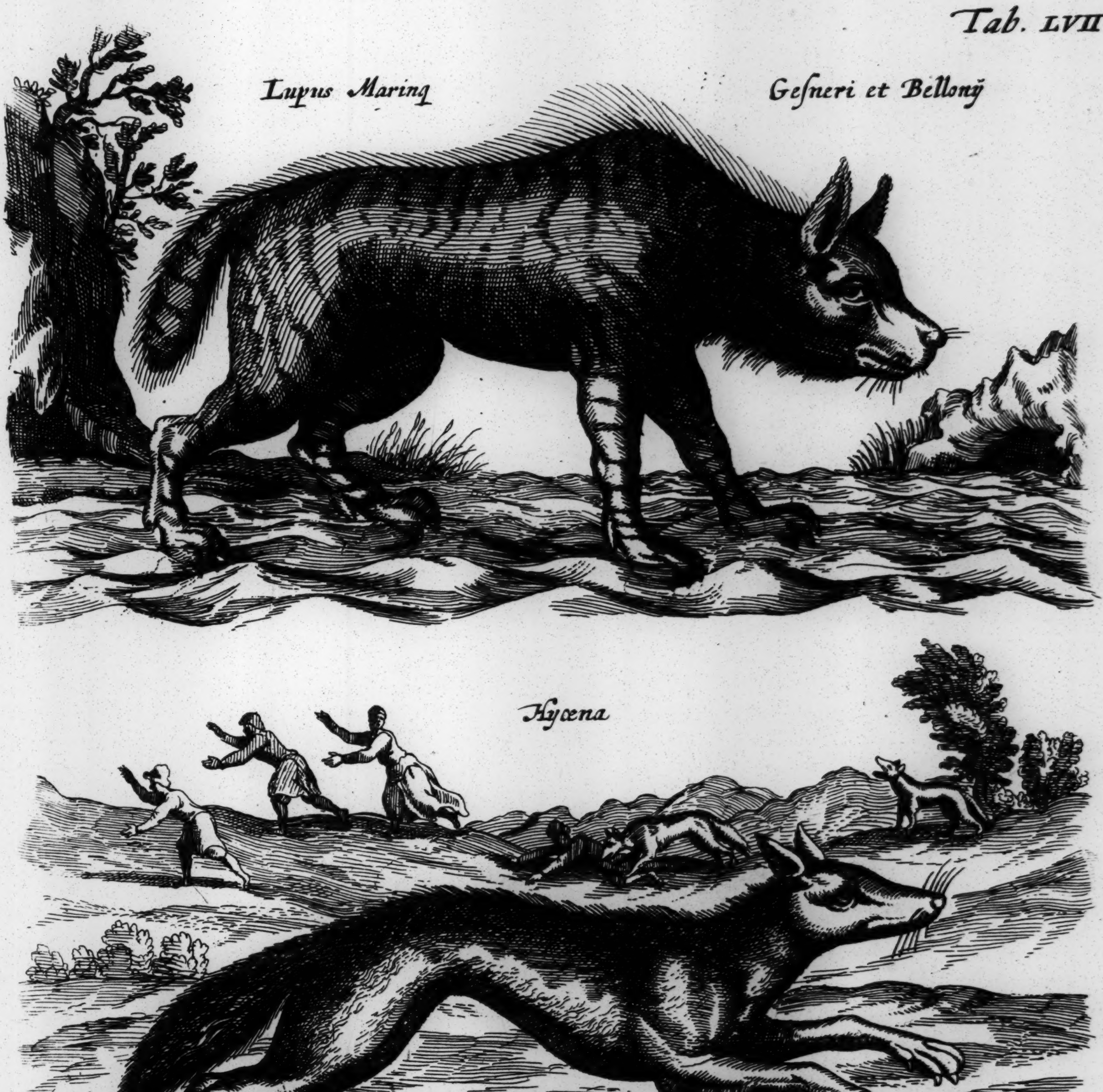
Vulpes *Fuchs*



Hyæna

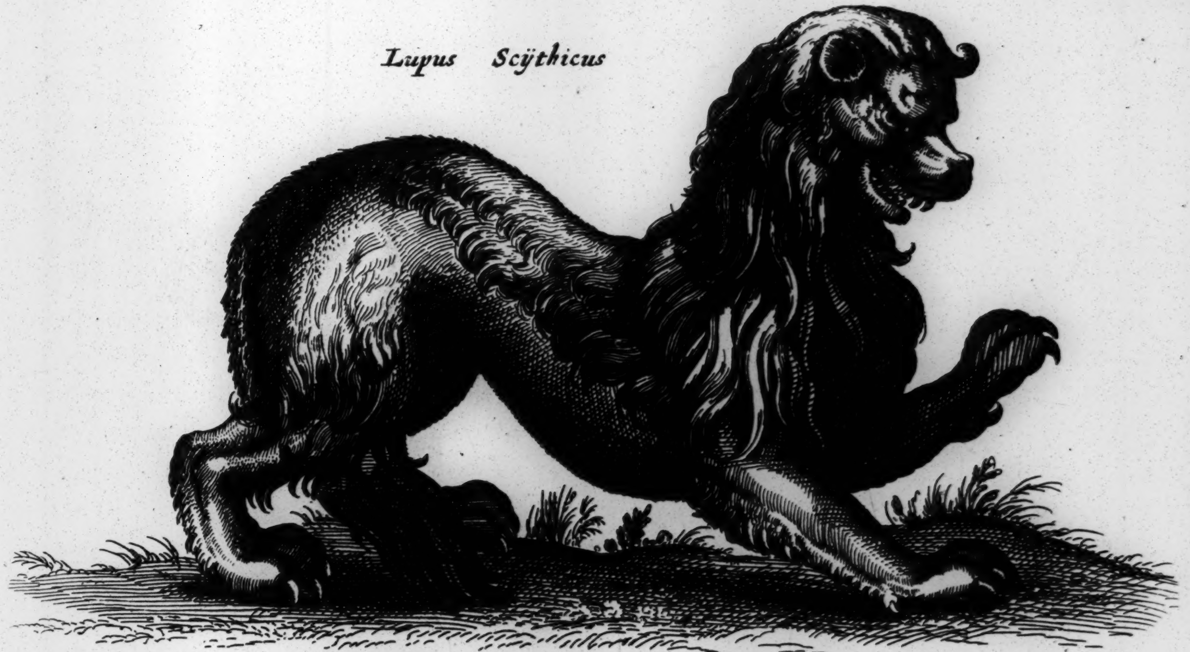


Tab. LVII

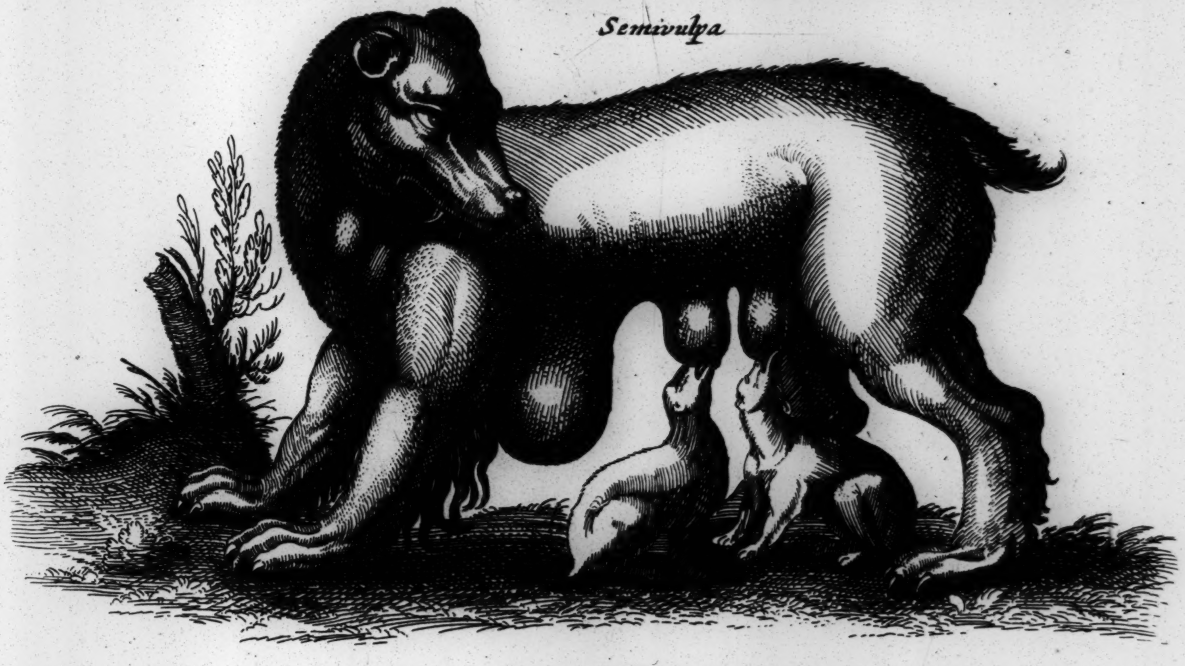

Lupus Marinq
Geſneri et Bellonÿ
Hyœna
Gulo Vielfraes

Tab. LVIII

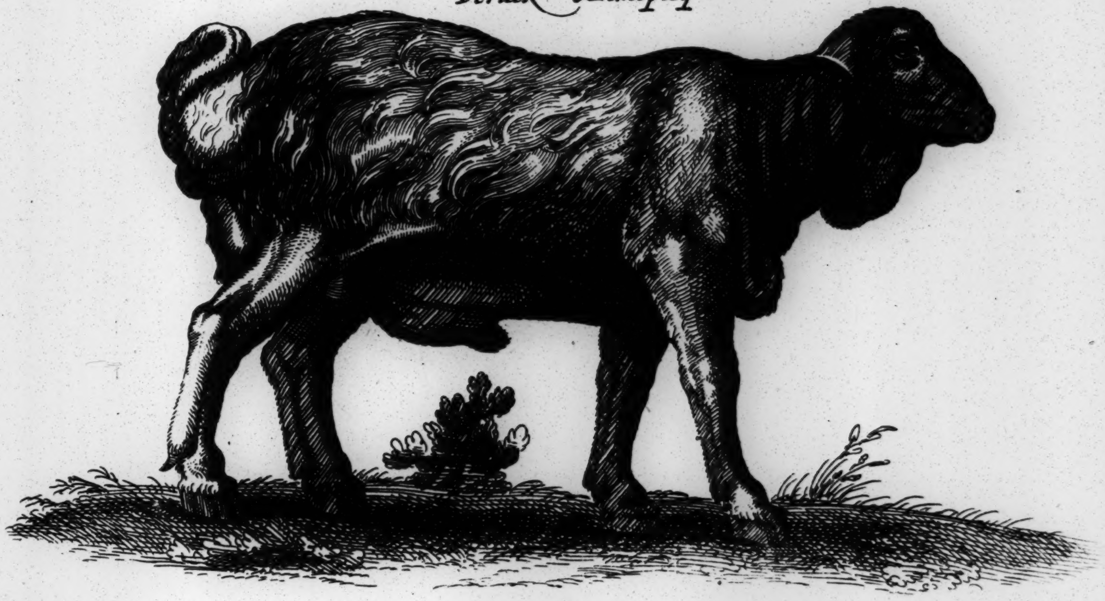
Lupus Scÿthicus



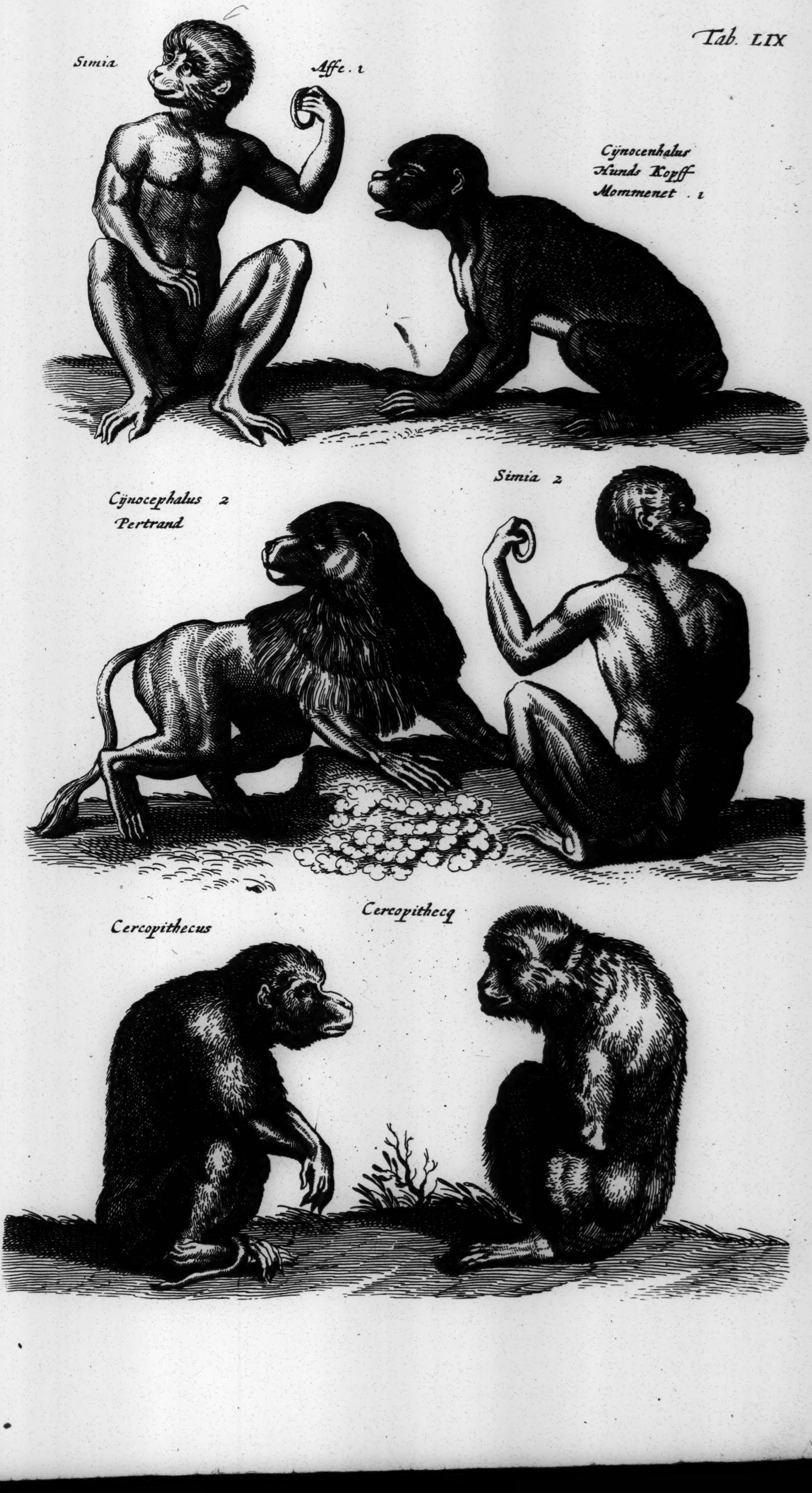
Semivulpa



Veruex Æthiöpicq

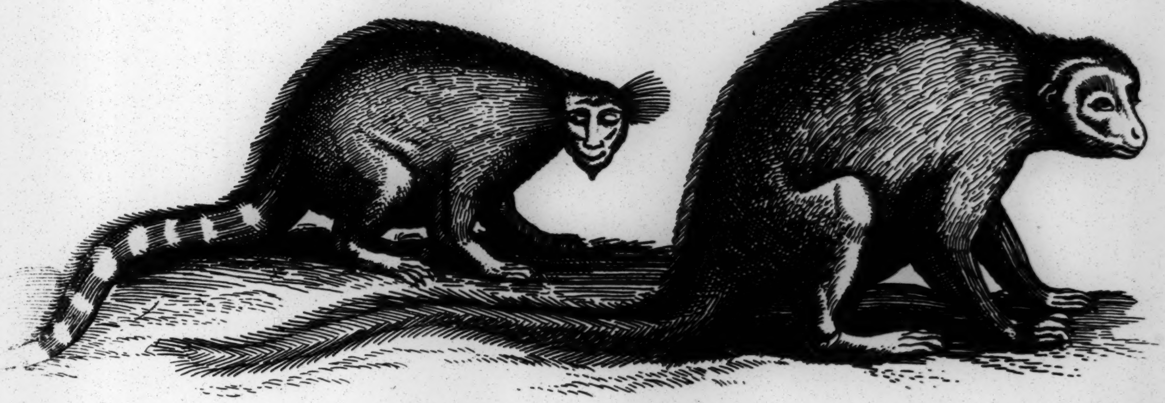


Tab. LIX


Simia
Affe. 1
Cijnocenhalus
Hunds Kopff
Mommenet. 1
Cijnocephalus 2
Pertrand
Simia 2
Cercopithecus
Cercopithecq

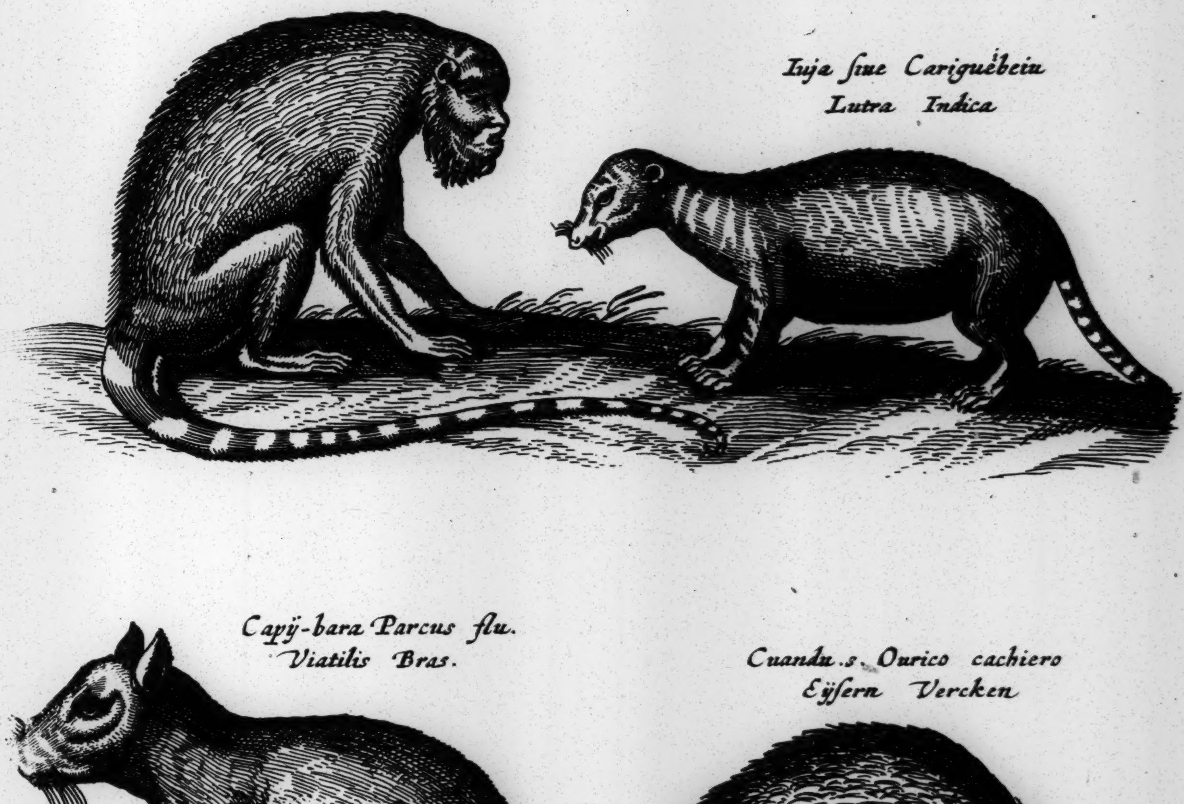
Cajtaia

Cagui Braſil



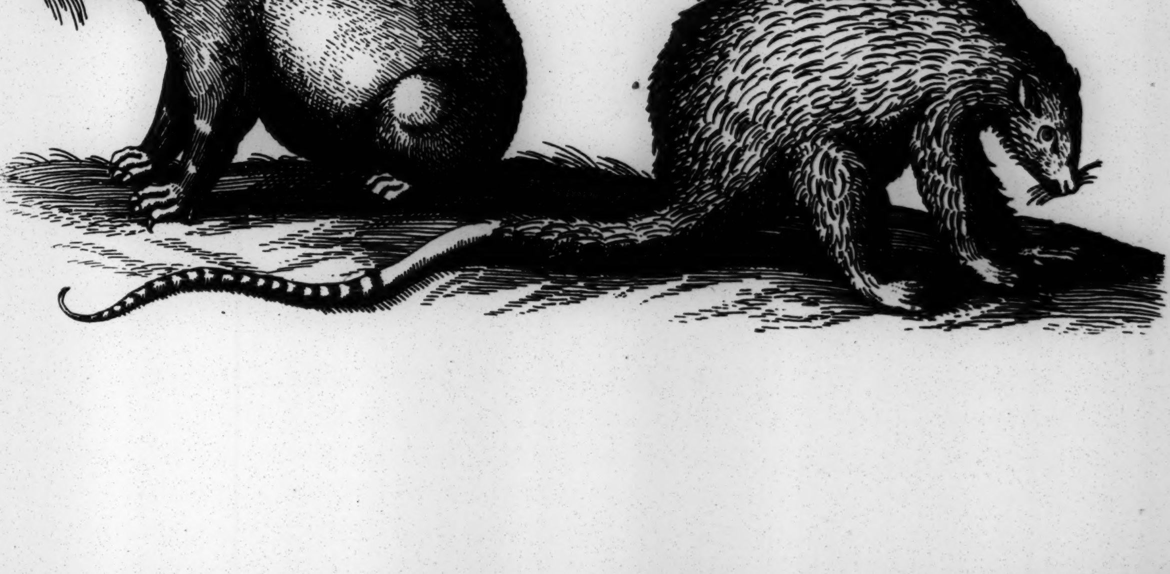
Cercopithecus barbatus Guin

Iuja ſiue Cariguèbeiu
Lutra Indica

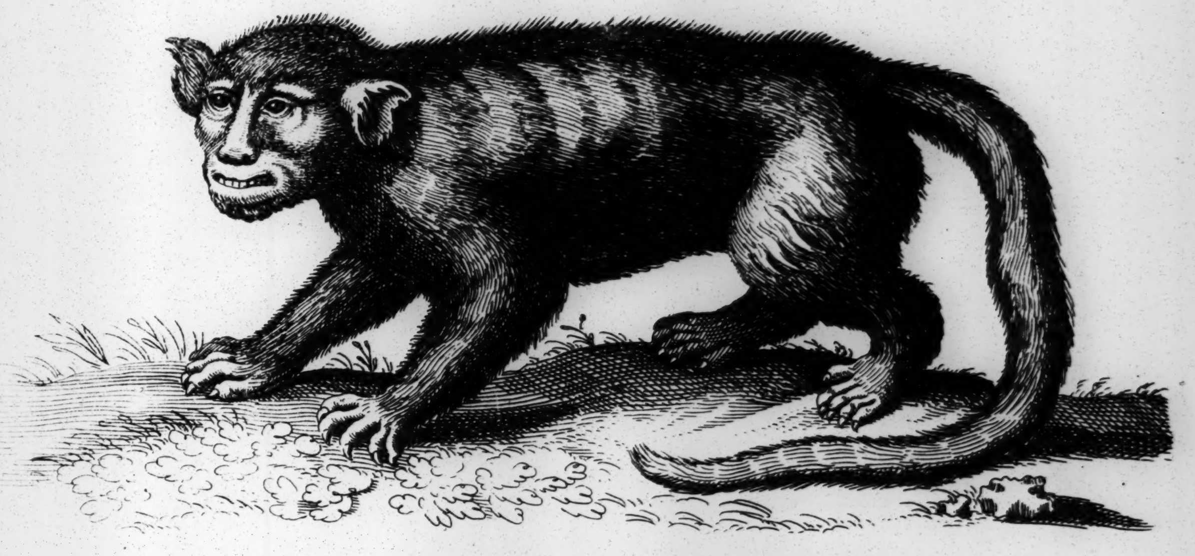


Capÿ-bara Parcus flu.
Viatilis Bras.

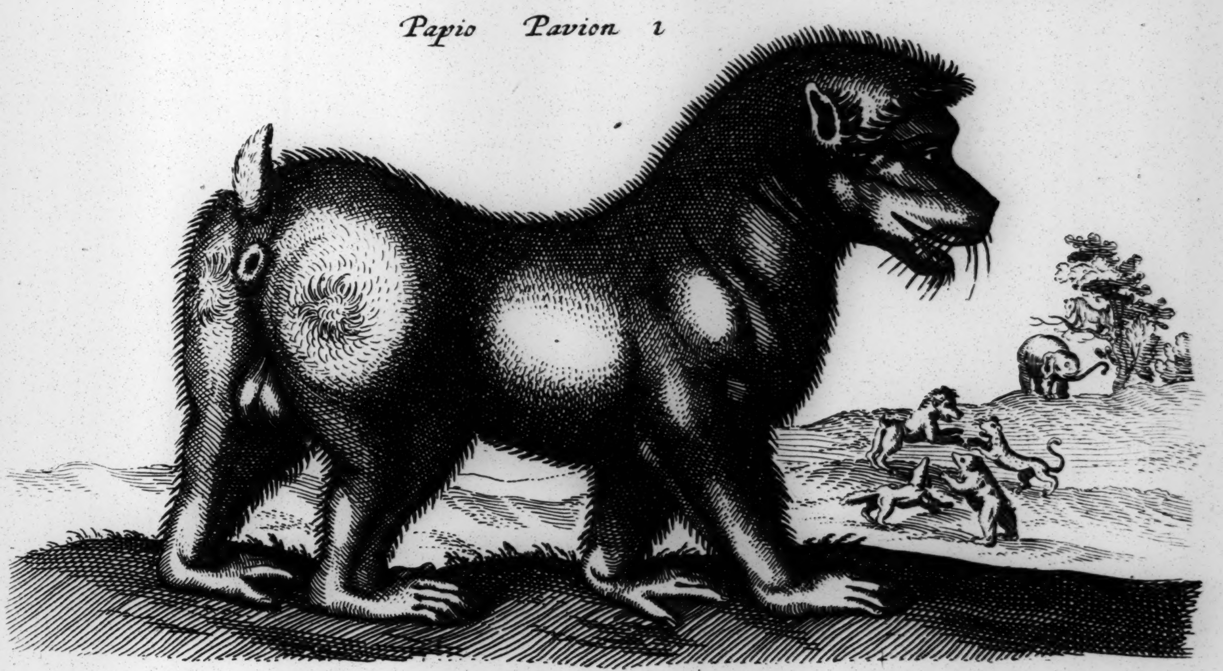
Cuandu.s. Ourico cachiero
Eÿſern Vercken



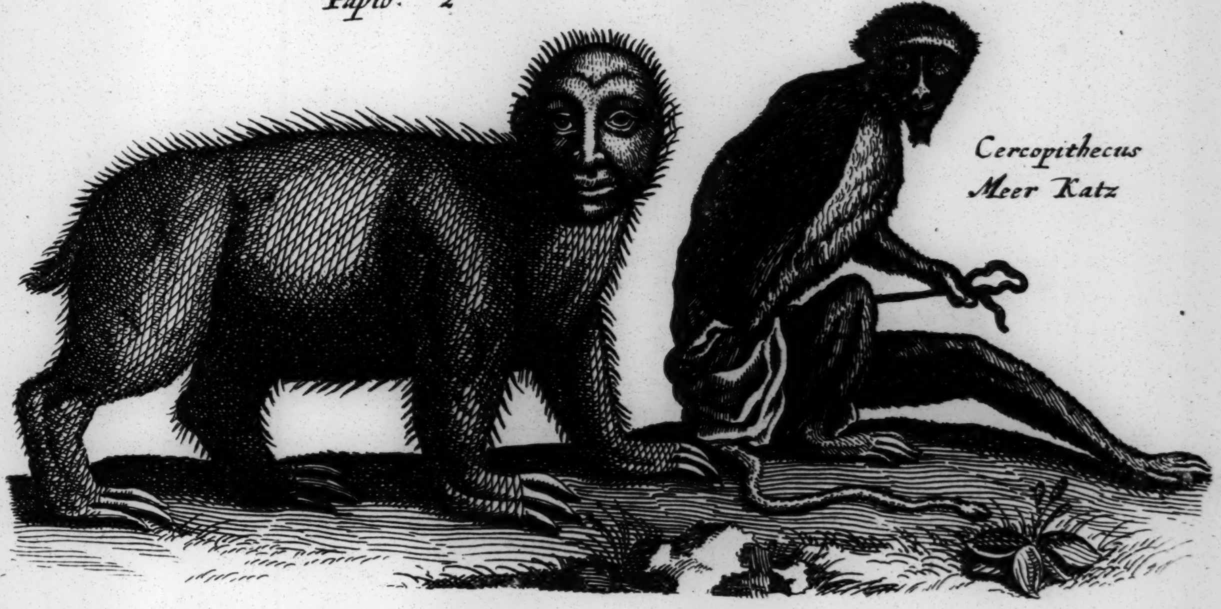
Tab. LXI



Cercopithecus Major ſeu Manticora



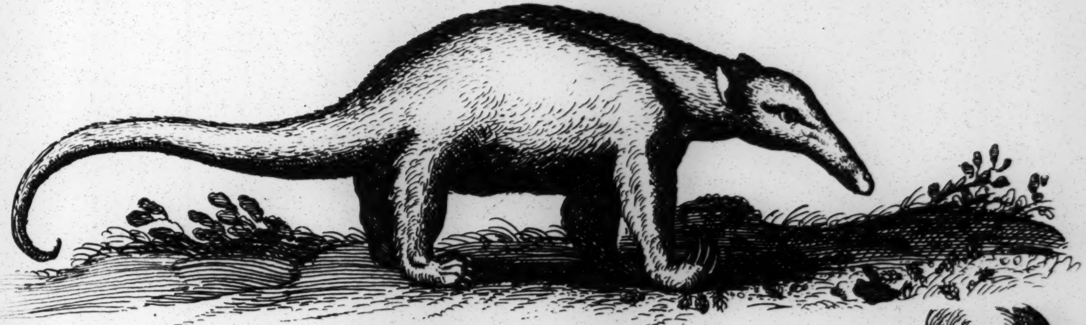
Papio Pavion 1



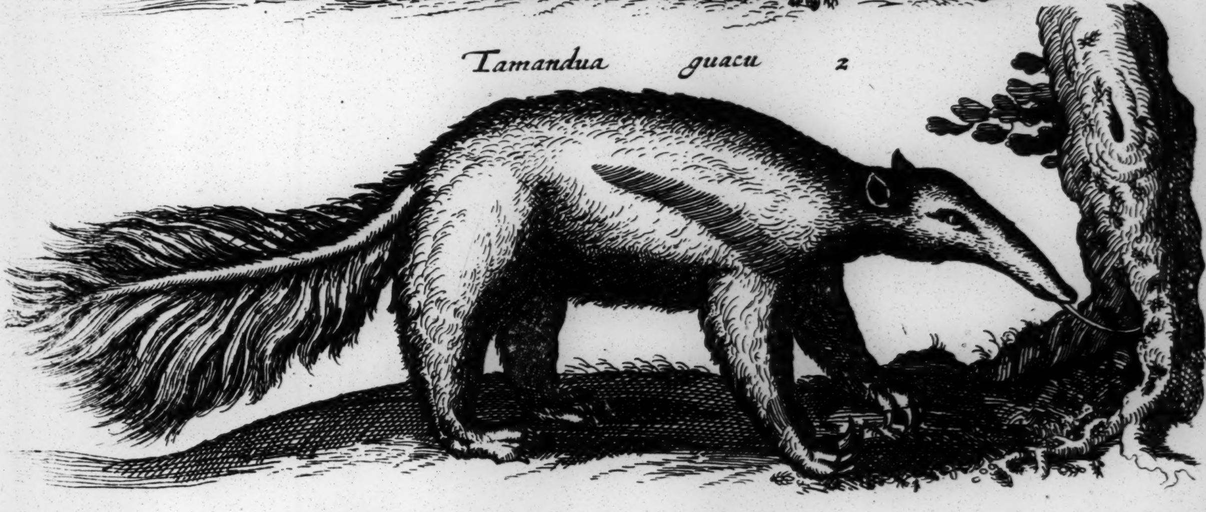
Papio. 2

Cercopithecus Meer Katz

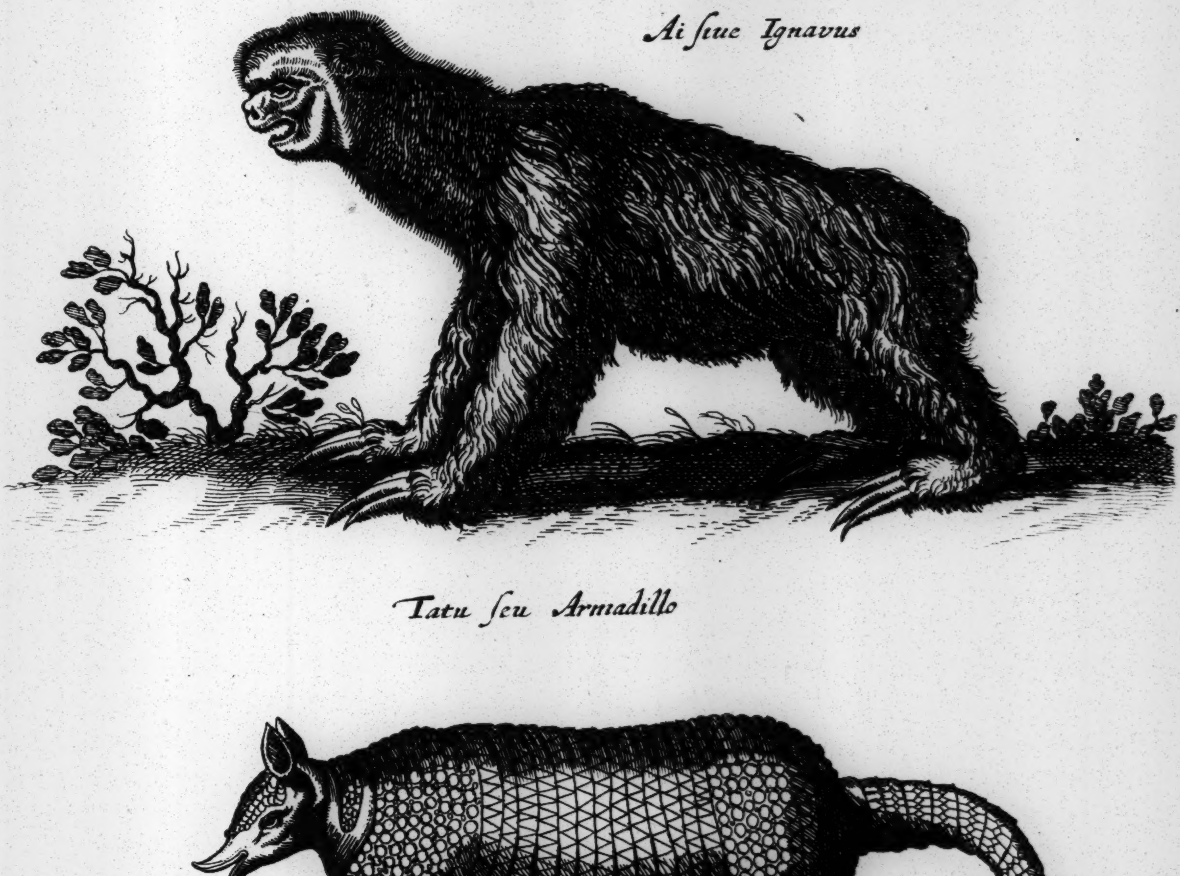
Tamandua 1



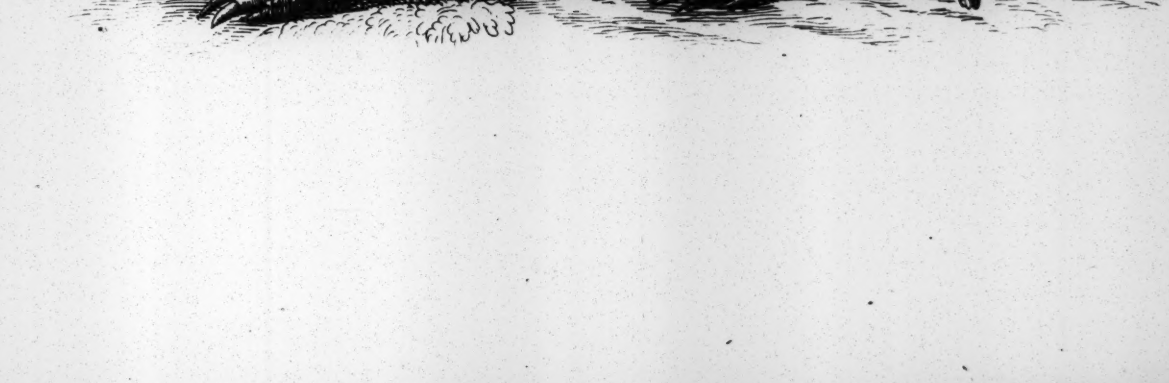
Tamandua guacu 2



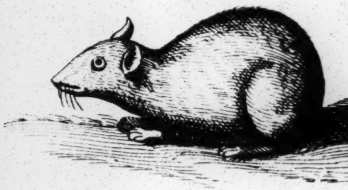
Ai ſiue Ignavus



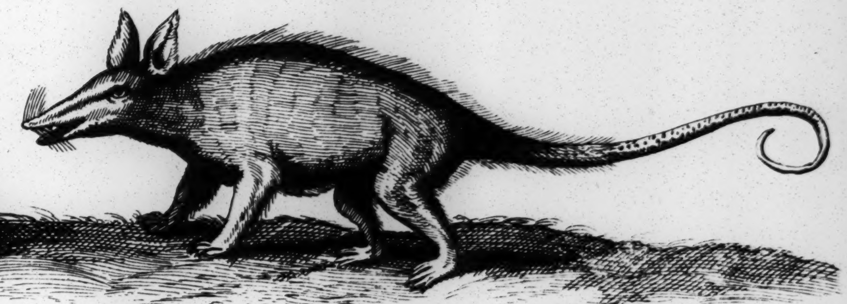
Tatu ſeu Armadillo



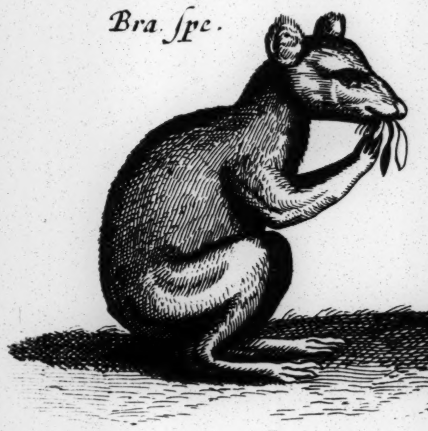
Aperea Cuniculi ſpecies
Veld Ratte



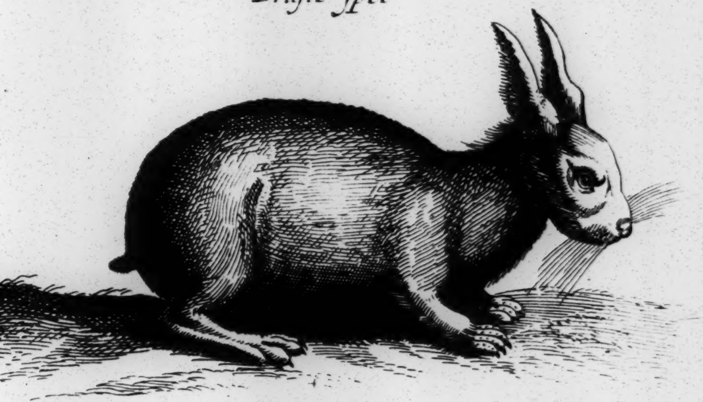
Carigueÿa



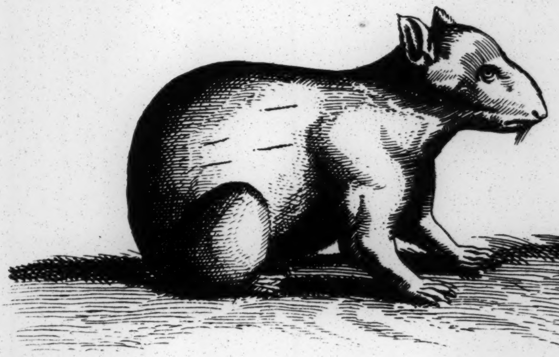
Aguti vel Acuti Cunic
Bra. ſpe.



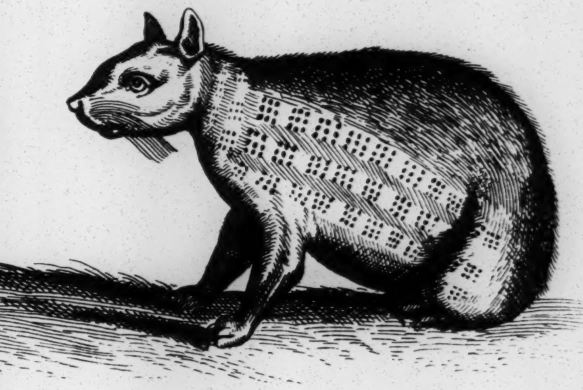
Cavia Cobaÿa Cunic.
Braſil ſpec



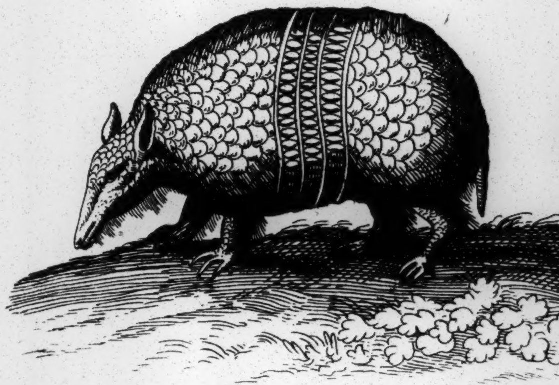
Cuniculi Indq Geſneri.



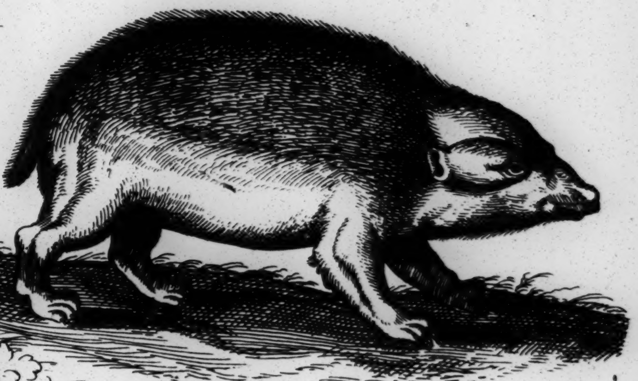
Paca Cunic. Bras. ſpe



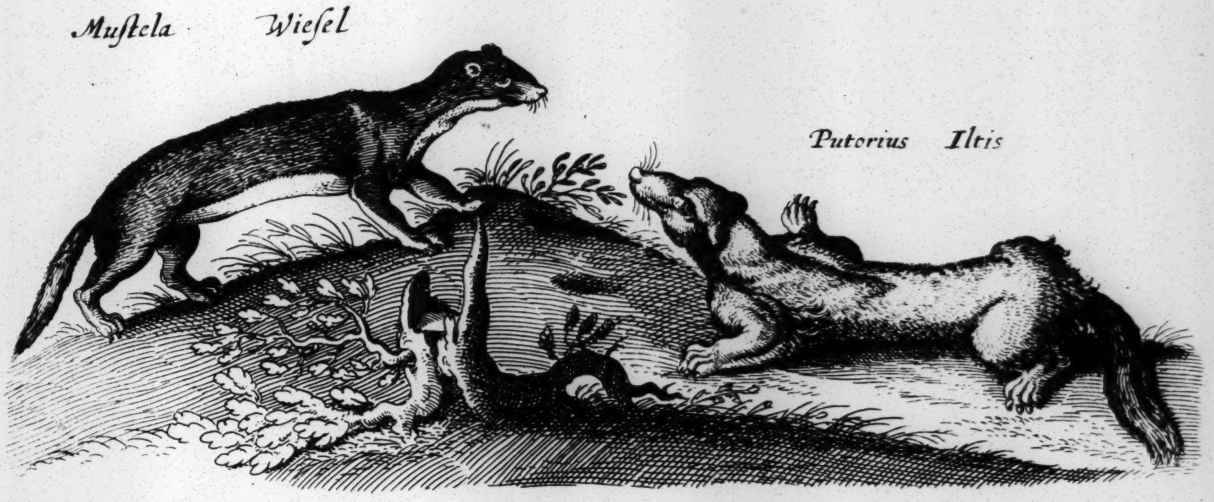
Tatu Apara

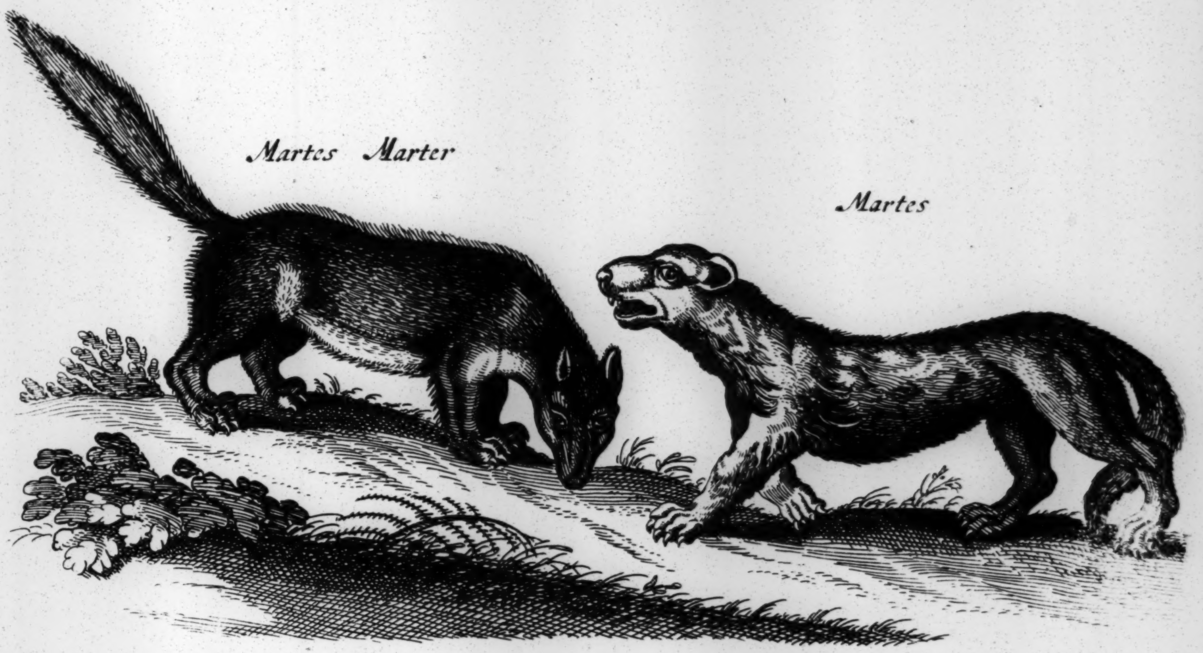


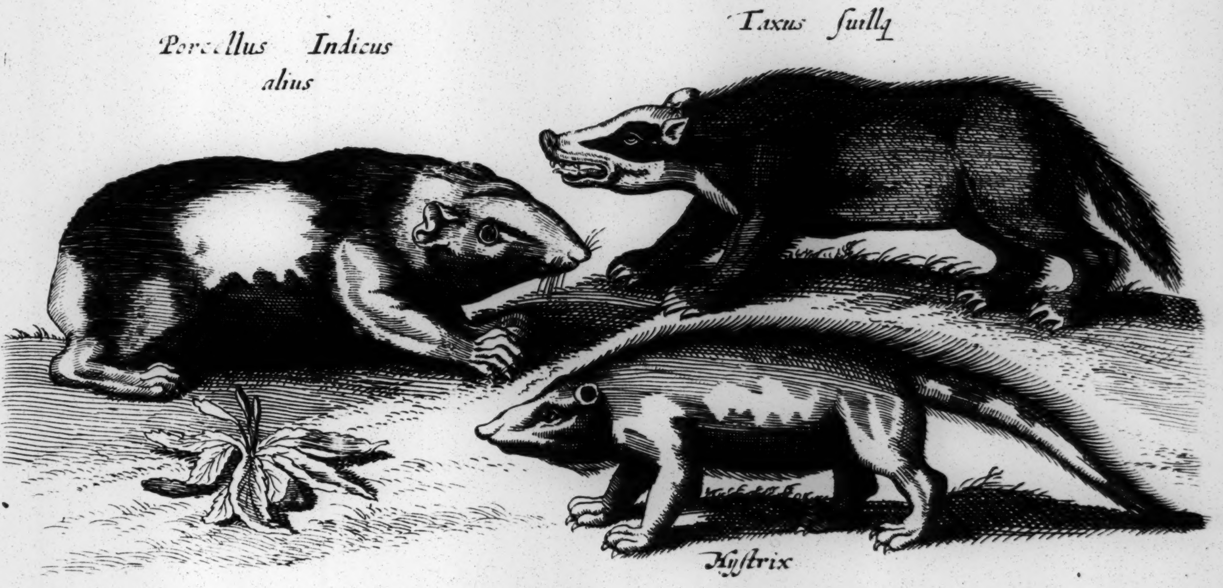
Dachs



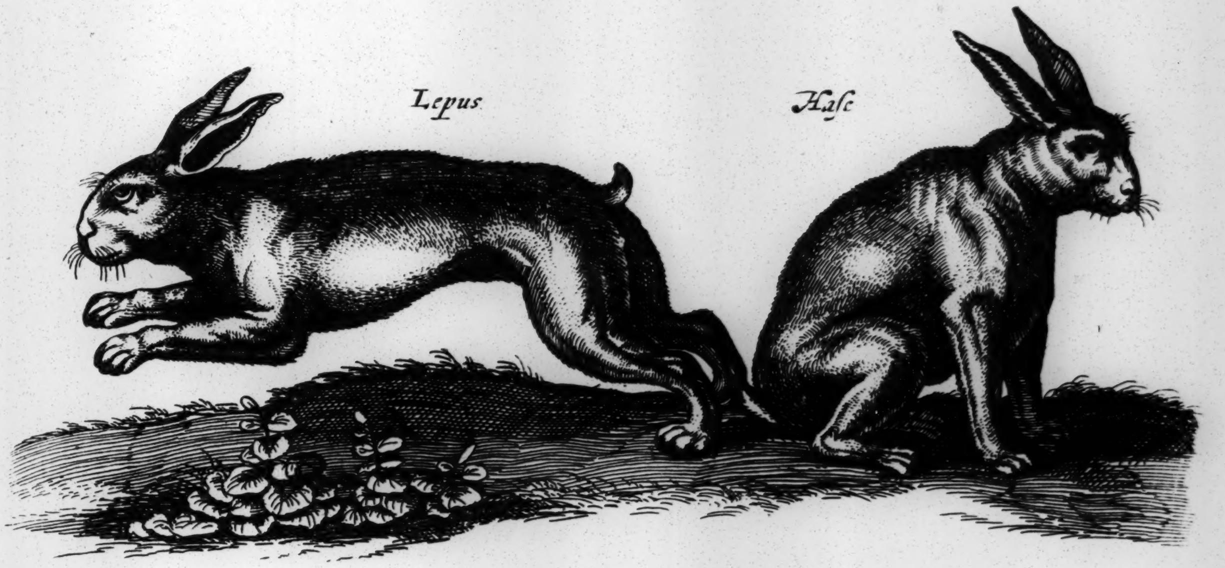
Tab. LXIV

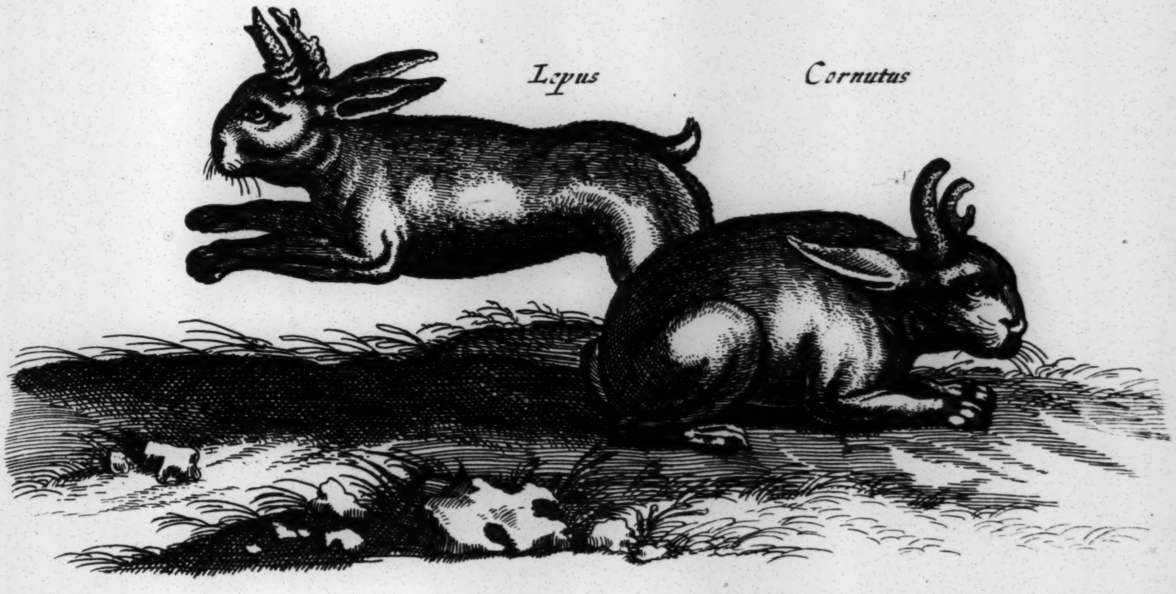

Muſtela Wieſel
Putorius Iltis


Martes Marter
Martes

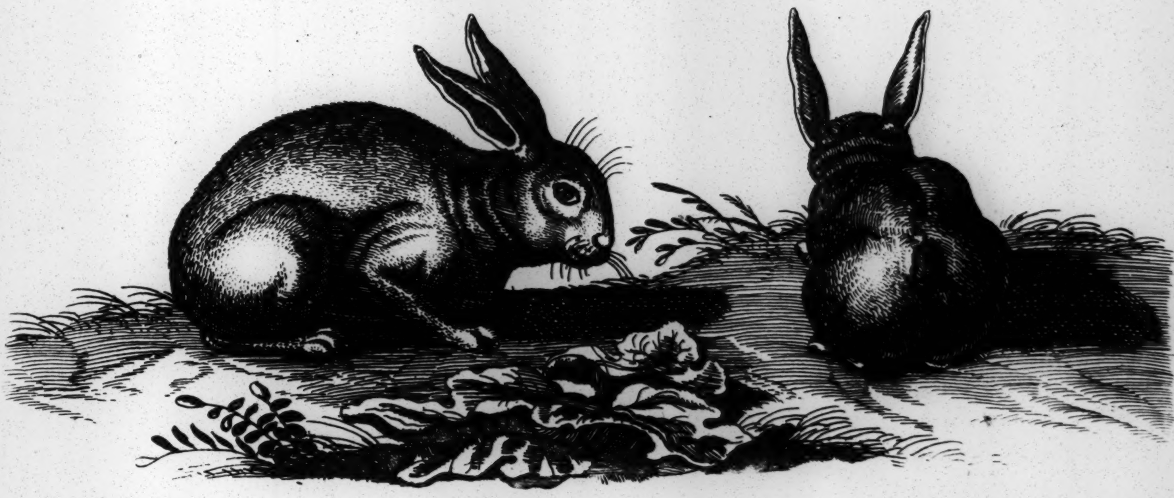

Taxus ſuillq
Porcellus Indicus alius
Hyſtrix

Tab. LXV

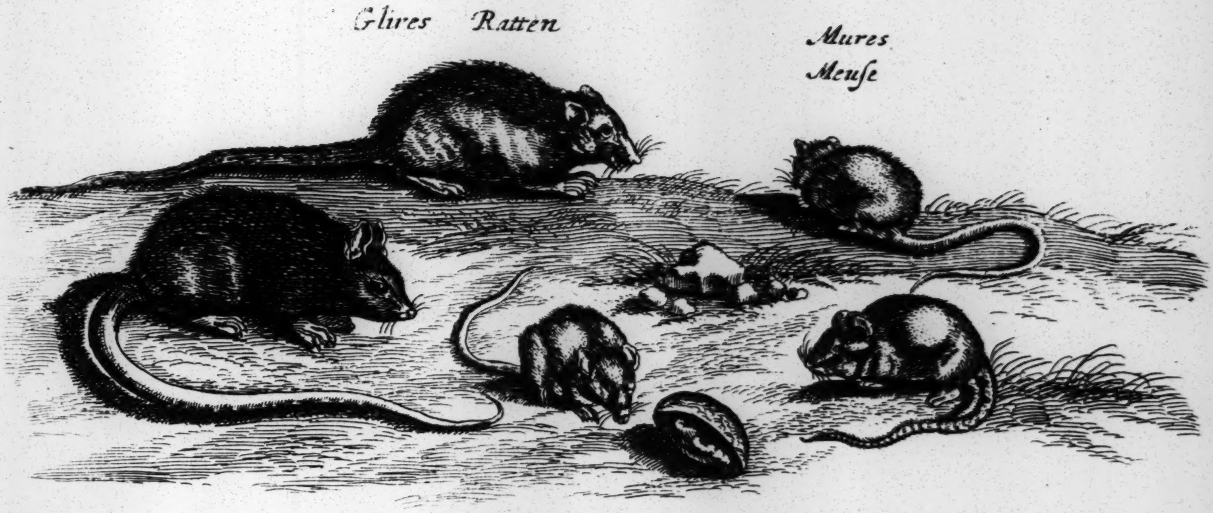

Lepus Haſe

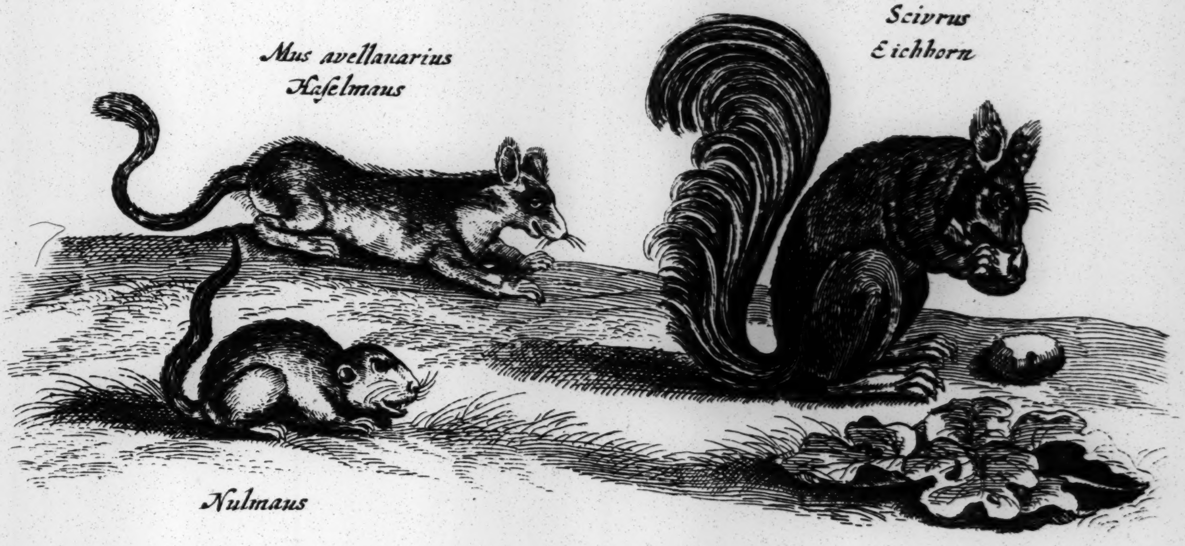

Lepus Cornutus

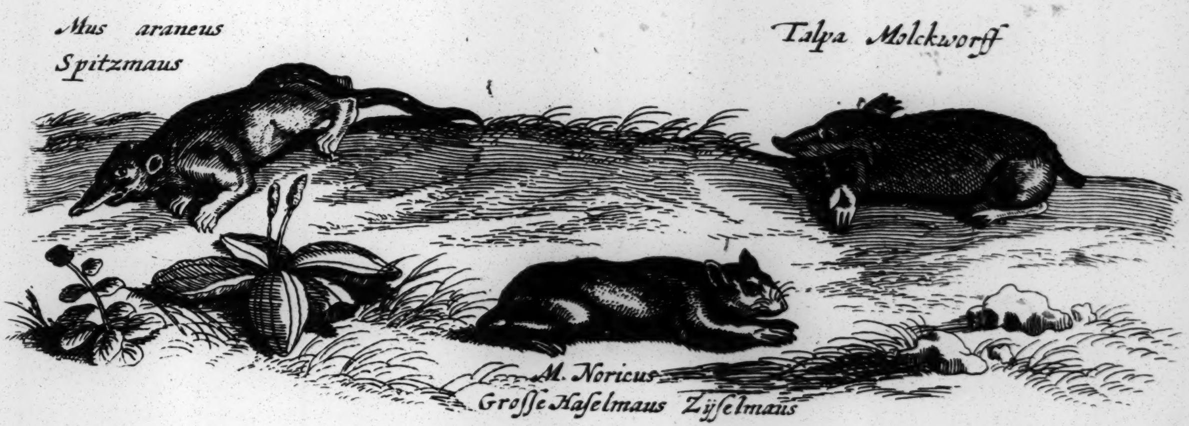
Cuniculq porcellq Indicq Kaninich Kuniglein



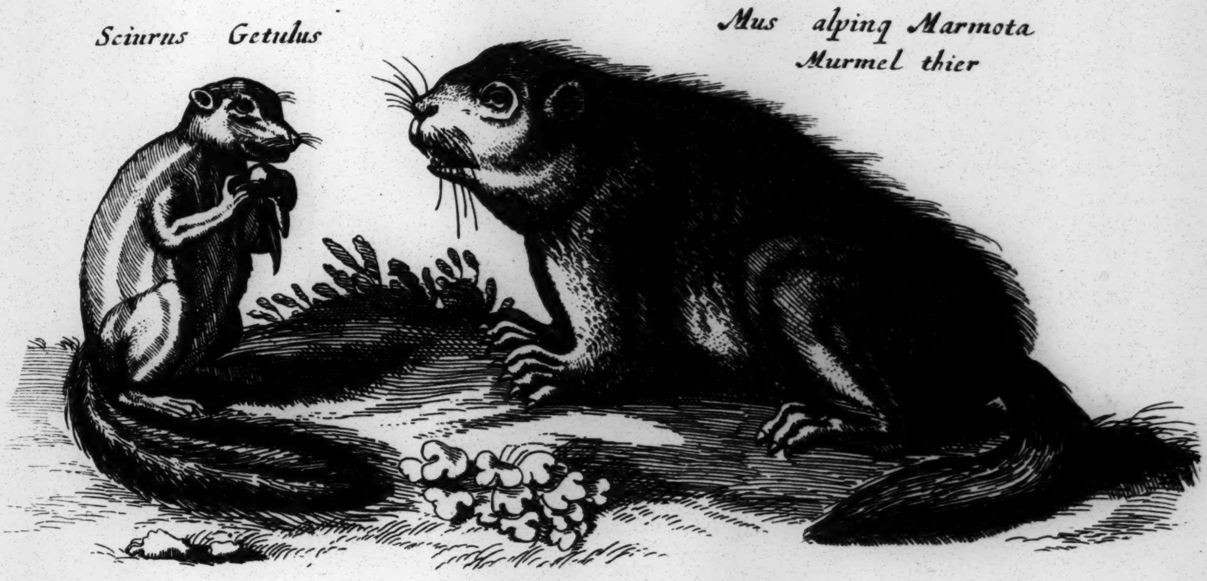
Tab. LXVI

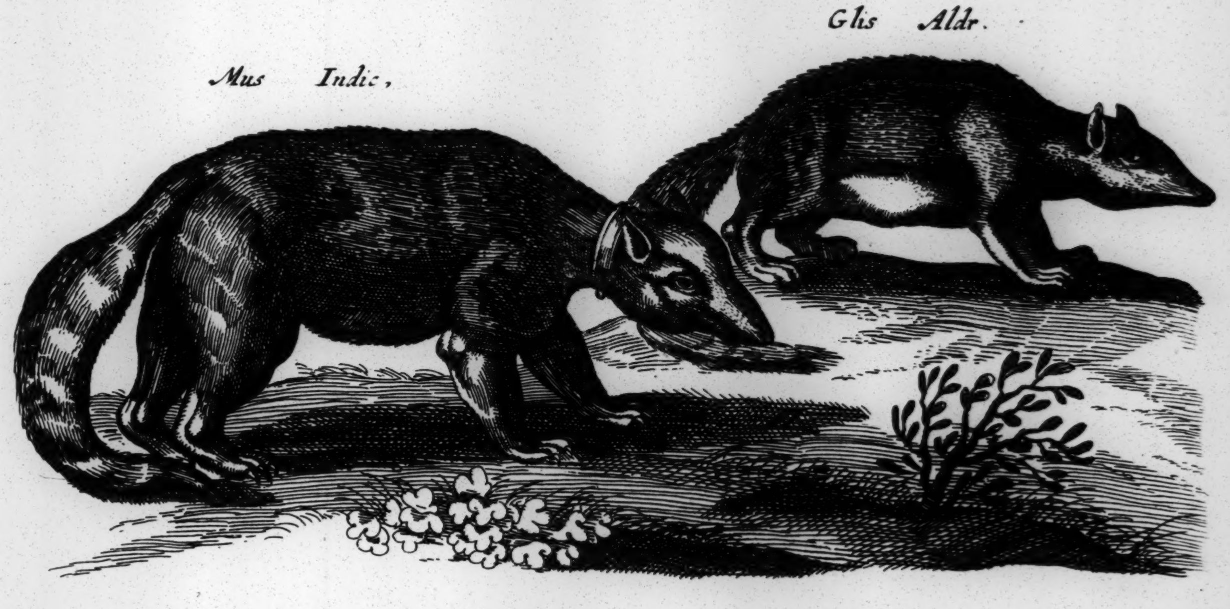

Glires Ratten
Mures
Meuſe

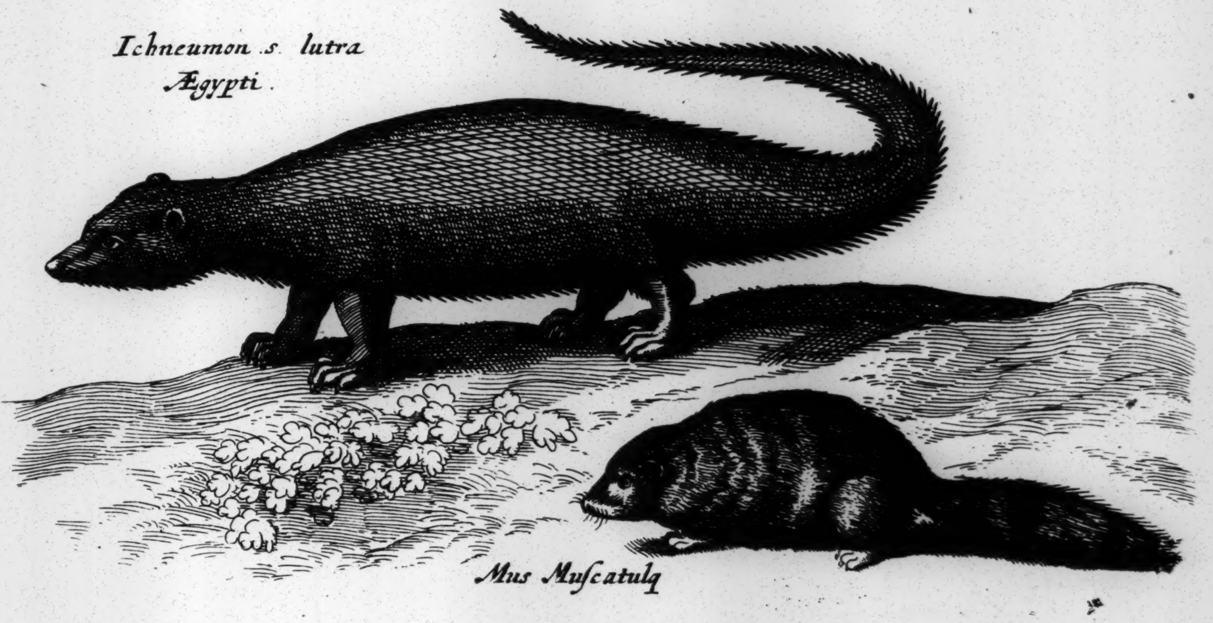

Mus avellanarius
Haſelmaus
Scivrus
Eichhorn
Nulmaus


Mus araneus
Spitzmaus
Talpa Molckworff
M. Noricus
Groſſe Haſelmaus Ziſſelmaus

Tab. LXVII


Sciurus Getulus
Mus alpinq Marmota
Murmel thier

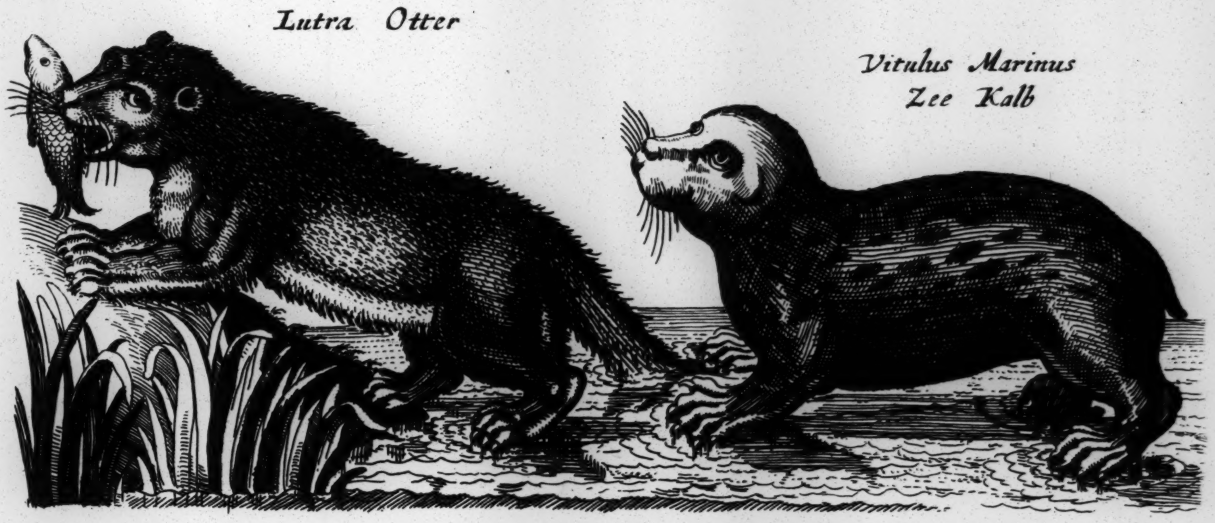

Glis Aldr.
Mus Indic,


Ichneumon .s. lutra
Ægypti.
Mus Muſcatulq

Tab. LXVIII

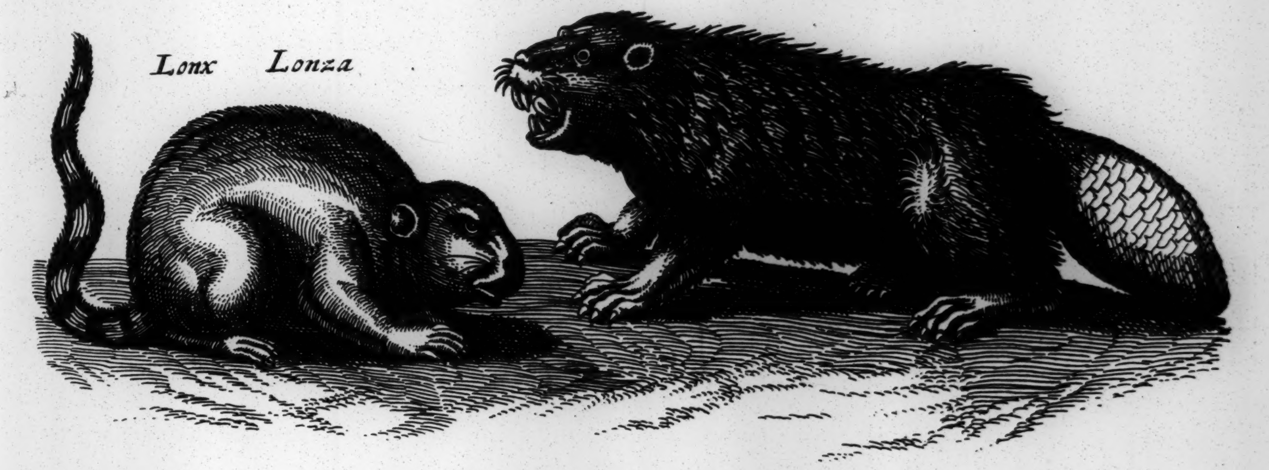
Lutra Otter

Vitulus Marinus
Zee Kalb



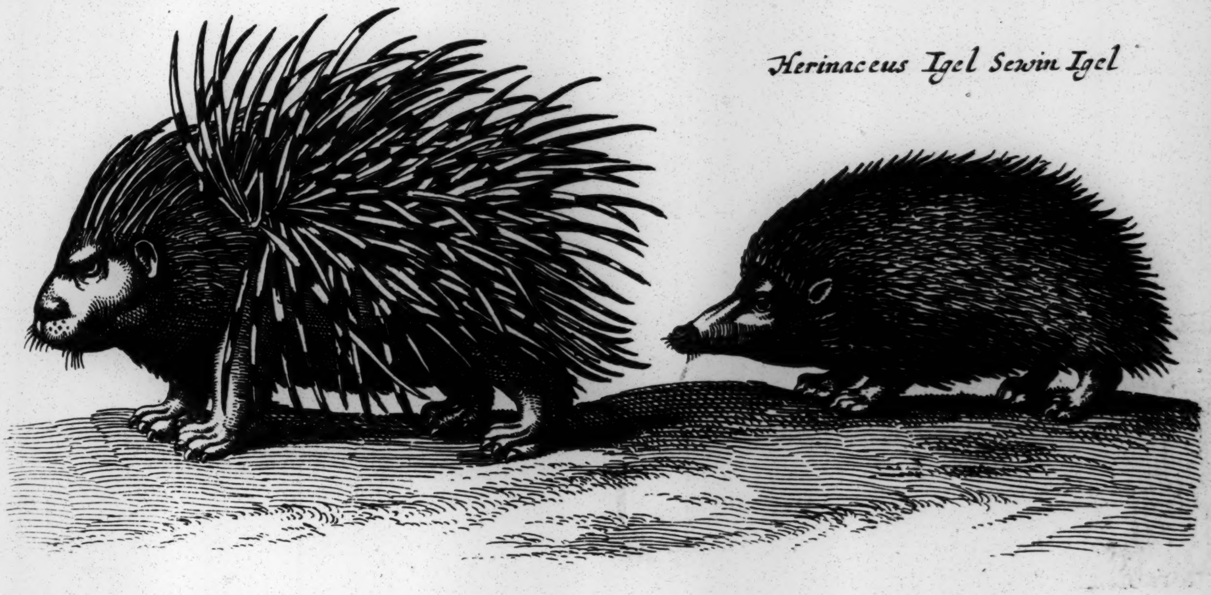
Caſtor Fiber
Biber

Lonx Lonza

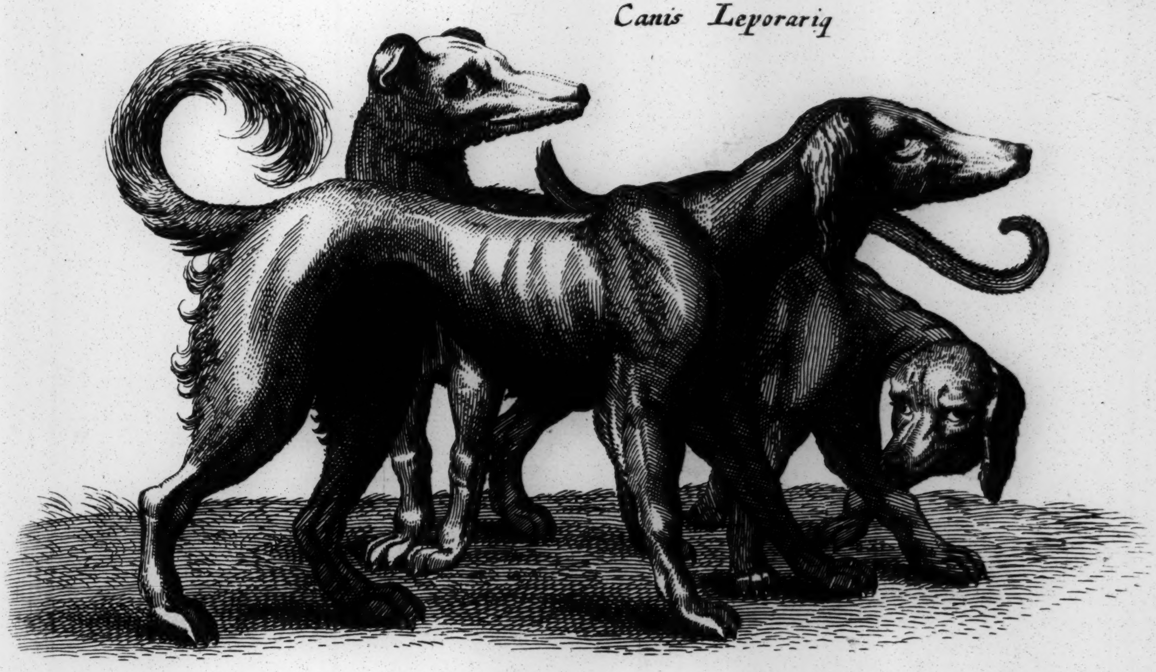


Hyſtrix Dorn ſchwein ſtachel ſchwein

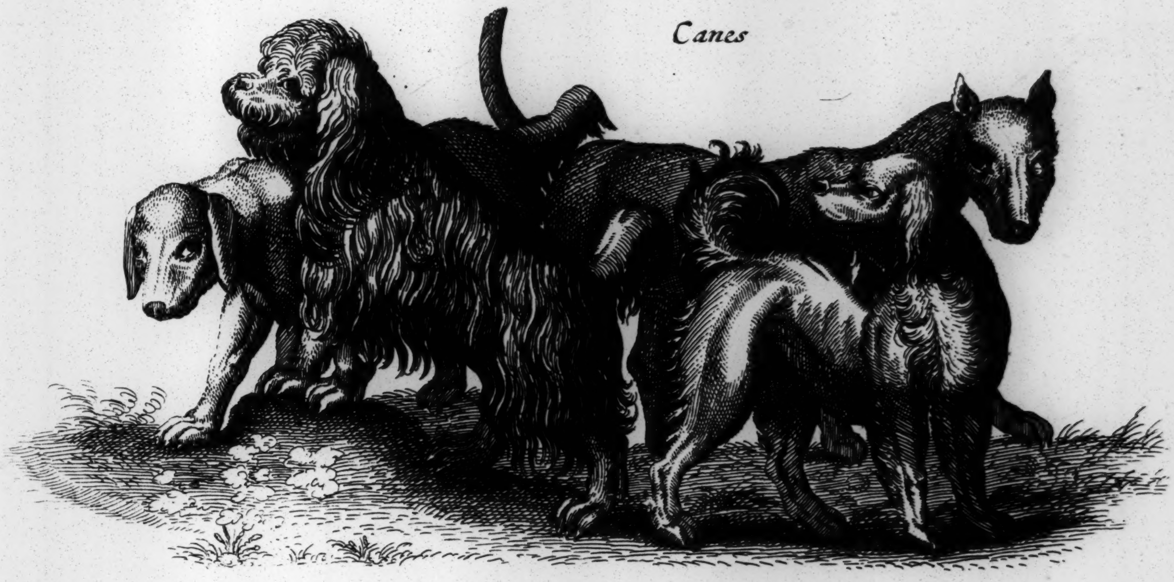
Herinaceus Igel Sewin Igel



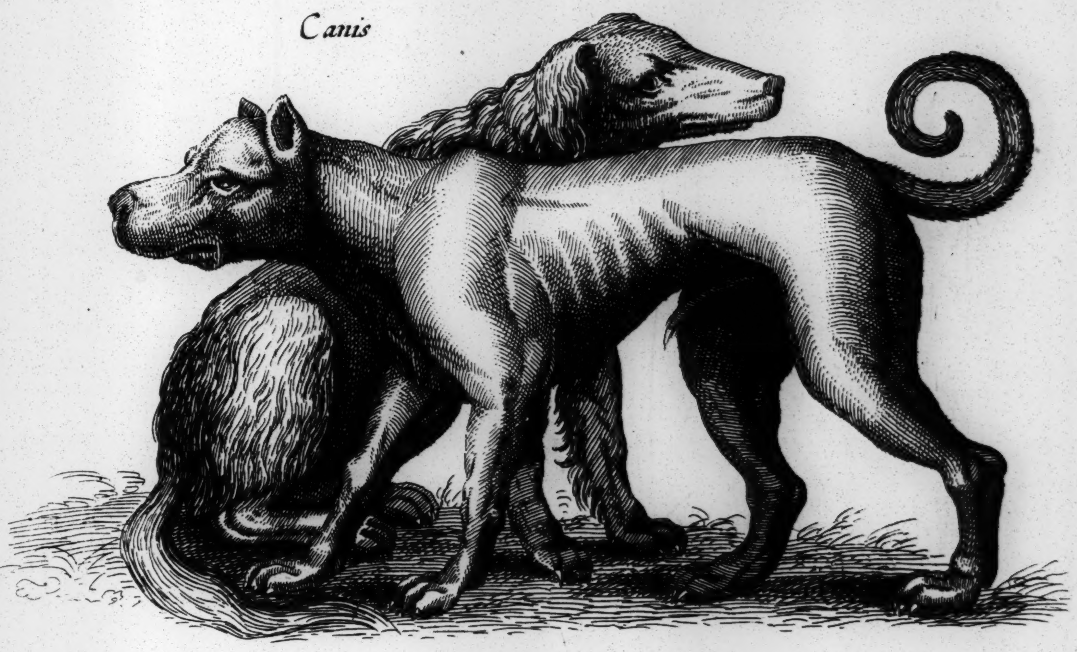
Canis Leporarij



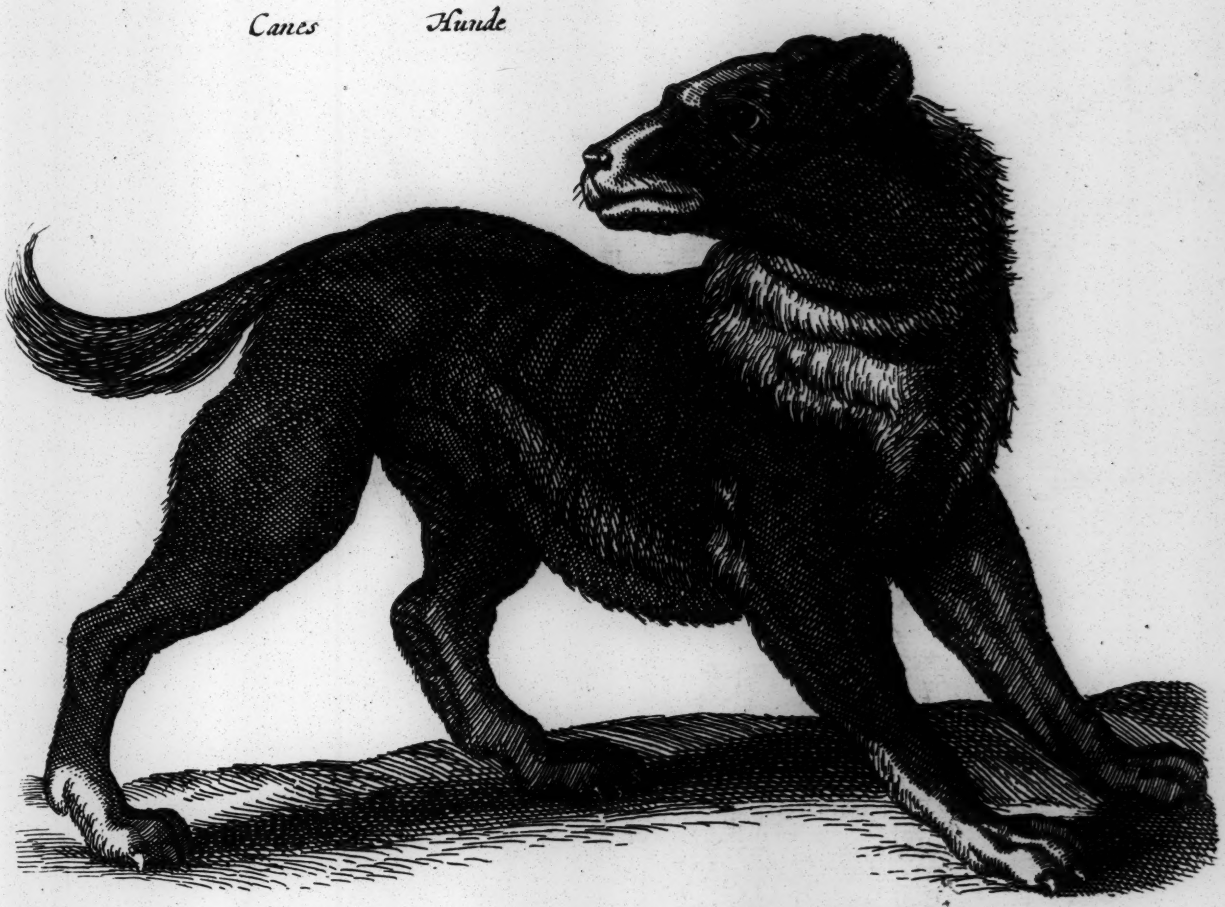
Canes

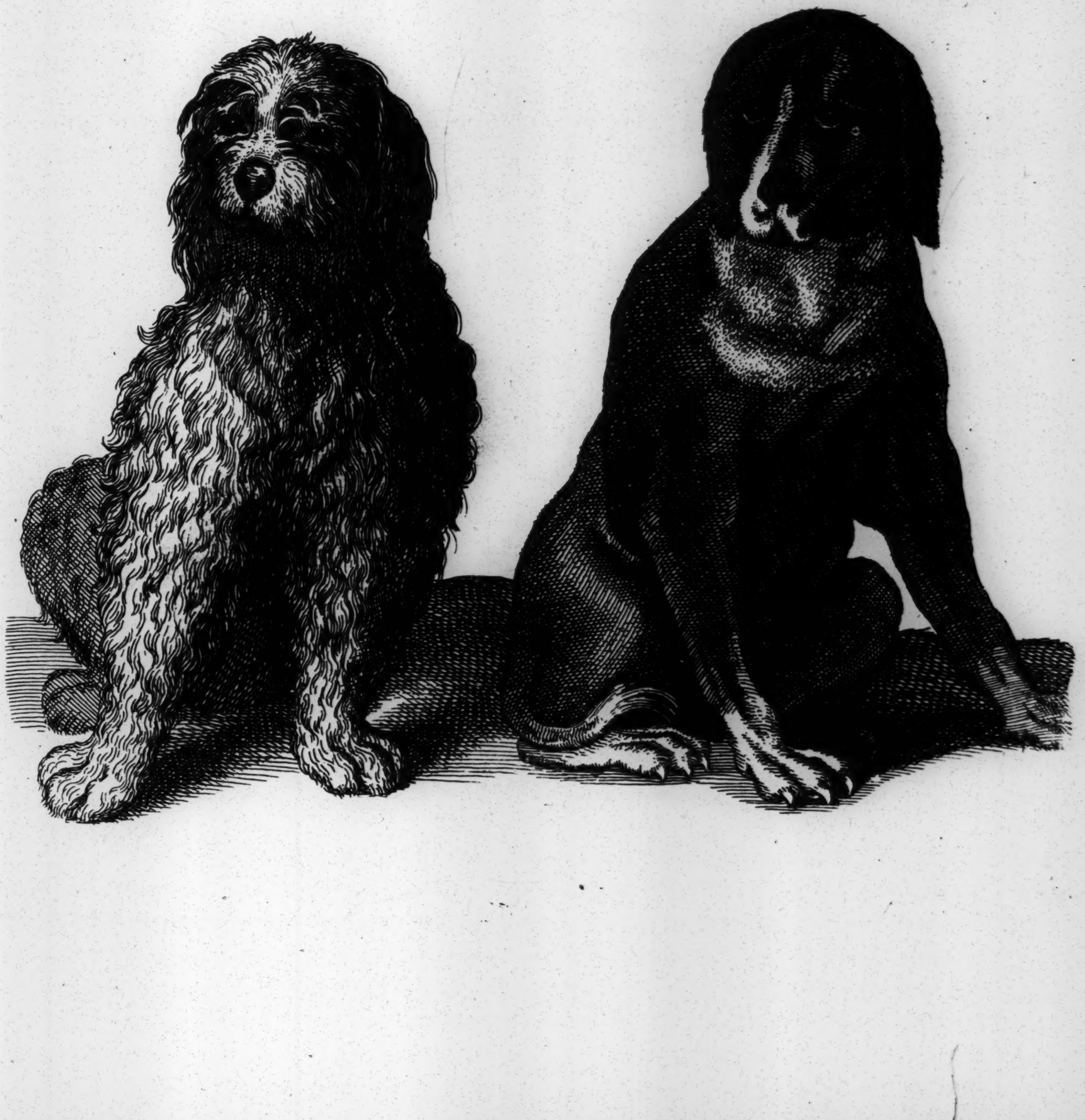


Canis

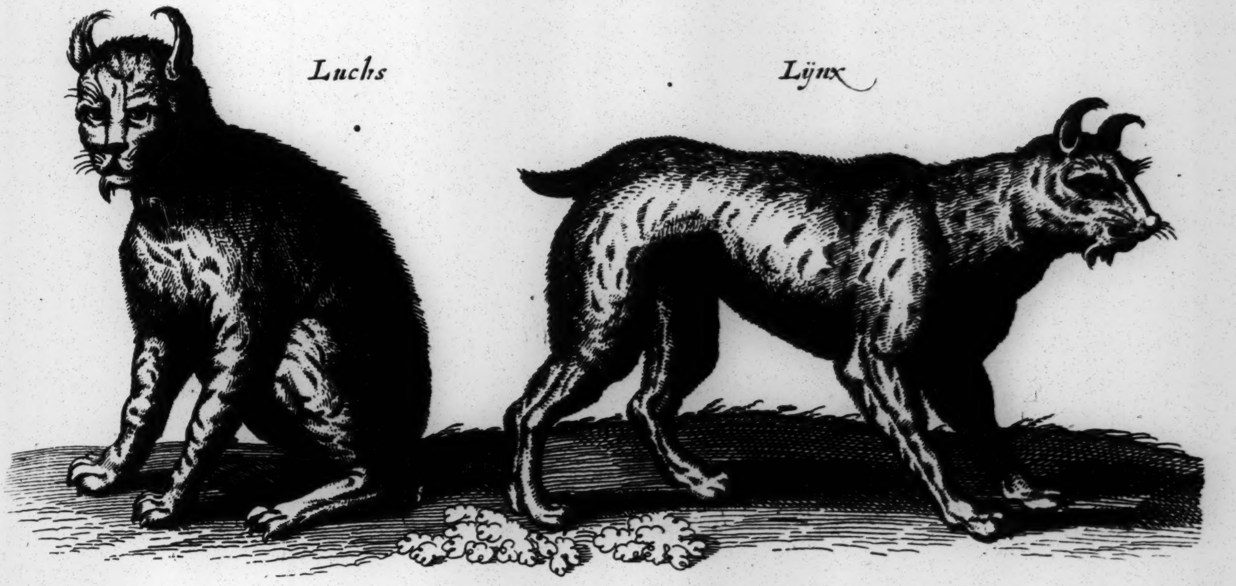


Canes *Hunde*

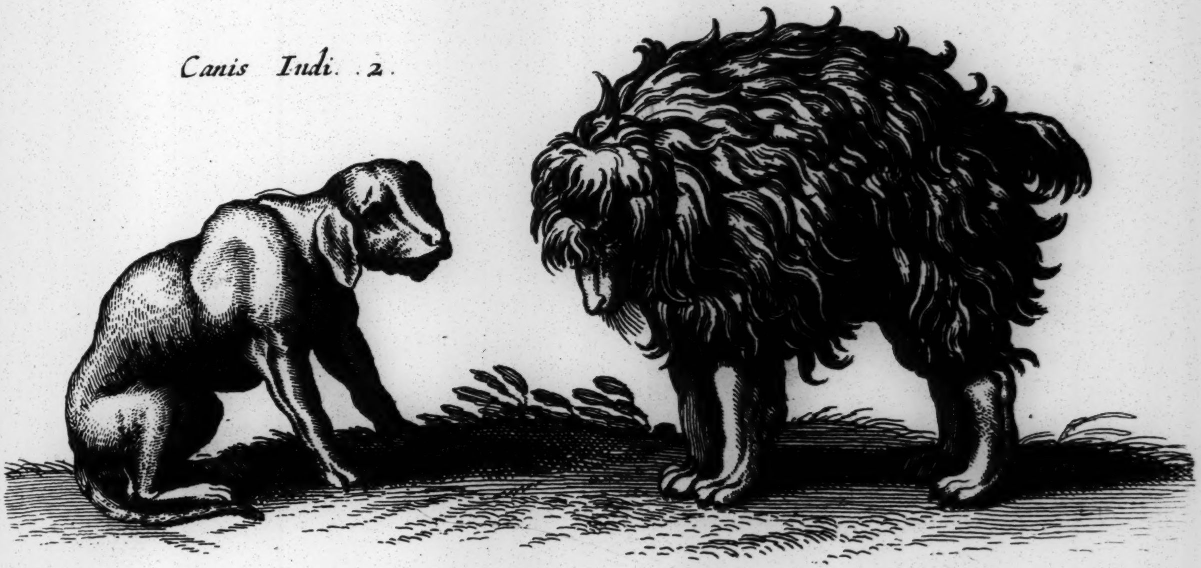




Tab. LXXI

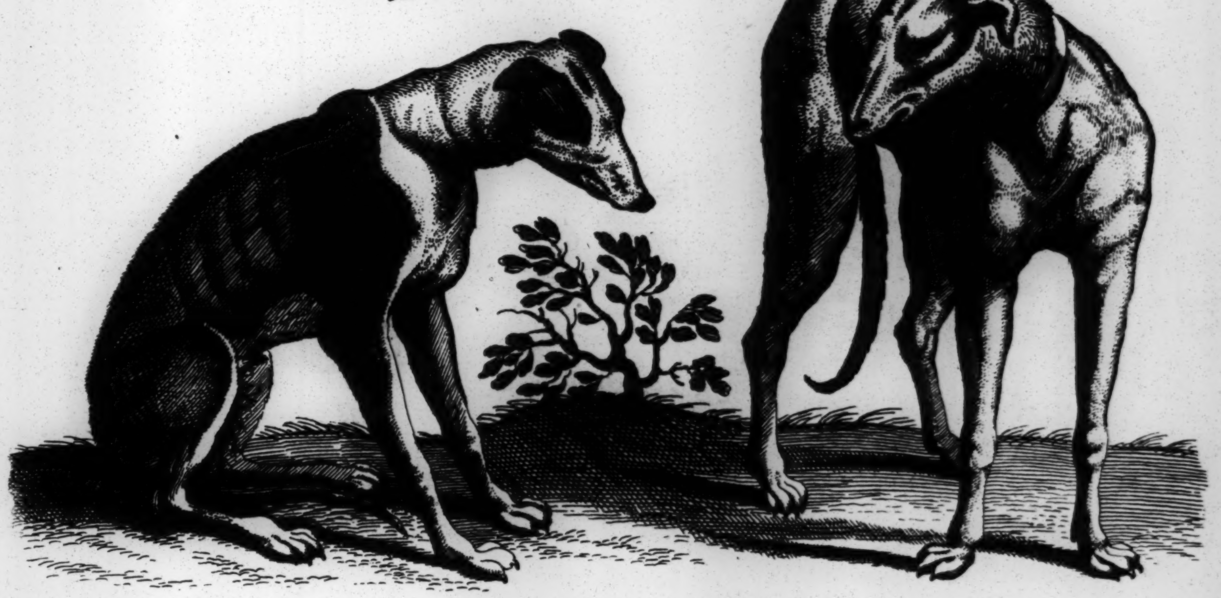


Luchs Lynx

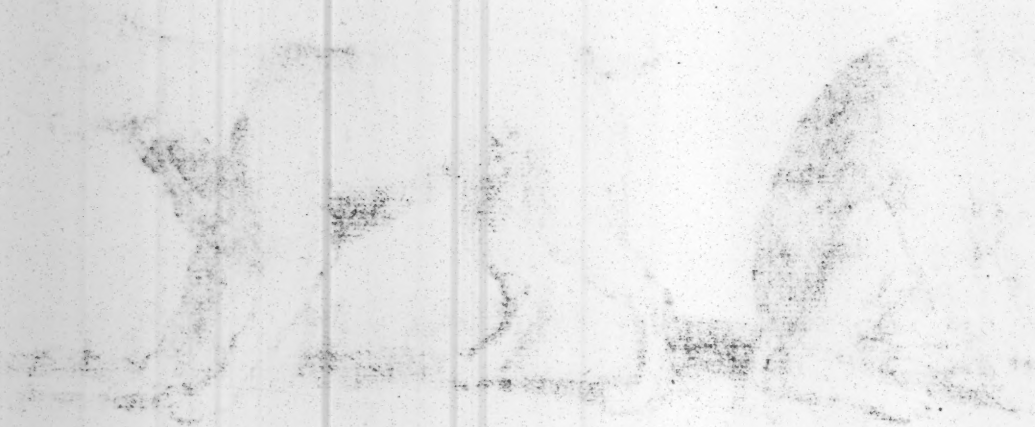


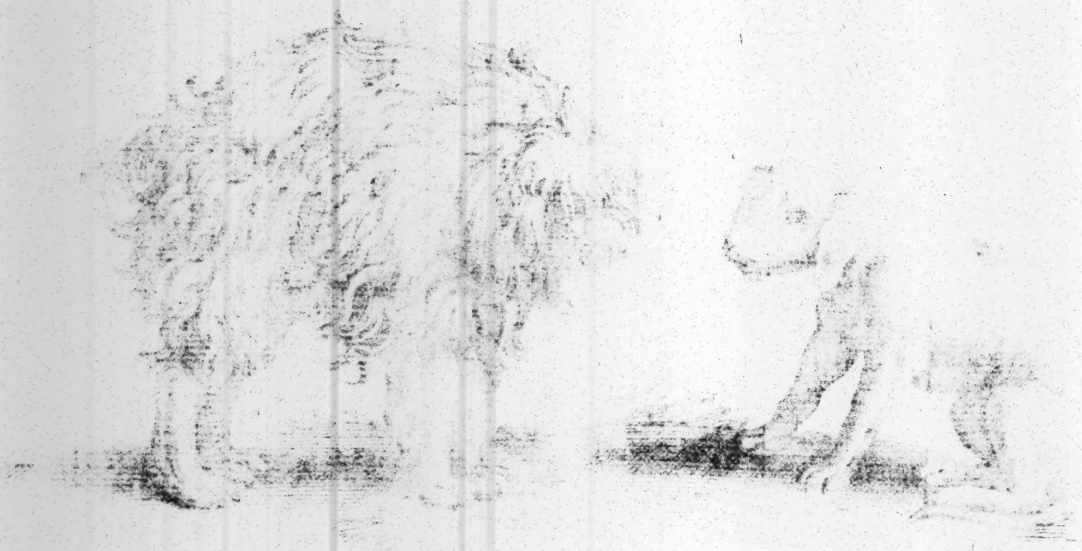
Canis Indicq .1.

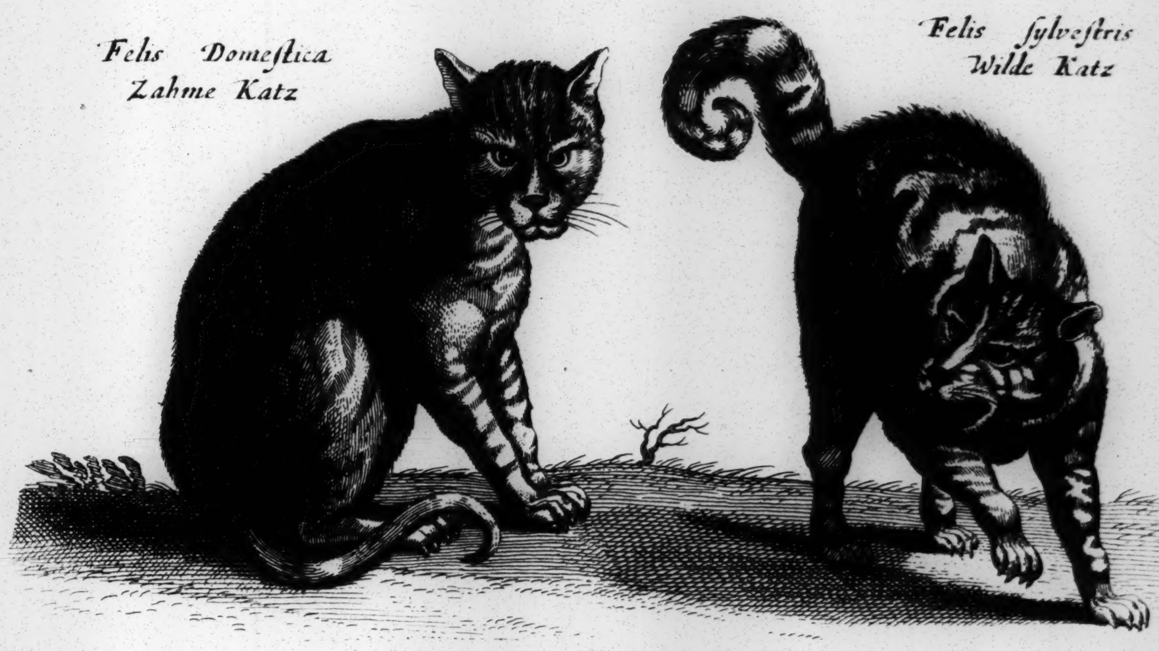
Canis Indi. 2.

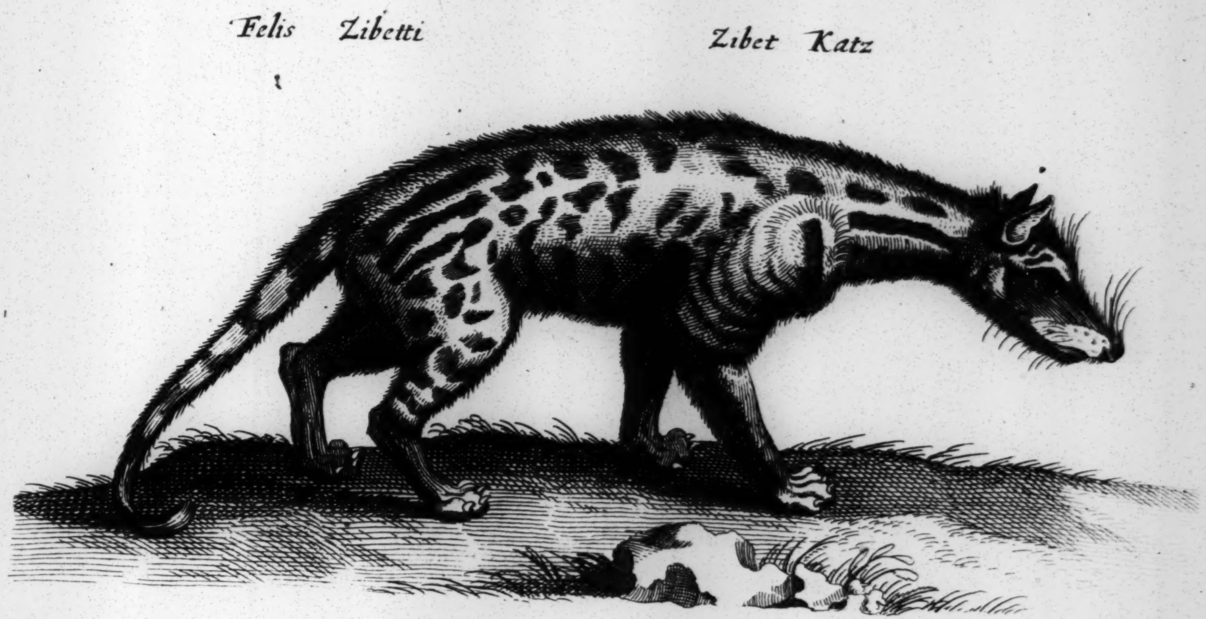


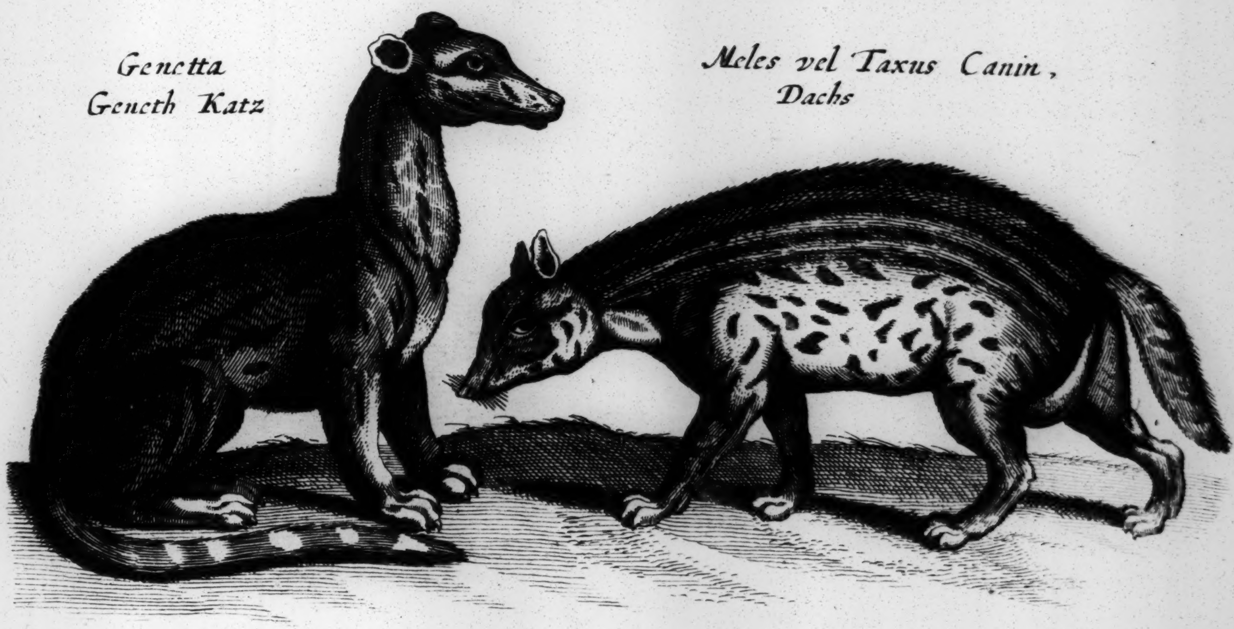
Canis Venatorius Iag-hund
Wind-ſpiel





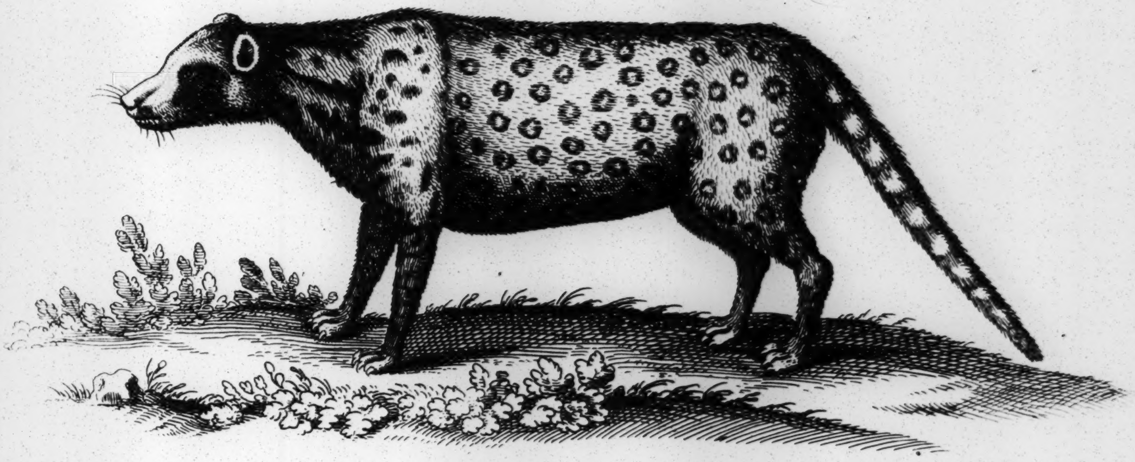

Felis Domeſtica
Zahme Katz
Felis ſylveſtris
Wilde Katz

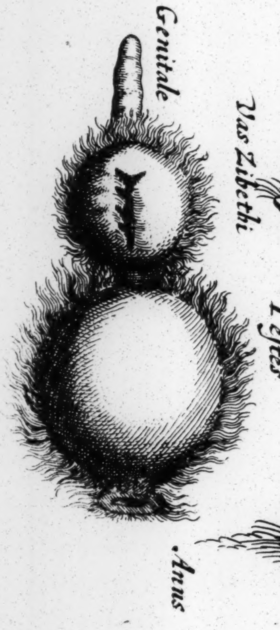

Felis Zibetti
Zibet Katz


Genetta
Geneth Katz
Meles vel Taxus Canin,
Dachs

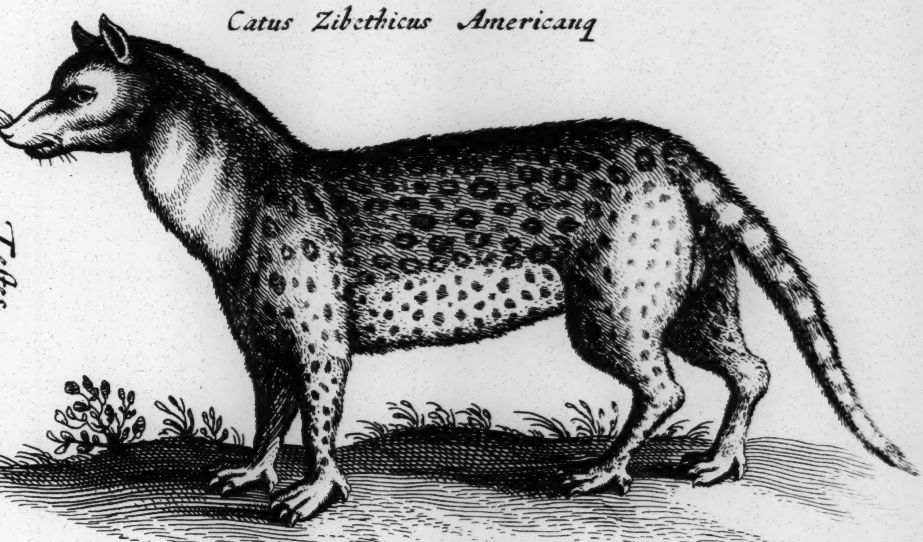
Tab. LXXIII

Hyæna Odorata Africana



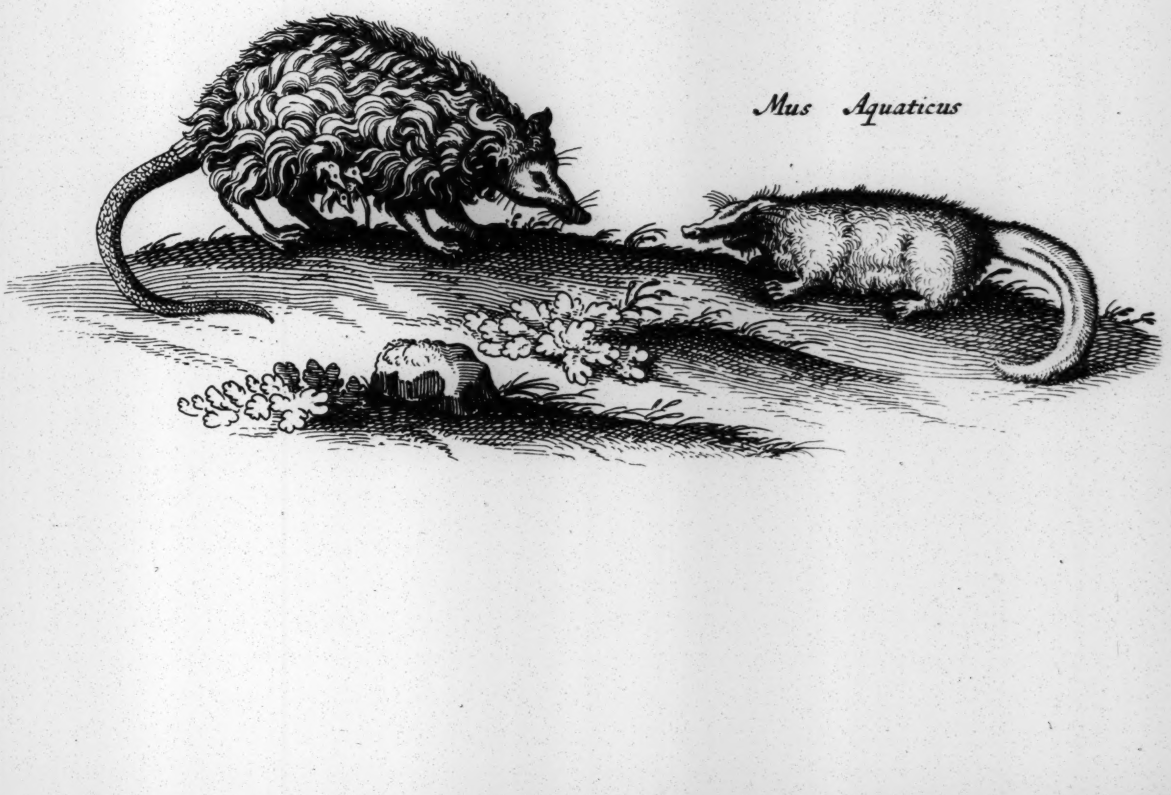

Genitale
Vas Zibethi
Teſtes
Anus

Catus Zibethicus Americanq

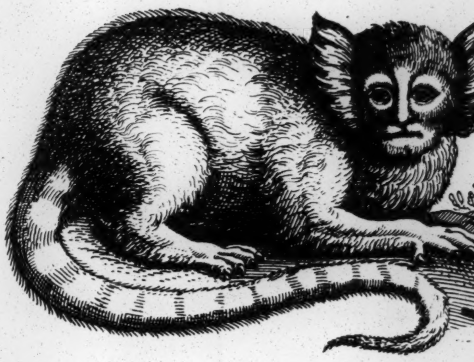


Tlaquatzin

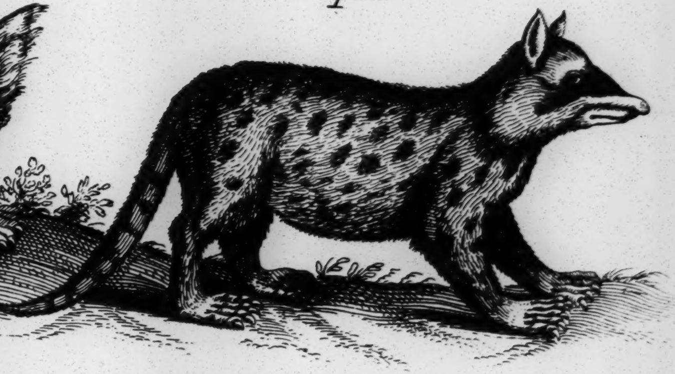
Mus Aquaticus



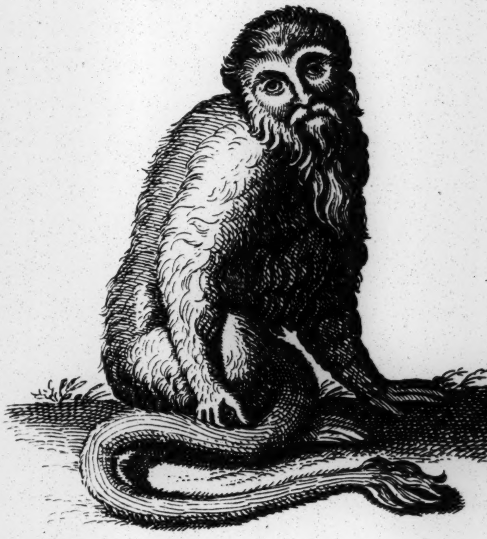
Cercopithecus Sagovin Cluſij



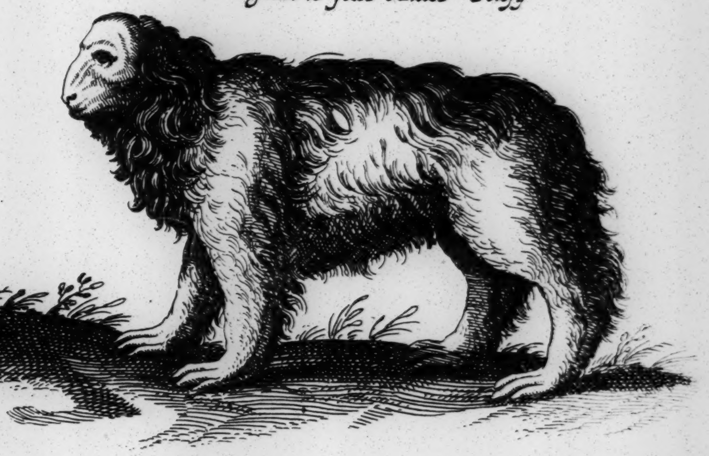
Mapach



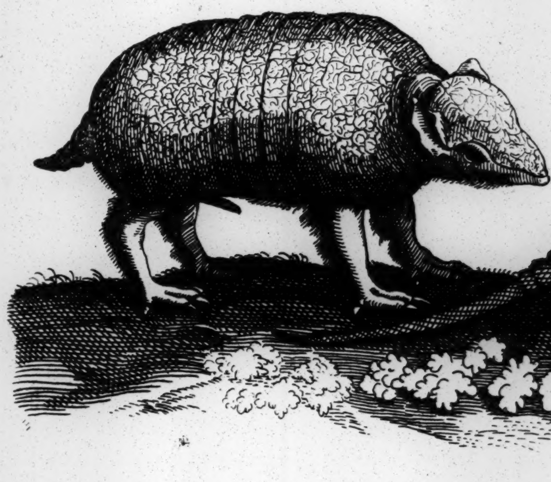
Cercopithecus Barbatq Cluſij



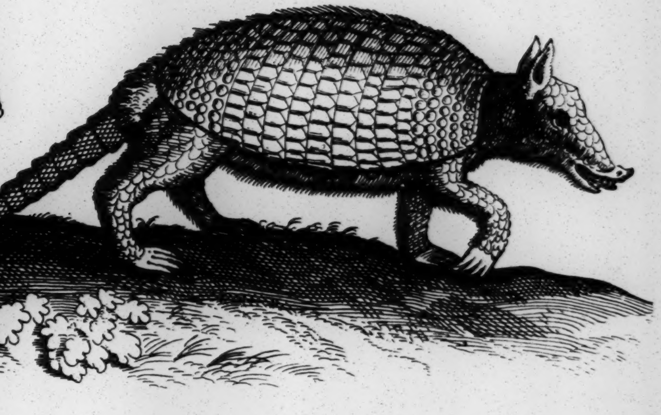
Ignavu ſiue Haut Cluſij



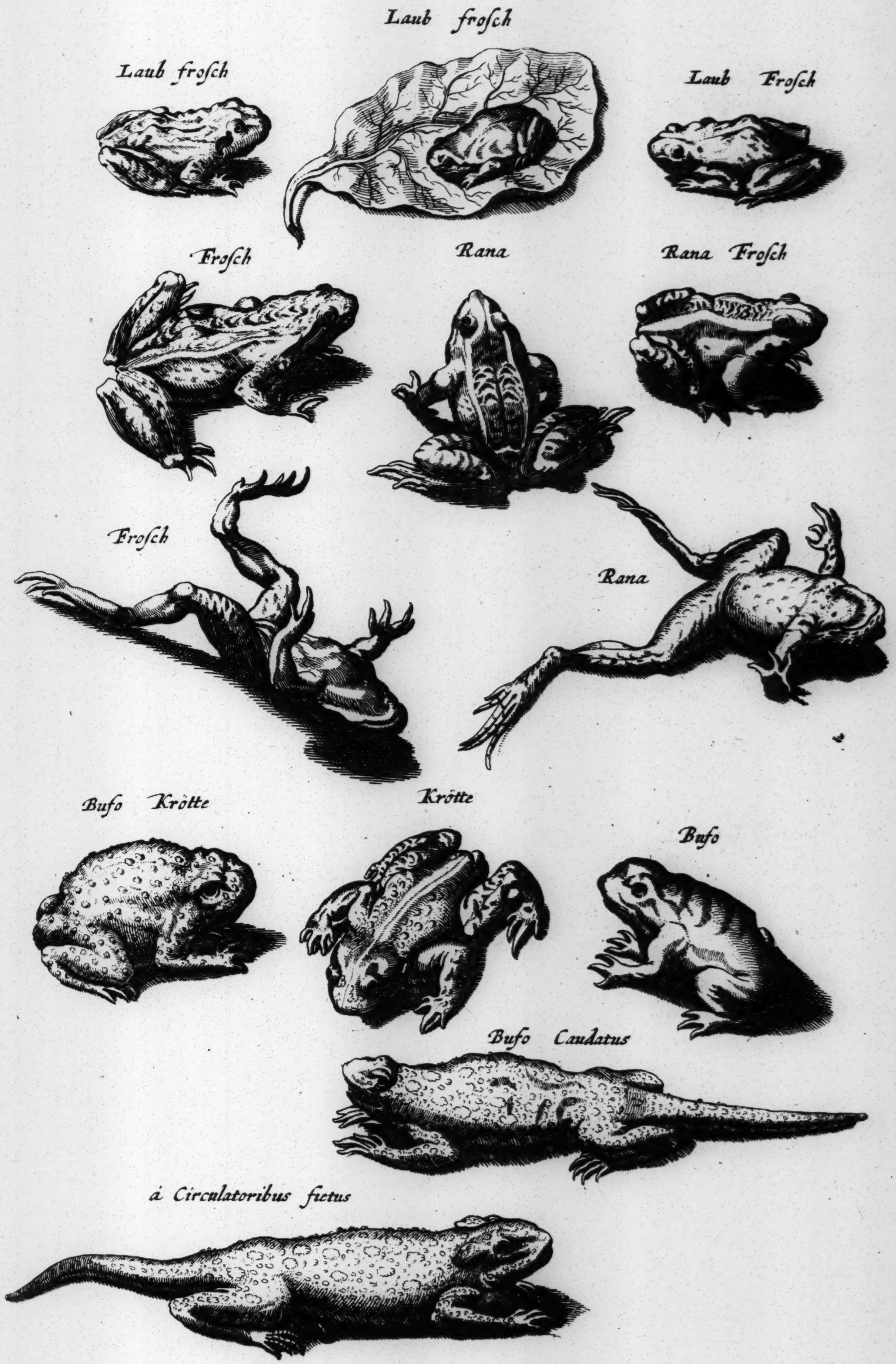
Armadillo Genus Alterum Cluſij



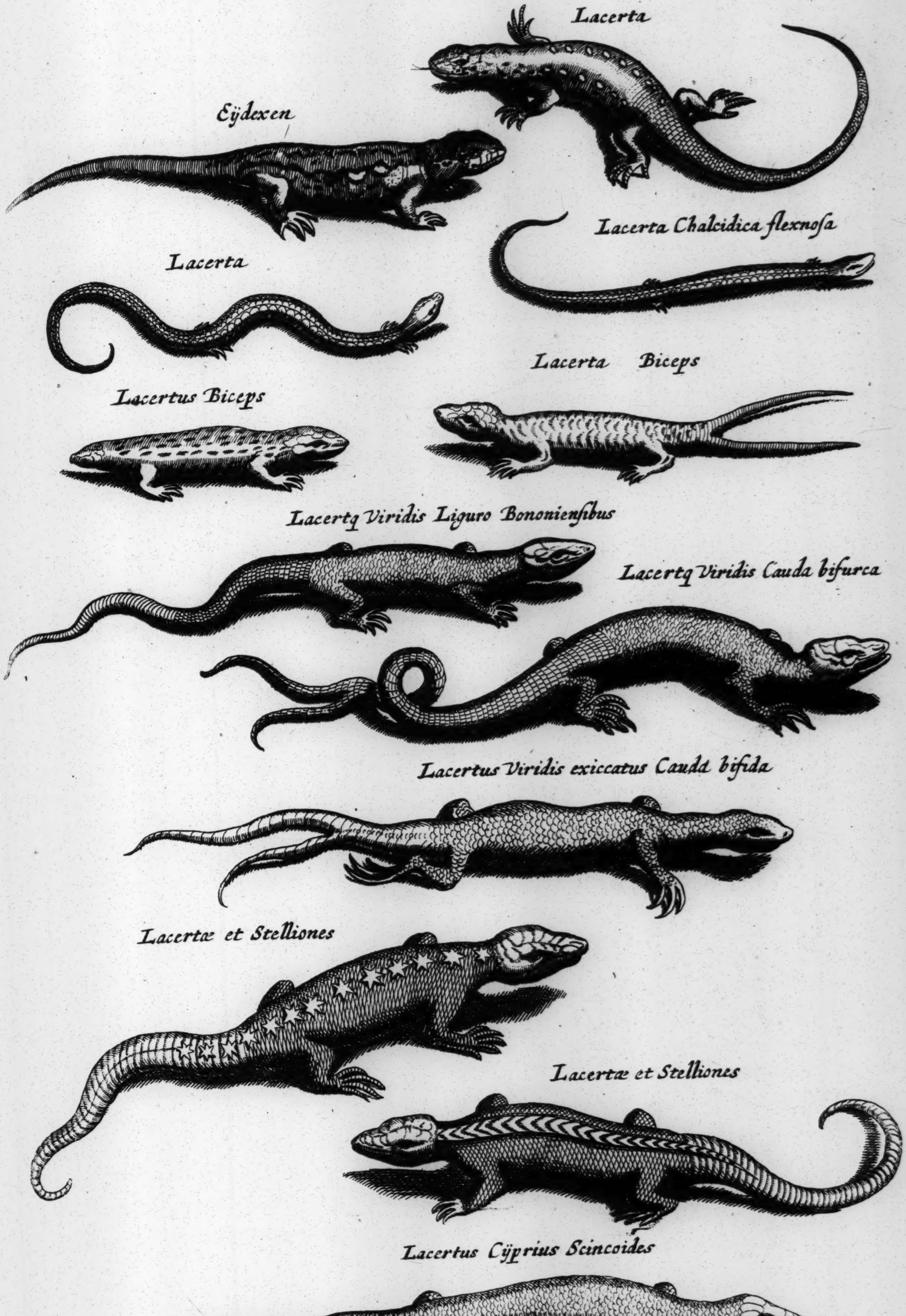
Armadillo ſiue Aiatochtli



Tab. LXXV

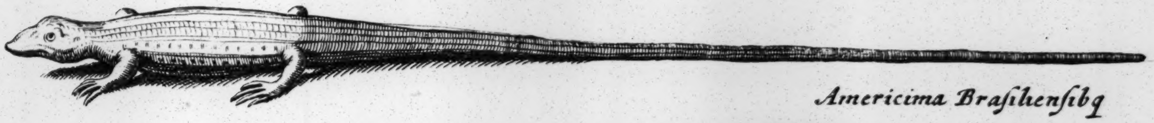

Laub froſch
Laub froſch
Laub Froſch
Froſch
Rana
Rana Froſch
Froſch
Rana
Bufo Krötte
Krötte
Bufo
Bufo Caudatus
à Circulatoribus fictus

Tab. LXXVI

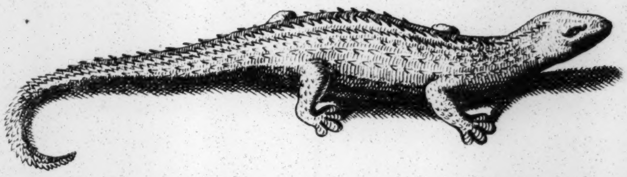

Lacerta
Eÿdexen
Lacerta Chalcidica flexnosa
Lacerta
Lacerta Biceps
Lacertus Biceps
Lacertq Viridis Liguro Bononienſibus
Lacertq Viridis Cauda biſurca
Lacertus Viridis exiccatus Cauda biſida
Lacertæ et Stelliones
Lacertæ et Stelliones
Lacertus Cÿprius Scincoides

Tab. LXXVII

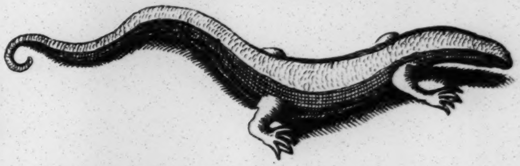
Teiunhana Braſilienſibus



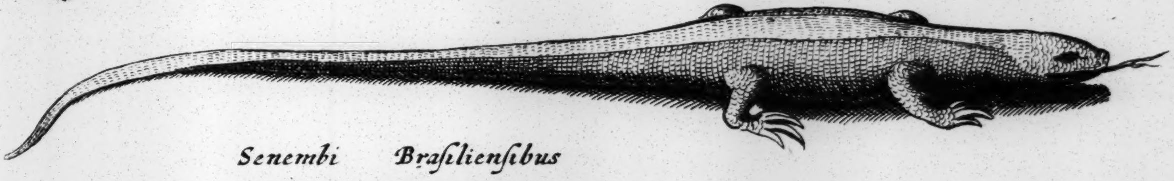
Lacertus Tarantula quibuſdam



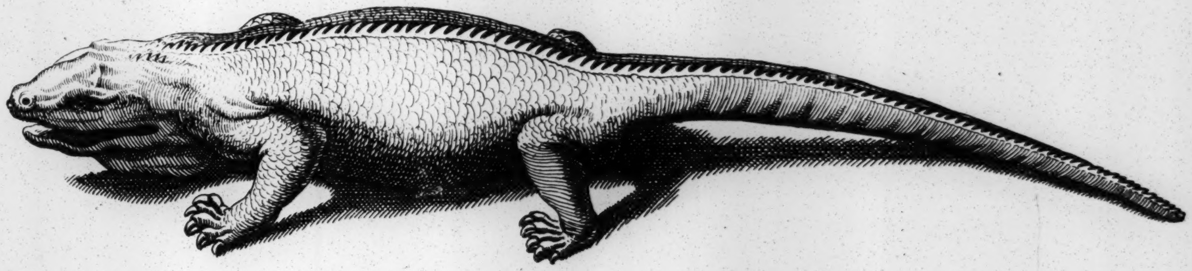
Americima Braſilienſibq



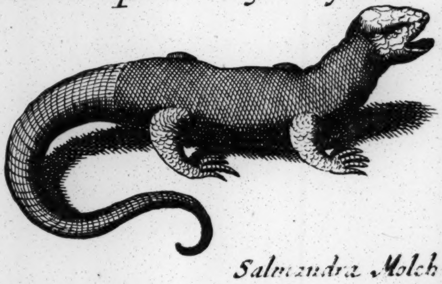
Teiuguacu et Temapara Tupinambis



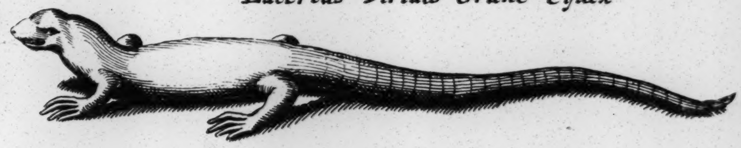
Senembi Braſilienſibus



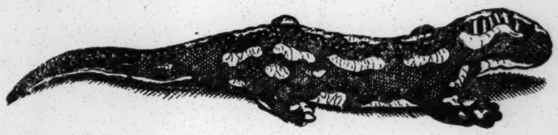
Lacertus aquaticus waßer Eÿdex



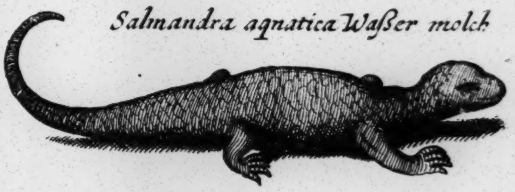
Lacertus Viridis Grune Eÿdex



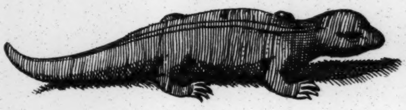
Salmandra Molch Moll



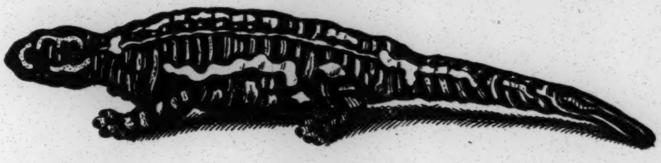
Salmandra aqnatica Waßer molch



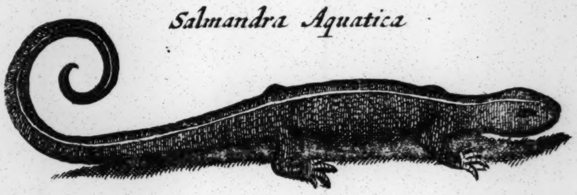
Salmandra alia aquatilis Minor prone



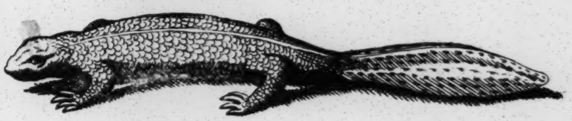
Salmandra Terreſtris Veranig Maculis Luteis diſtincta



Salmandra Aquatica

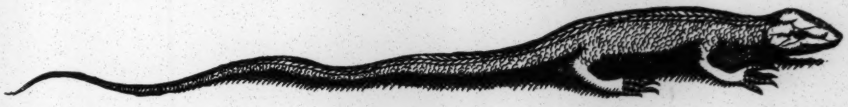


Salmandra Aquatica prona

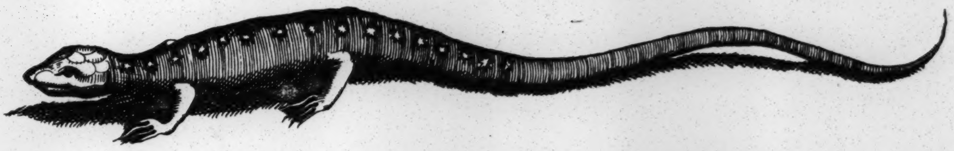


Tab. LXXVIII

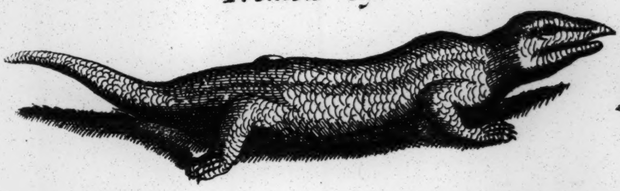
Stelliones ex Matthiolo



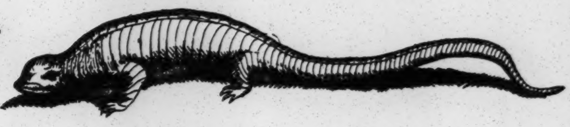
Stern Eÿdex



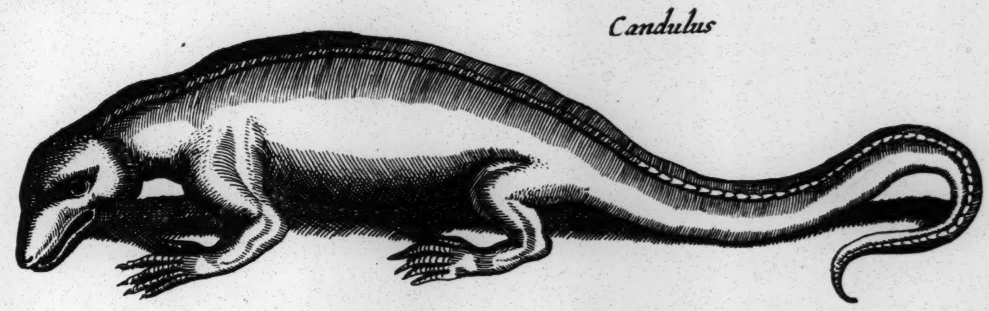
Frembd Eÿdex



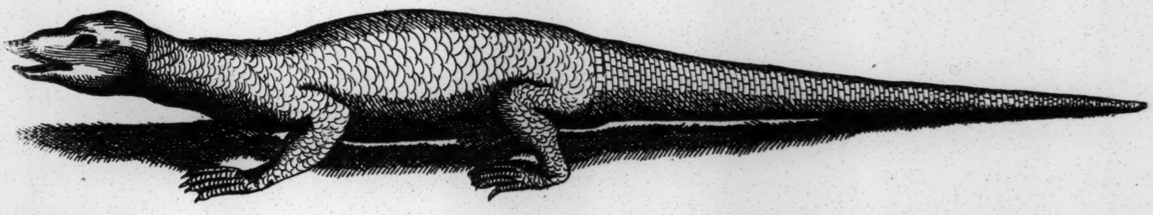
Scincus



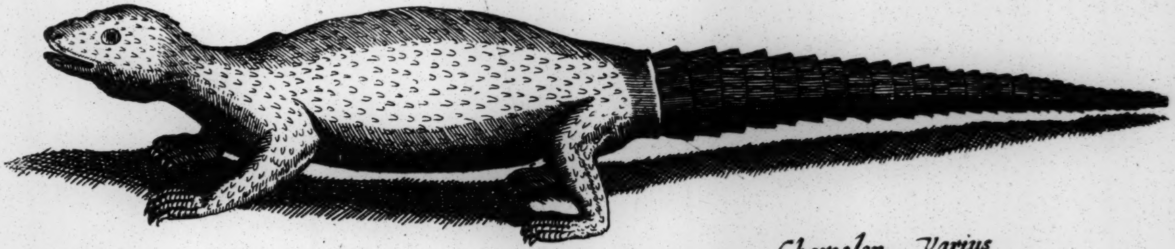
Candulus



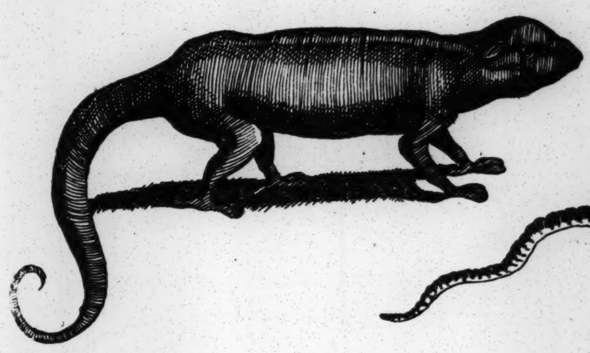
Lacertus Indicus Cordÿlo Similis



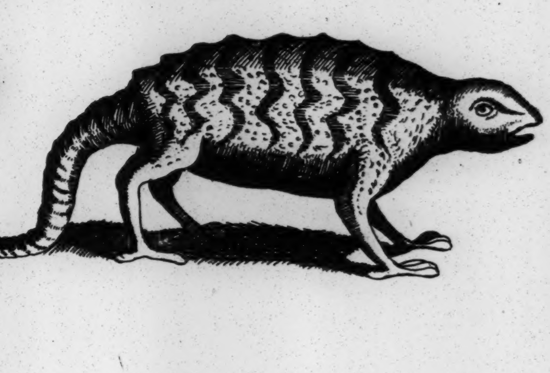
Cordÿlus ſiue Vromaſtix



Chamæleon niger

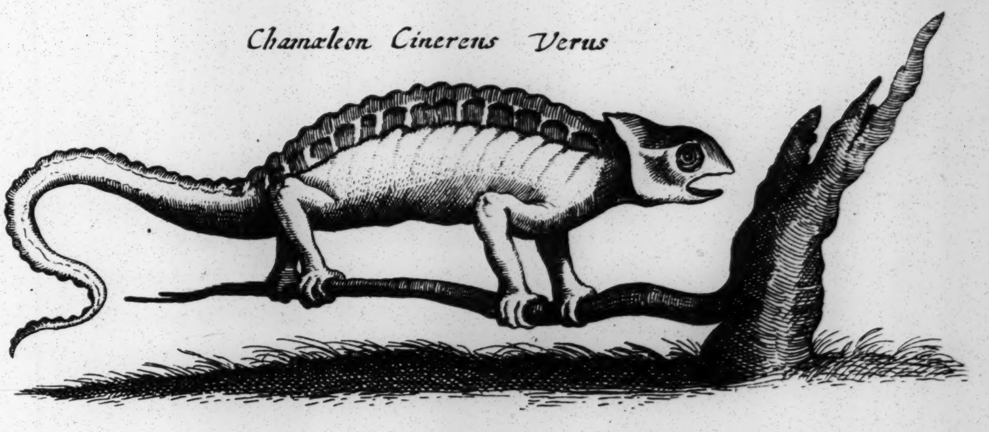


Chamelon Varius

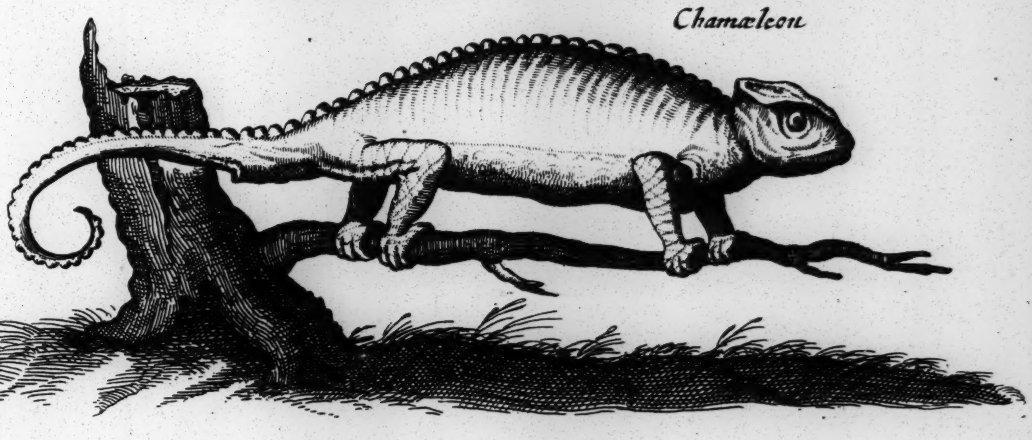


Tab. LXXIX

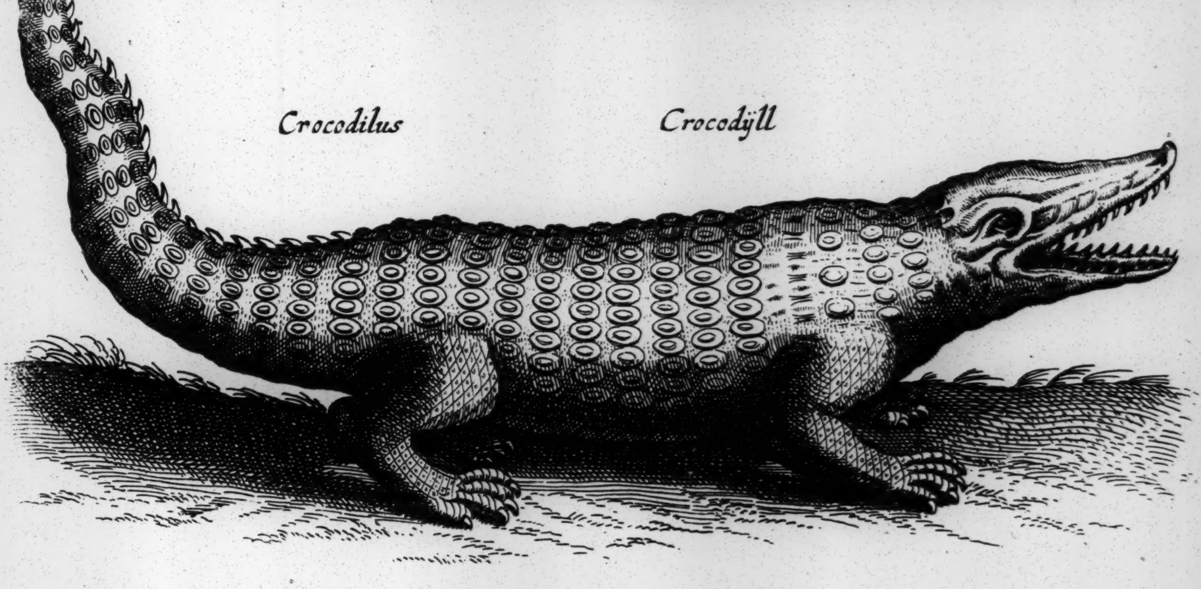
Chamæleon Cinerens Verus



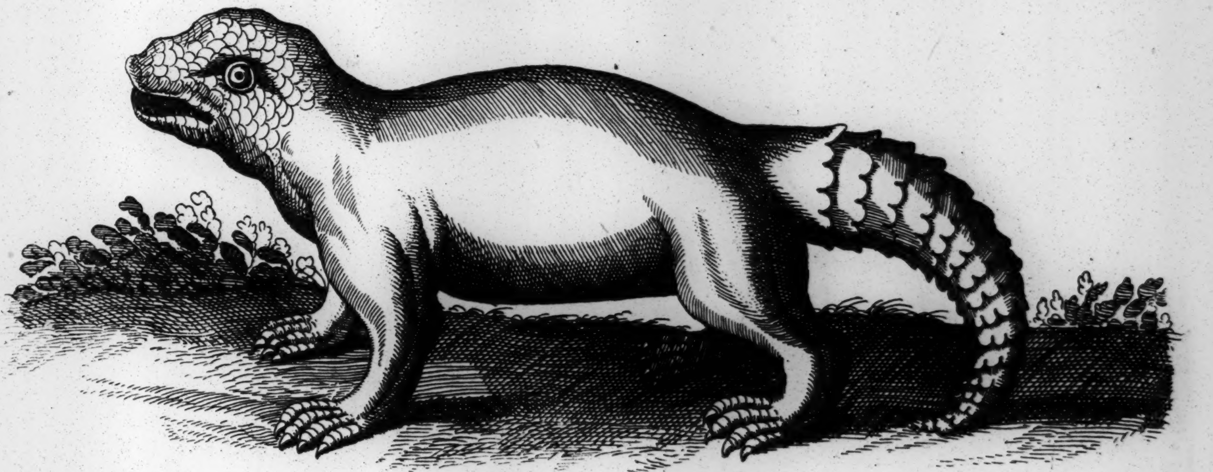
Chamæleon



Crocodilus *Crocodijll*

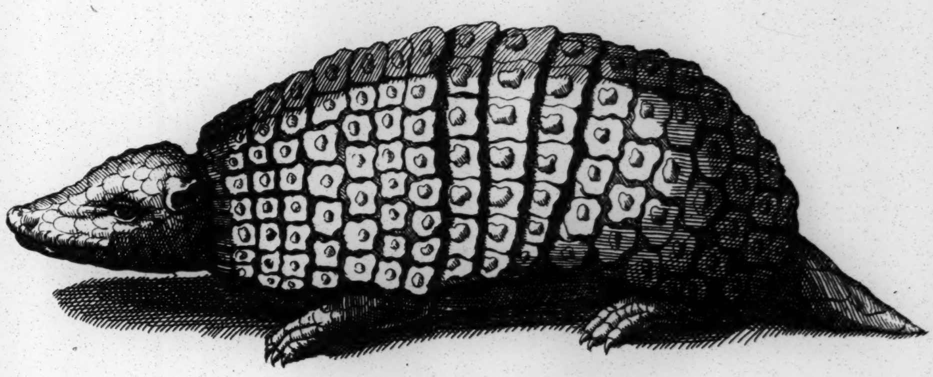


Laudiuerh

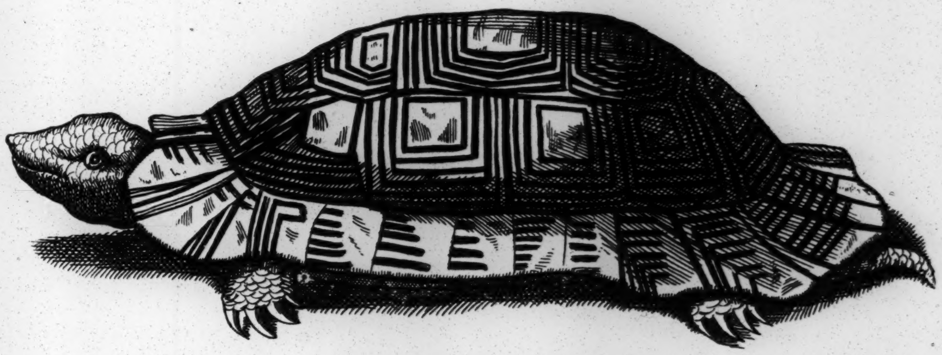


Tab. LXXX

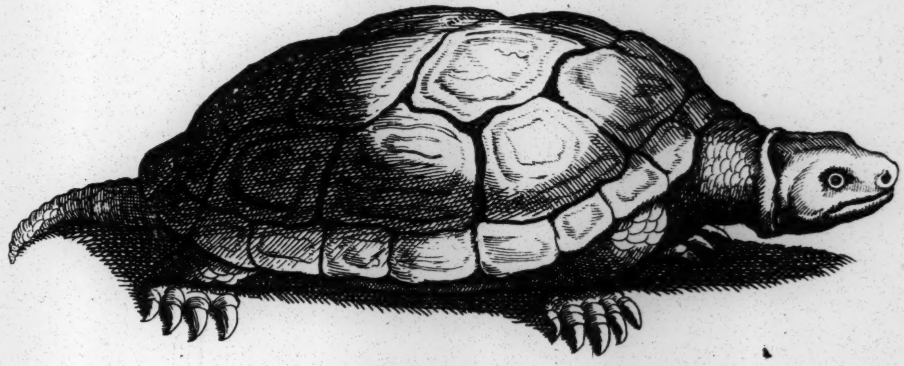
Tatus



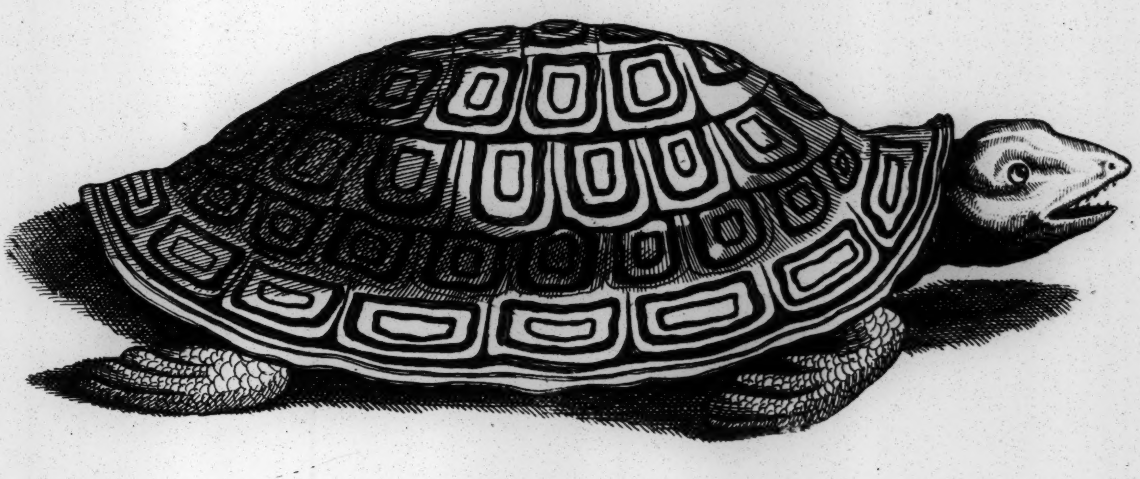
Teſtudo *Schildt Krötte*



Teſtudo *Aquatica*



Teſtudo *Marina*



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